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# THE TIMES

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## ACC battle thrown open again

Lord Grade's former group Associated Communications Corporation is effectively up for sale to the highest bidder after the Court of Appeal declared invalid promises that would have given Mr Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian financier, control for £36m. ACC directors were cleared of not acting in the best interests of their shareholders Page 15

## £567m profit for Barclays

Barclays Bank made record pre-tax profits last year of £567m, a rise of 8 per cent. The bank also announced that it has now lent £1,000m to home buyers and expects the total to rise to £1,600m this year.

## Toxteth school 'unease'

The Prime Minister and the press have been criticized over their reaction to vandalism at St Saviour's primary school in Toxteth, Liverpool. The school's new headmaster reported an "uneasy and irrational atmosphere" in the school after it reopened. Community leaders later accused reporters of sensationalism Page 3

## Weapons found on hijack jet

A rifle and a dagger were found on the hijacked Air Tanzania jet at Stansted airport, Essex. The police are inquiring whether the weapons belonged to any of the passengers, whose return home was postponed for a day Page 2

## Schmidt defends his ministers

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, has publicly defended his top aide and two senior ministers under investigation in a bribery and tax evasion scandal. He had complete confidence in all three and saw no reason to suspend them Page 6

## Reagan budget sure to fail

It is now certain that President Reagan's controversial 1983 budget will not be passed by Congress because of a palace revolt among Republicans who cannot accept the large deficit built into the President's proposals Page 8

## Threat of war in Lebanon

The Syrians have dug their tanks in advanced positions south of their line in Lebanon. The Israelis have started conducting nightly live-firing exercises and daily harassment of United Nations troops Page 8

## Trees moved for the Pope

Thirty-six trees are to be moved from Bellahouston Park in Glasgow so that crowds who gather to see the Pope when he visits the city in June will have a better view.

## Sponsorship for League Cup

The League Cup will be sponsored for the next four seasons by the National Dairy Council in a deal worth £2.5m. The name will be changed to the Milk Cup and a new trophy designed Page 19

## 'Times' move

Compulsory notices to 210 clerical employees of The Times and The Sunday Times have been suspended for five days "to lend a more helpful atmosphere to the talks" between the management and the workers' union Page 2

## Prosser trial

Council for the prosecution said that medical evidence would be given at the trial of three prison officers accused of murdering Mr Barry Prosser in Winson Green Prison, that his death was likely to have been caused by two or three people Page 3

Letters: On parents and European court ruling, from Mrs Valerie Riches, and others; TV by satellite, from Mr G. Johnson Smith, MP, and Mr Paul Fox; Winfrith threat, from Mr C. S. Green.
Leading articles: South African cricket; Oil policy.
can cricket; Amersham and Bathgate.
Features, pages 9, 10
National Service: the new debate; Britain's poor record in human rights; the problems of the gifted child.
Fashion: Suzy Menkes studies skirts.
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Sir Robert Scott, Professor J. M. Robson.

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# Sport Minister attacks cricket tour as 'deception'

By John Witherow and Philip Webster in London, Trevor Fishlock in Delhi and Michael Hornsby in Johannesburg

The Government yesterday condemned as "a total deception" the decision by 12 England cricketers to play in South Africa, and anger expressed overseas threatened the future of international and even county cricket.

Mr Neil Macfarlane, the Minister for Sport, issued a statement in which he aid: "I view this visit with the greatest dismay.

"It has undone a tremendous amount of goodwill that had been built up in the cricketing world in the past decade or so. What particularly concerns me is the total secrecy in which this visit has been arranged. It has all the elements of deception by the players concerned."

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, let it be known that she was angry. She recognizes that the tour contravenes the spirit of the Gleneagles Agreement of 1977, discouraging sporting links with South Africa, and which the Government is pledged to uphold.

But, as she will make clear in the Commons today, when she is expected to be questioned about the tour, there is nothing the Government can do to prevent it taking place. Mrs Thatcher is particularly disturbed that, because of the clandestine manner in which the tour was planned, the Government had no opportunity to make its views known in advance and to attempt to dissuade the players from going.

She is likely to tell MPs that since Britain is a free country, nothing could or would be done to stop people embarking on a course over which the Government disapproved. Mrs Thatcher has shown no signs of disagreeing with Mr Macfarlane's description of the tour as "deception".

He said yesterday: "I feel there will be reverberations throughout the cricket world. I am surprised at the speed at which the tour was organized. I only heard about it at the weekend, and wish I had had the chance to speak to the players involved, and to remind them of the possible consequences of their actions."

For the players the most serious decision is likely to come from the Test and County Cricket Board. The executive committee meets on Thursday and is likely to make recommendations about the test match futures of the players involved in the South African matches.

Members of the board last night met Mr Macfarlane, and Mr Donald Carr, secretary of the TCCB, said he was concerned about a backlash by the West Indies, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka which could isolate England and perhaps lead to repercussions in other sports.

Mr Peter Lush, for the TCCB, said last night that if this summer's tour by India and Pakistan is cancelled and no replacement tourists could be found, county cricket would lose more than £1m. "That would be a terrible blow—one from which the game might never recover", he said. "The implications for cricket, not only in this country but around the world, are very serious, as indeed they are for other sports as well."

The Commonwealth Games in Brisbane in September, already under threat because of New Zealand's Rugby contacts with South Africa, is an obvious target for such disruption.

Meanwhile, a report issued yesterday by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid said that Britain and the United States have most sporting contacts with South Africa. he report excludes the latest tour.

As Conservatice and Labour MPs united to attack the players for placing England's future in test cricket and in other sports in jeopardy, the only support for their actions came from a small group of right-wing Conservatives who tabled a Commons motion congratulating the players and stating they would bring enormous benefit and pleasure to multi-racial crowds in South Africa.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, after unsuccessfully trying from the Opposition front bench to get an emergency Commons debate on thetour ,said last night that the Government should call on the players to return. 'Obviously the Government cannot exert force upon people and nobody is asking it to do what it has no right to, but the Government must make it clear that these are private individuals and are in no way officially speaking or playing for this country", he said. The team were selling themselves for "blood-covered krugerrands".

The secrecy with which the tour was planned has embarrassed the Government and although it was known that occasional approaches have been made to England sportsmen, news of the tour came as a surprise to Mrs Thatcher when it emerged over the weekend.

Mrs Thatcher will emphasize to Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, when she visits Britain later this month, that the Government will continue to take all steps to uphold the Gleneagles Agreement and to get individuals and sporting bodies to do the same.

In India, the news of the matches in South Africa was greeted with dismay. The Indian Government, which has threatened to cancel its tour of England starting on May 3, feels strongly about the issue and a government official made clear there was no chance of compromise if any of the players is inclded in the England side against India.

The Indian authorities recall the warning the TCCB gave to English players last year, when they were warned that their test careers with England could be in jeopardy if they played matches in South Africa, and assume it will be acted on.

Many Indians are also affronted that five of the tour party in India—Geoffrey Boycott, Graham Gooch, John Emburey, John Lever and Derek Underwood—are among the 12 touring South Africa.

But the arrival of the players in South Africa was greeted as a major coup after 12 years of isolation from international cricket.

South Africa has repeatedly been refused entry to the International Cricket Conference, the ruling body of world cricket, because of the government's racial policies. In a sports-mad country, this has been a grievous deprivation and one well worth the £40,000 that it is estimated each of the England players is receiving to help to reopen sporting contacts.

A lone voice in the celebration was that of South African Council of Sport (SACOS), the predominantly black organization which supports the international sports boycott of South Africa.

Leading article, page 11
John Woodcock, page 19




# Saudi oil output down by 15%

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Saudi Arabia's oil output last month was more than 15 per cent below the official production ceiling of 8.5 million barrels a day, reliable sources indicated yesterday as Britain prepared to cut its North Sea oil price for the second time in less than four weeks.

Industry sources said that liftings of oil from Saudi Arabia, the largest exporter in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, were down to little over 7 million barrels a day in February.

It is the second successive month that Saudi Arabian output has dropped below official projected production levels, liftings in January being estimated at about 7.9 million barrels a day.

The disclosure adds to the confusion in world oil markets. Saudi Arabia has been under increasing pressure from other Opec members to reduce production to try to halt the drop in crude oil prices. Prices of freely traded individual cargoes of oil on the spot market, a traditional barometer of world price trends, have fallen by about 15 per cent since the start of the year in the face of a supply estimated to be running at 2.5 million barrels a day in excess of demand.

The drop in Saudi Arabian production is not an official cut in production levels, which the kingdom's rulers have so far refused to make. It represents a decision by some of the partners in Aramco, the consortium of four United States oil companies which lifts nearly all Saudi Arabian output, to take less oil than they are entitled to.

The move will help to eliminate some of the world surplus, but oil companies say it will not be nearly enough to halt the downward pressure on prices. It will certainly not be enough to prevent another reduction in the price of North Sea oil.

The British National Oil Corporation, which trades about two-thirds of Britain's North Sea oil, is expected to tell its main customers today or tomorrow that it is prepared to reduce the price of oil from its present level of $35 a barrel. The corporation is likely to offer a cut of $2 and possibly more. The North Sea price was last reduced by $1.50 in the second week of February.

The move is likel to lead to a slight further easing in petrol prices, although the large companies such as BP, Eesso and Shell whose refineries have been making heavy losses on petrol and other products — will be reluctant to pass on any price reductions to motorists. Petrol prices have fallen from more than £1.70 in November to an average of £1.49.

Each $1 fall in oil prices results in a loss to the Government of between £250m and £300m a year in lost North Sea taxes, according to the Treasury.



Moscow welcome: President Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, greeting with a smile and a comradely handshake General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's military leader, at Vnukovo airport.

# Brezhnev says Russia has learnt from bitter lessons of Poland

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, March 1

President Brezhnev firmly endorsed martial law in Poland tonight, telling General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who had arrived here on a state visit this morning, that the Russians fully understood the "timely measures" he had taken.

At a state banquet, Mr Brezhnev said martial law was needed to cool passions and pull the country out of a protracted, excruciating crisis. He went on: "Had the Communists given way to the counter-revolution, had they wavered under the furious attacks by the enemies of socialism, the destinies of Poland, stability in Europe and the world at large would have been jeopardized."

Mr Brezhnev said the bitter lessons were something to learn from. It was not easy for Poland today, and "the waves of anarchy, chaos and terror would not roll back overnight." The imperialist powers, especiall the United States, were increasing pressure on Poland and in doing so were trampling law and morals underfoot.

"But let no one hope that socialism will not defend itself", the Soviet leader declared. "It will, and with all resolution."

He hinted that the Russians would give no further economic aid to Poland but would develop new trade agreements made a month ago. And he suggested that it was up to other Communist countries to help Poland out of its difficulties, for Poland and members of the Soviet trading block Comecon had the political will to organize their economic relations on a solid basis.

In reply, General Jaruzelski thanked the Soviet leader warmly for his support, called the Soviet Union the "bulwark of progress", and suggested that Poland was eternally within the Soviet sphere of influence by referring specifically to the Yalta and Potsdam agreements which determined the two countries' destinies.

General Jaruzelski had arrived here this morning to a pointedly effusive welcome on his first visit abroad since martial law was declared.

He heads a large state and party delegation which is expected over the next two days to brief the Russians on the political, economic and security situation in Poland while bearing of Moscow's concern that there should be no let-up in martial law until a return to orthodox party control can be guaranteed.

Wearing full military uniform and dark glasses, General Jaruzelski was greeted on arrival at Moscow airport by President Brezhnev, who walked stiffly across the tarmac and embraced the Polish leader with customary heavy hugs.

Other senior Soviet figures at the airport, who are all expected to join in the crucial talks, included Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister; Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister; Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Minister of Defence; Mr Yuri Andropov, the head of the KGB security police; and Mr Konstantin Chernenko, a rising figure in the Politburo who appears to have taken over some of the late Mr Suslov's functions.

The Polish delegation included Mr Jozef Czyrek, the Foreign Minister, who was here a few weeks ago to discuss aid and party relations, and Mr Florian Siwicki, the Deputy Minister of Defence, said by Western analysts to be a key figure in the military Government.

The Russians will use this visit to coordinate their responses with Warsaw to Western sanctions, and to hear at first hand the military government's plans for restoring political and economic order in Poland.

Beneath the surface however, differences are likely to emerge on the relaxation of martial law, which the Russians, for all their ideological reservations, want to see continue until the shattered Polish Communist Party has been purged of all liberals.

Glemp joins swing, page 6

# Plea for a little duck on the NHS

By David Hewson

Thanks to the intervention of Mr Geoffrey Dickens, the Conservative MP for Huddersfield West, the House of Commons may soon find itself debating whether duck and venison should be available on the National Health.

Jocular as the subject may sound, it is no laughing matter for Mrs Shirley Senior, a Huddersfield housewife, aged 46, whose plight has attracted Mr Dickens' attention. She is allergic, apparently, to every food but duck and venison. With Harrods selling duck at 88p a pound and venison for £3.20 yesterday, it is clearly an expensive complaint, and one so far unrelieved by financial support from the NHS.

Dr Julian Kenyon, who has been treating Mrs Senior, said yesterday that she reacted to other foods even in a double blind test—one in which neither doctor nor patient knows the true identity of the substance being tested. Duck and venison genuinely seemed to be the only nourishment Mrs Senior can take, Dr Kenyon affirmed.

Mrs Senior, who is five ft tall and weighs five stone 10lb is nearly a stone and a half under weight. She says that she spends more than £20 a week on private treatment and £10 a week on her expensive diet.

"Those foods are to me what medicine is to other people," she said at her home in Tenterhill Lane, Sheepridge, Huddersfield. "Some of it at least should be paid for by the National Health Service and surely all the treatment I get should be paid for by the service. It is crippling us financially and we have to make a lot of sacrifices.

"I have asked Mr Dickens if he can persuade the Government to help thousands like me in the country who are having to endure untold misery, not only from illness or lack of treatment, but from lack of understanding from friends, relatives and doctors who think it's al lin the mind."

Mr Dickens tabled a parliamentary question yesterday asking Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, if he would consider setting up a specialist unit to undertake allergy research and treat sufferers. Mr Dickens, who has applied for a debate on the subject, is pressing to have allergy recognized asa medical condition.

☐ Our Medical Correspondent writes: Several cases have been described recently where a patient has been diagnosed as being allergic to a wide variety of twentieth century materials. This has caused disquiet among established medical experts who feel that there is insufficient evidence for the idea of a "total allergy syndrome". They fear that their own research and reputation will suffer if unsubstantiated claims are made without well documented evidence.

# Russians land craft on Venus

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, March 1

The Russians today landed an unmanned space module, carrying a miniature relief of Lenin, on Venus, and have begun experiments to find out what the red planet looks like from close range and what it is made of.

Venera-13 was launched four months ago, and after travelling 187 million miles arrived at Venus this morning. Passing through dense layers of yellowish Venusian atmosphere, it landed softly on a plain east of the Phoebus area at 3.57 am GMT.

It immediately set to work bleeping back messages for more than two hours, much longer than expected, while its parent spaceship called in near the planet and then zoomed off in orbit round the sun.

On its way down Venera-13 took chemical and isotope readings of the atmosphere, looked through its instruments at the cloud layers which have always prevented photography from Earth, and made a spectral analysis of solar radiation and electrical discharges in the atmosphere.

Basking safely on the ground in the searing heat of 457 degrees centigrade, protected by a special cooling device, the module started taking pictures through red, blue and green filters, which will give Soviet scientists pretty colour photographs of Earth's neighbour. They have already seen on their television screens an unprepossessing landscape of rugged stones scattered over loose rock.

One of the module's main jobs, like its American counterpart which first landed on Mars, is to find out what Venusian soil is made up of, and a small sampling device drilled a hole in the rock, grabbed a sample and took it to a hermetically sealed chamber

# BL insider share deals inquiry

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of British Leyland, was yesterday asked if he could help Department of Trade officials investigating the possibility of insider dealing—by others, nor Sir Michael—in the shares of a company which last year bought a BL subsidiary.

The inquiry, by officials of the department's special Price-Dealing Investigations Unit, centres on the movement of Suter Electrical shares before Suter bought Prestcold, a BL subsidiary, for about £9m a year ago. The chairman and managing director of Suter at the time of the purchase was Mr David Abell.

The Department of Trade said: "We are looking at the share price movements of Suter Electrical at the end of 1980."

Independently of the Prestcold issue a complaint has been made in the Commons that BL's tractor division was sold off without public advertisement or competitive bidding, and that the sale involved former senior executives of the Leyland vehicles company.

Next Monday the Commons Select Committee on Public accounts will hear evidence from Sir Peter Carey, Permanent Secretary at the Department of Industry, on the sale of the Bathgate tractor assets, thought to have been worth between £10m and £15m.

But the BL spokesman last night confirmed The Times report that the Comptroller and Auditor-General, Mr Gordon Downey, who reports to the Public Accounts Committee, had been refused access to Leyland Vehicles papers and personnel on the Bathgate transaction.

Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee and of the Conservative backbench 1922 Committee, said yesterday that the Comptroller should have the right to follow public money wherever it went, including Bathgate and Leyland Vehicles.

Altogether, 237 MPs of all parties have signed a Commons motion asking for an extension of the Comptroller's remit to include all nationalized industries.

Mr du Cann gave warning yesterday that if the Government failed to take action to open nationalized industry books to public audit, with parliamentary scrutiny, a Commons debate would be forced. "And we shall force a vote against the Government", he added.

Meanwhile, the Public Accounts Committee yesterday decided not to launch an inquiry into last week's privatization of Amersham International.

The all-party committee is preparing a draft report on the sale of British Aerospace, expected to be published towards the end of this month. And it was said last night that all the relevant questions that could have been put about Amersham had already been answered in that inquiry.

A new breakdown of the overall fees paid by the Department of Energy for the Amersham International sale produced a total of more than £2.6m. Recent Supplementary Estimates put the figure at £4m, but the department said last night that the merchant bankers, Rothschild and Morgan Grenfell, had received £310,000, the brokers and underwriters, £844,000 and the receiving bank, National Westminster, has been allocated a fee of £500,000, Stamp duty was estimated at £750,000, plus value-added tax, and solicitors, publicity agents and accountants received £200,000.

The insider dealing inquiry is directed at the movement in the Suter share price in the months before the company was transformed by the Prestcold deal.

# Oxford don who exposed 'sale' of places resigns

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The Oxford don at the centre of the dispute over Wadham College's decision to "sell" two places to the children of an overseas benefactor has resigned because of being made to "feel like a traitor".

Mr Peter Gwyn, who has a one-year research fellowship in history at Wadham, had earlier threatened to resign unless the college made public its agreement with Mr Lee Shau Kee, a Hongkong businessman, to accept two of his children as undergraduates, provided they satisfied the minimum matriculation requirements of two grade Es at A level, in return for a £500,000 gift to the college.

"Relations between myself and the college have recently become so bad that I felt compelled to resign", he said yesterday. "Some of the dons simply don't want to know me. They think I am a traitor.

"I have caused a lot of embarrassment, but I am unrepentent. I believe I was right. What they did was beyond the pale. The college's attempt at a cover up suggests that guilt was involved. I have been made to feel that it is impossible for me to stay on. It's very sad: the fellowship was one of the high spots of my life".

Mr Gwyn, was a history master at Winchester school until the mid-1970s when he resigned in protest over the school's sale of the Mallory manuscript. Wadham has confirmed that it has accepted his resignation. The fellowship was worth £1,500.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### EEC budget protest by MPs

The long-running argument between the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers tabout the Strasbourg Assembly's powers to change the EEC budget erupted during a meeting of the Treasury and Civil Service Committee at the Commons yesterday, when a Supplementary Estimate for £7.1m was under scrutiny (our Political Correspondent writes).

The payment represents a three-month tranche of the money the British Government must provide to meet the extra £50m added by the European Parliament to the 1982 budget for food aid.

*MEPs claimed that under the* Rome Treaty they had power to extend the budget. The Council of Ministers disputes that, and has referred the matter to the European Court for a ruling.

In the face of protests by MPs yesterday over the British Government's decision, to pay out the extra money in advance of a judgment, Mrs M. E. Hedley-Miller, Under-Secretary of the EEC section of the Treasury, said there was no question of the Government paying more than was due. If that were the case the matter would be rectified according to the court's decision.

The sum represents only about 0.5 per cent of the £11,500m covered by the Community's total budget.

### Jockey settles out of court

Mr Ernie Johnson, the jockey, yesterday settled out of court his legal dispute with the Newmarket racecourse authorities over an accident which put him out of racing for a season.

Mr Johnson had sued Newmarket Racecourses Trust over the accident in 1977 when his mount crushed his left leg against a starting gate. The trust denies liability. Mr Johnson, aged 30, who alleged the gate was a hazard, said he lost earnings of £16,000 because of the accident.

### Ford job scheme praised by MSC

The Manpower Services Commission yesterday urged more large firms to follow Ford's example by running 12-month training courses for young people (Donald Macintyre writes).

Under Ford's scheme, publicly launched yesterday, 160 young people are being paid the Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP) allowance of £25 a week to build go-karts, *and learn basic machining,* engine maintenance, catering and administration in three training workshops.

Mr Roger Dawe, special programmes division director, announced that more than 500,000 young people have entered YOP since last April.

### £4,000 prize for festival design

A first prize of £4·200 is to be awarded for the winner of a competition to design an exhibition hall for the Liverpool International Garden Festival, to take place in 1984.

Plans for the festival were announced last year by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, after he was given special responsibility for the problems of Merseyside. The festival will run for six months on a site in the Liverpool South Docks.

### Plessey appeal on sit-in

Plessey, the electronics firm, is to appeal against a court ruling on a five-week sit-in by workers at its Bathgate plant near Edinburgh. The appeal, on Thursday, could be a test case on whether a sit-in is lawful if the workers' action is "in furtherance of a trade dispute".

Lord Kincraig ruled at the Court of Session in Edinburgh on Friday that the 130 workers might have a defence under the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act of 1974. This reversed a court order banning the sit-in, which is aimed at keeping the plant open.

### 3cwt bust stolen

Thieves have stolen a 3cwt bronze bust of Lord Huddlestone, the judge, from his grave in Bestwood Park, Nottingham. The bust, worth £400, was shortly to be moved to the Law Society's Museum in London.



# Gun find delays passengers on hijack jet

By Michael Horswell

The return home of the Tanzanian hostages from Stansted airport, Essex, was delayed for 24 hours yesterday as police continued intensive inquiries which uncovered a new arsenal of weapons on the hijacked Boeing 737.

Mr Peter Simpson, assistant chief constable of Essex, disclosed that a rifle and a shotgun and live ammunition had been discovered on the Air Tanzanian aircraft. A dagger and a sheath knife were also found.

Police re trying to discover whether the weapons belonged to any of the passengers who are known to be relatives of the four gunmen from the Tanzanian Youth Revolutionary Movement.

Further inquiries together with consultations with the Director of Public Prosecutions may mean that charges will be filed against some of the relatives within the next 36 hours.

Meanwhile, the taking of statements from the passengers delayed the return of the aircraft to Tanzania until today. Police said 81 people were on the jet when it landed, including the highjackers and six crew.

While statements were being taken, including some from passengers who do not speak English, police maintained strict security which prevented journalists from asking innocent hostages what had happened during the hijack, and the tense 26-hour siege on board the aircraft on the tarmac at Stansted.

A relief crew which arrived early yesterday was standing by to take the aircraft back.

The discovery of the weapons added a new dimension to police inquiries. When the hijackers surrendered on Sunday, they handed to children in their party a 0.38 revolver, two wooden pistols and a mock hand grenade, together with a box marked explosives, which police say was harmless.

Mr Simpson said: "After legal advice from the DPP and our own advisors it would be most unwise at this stage, due to the formulation of charges, to allow any interviews with hostages. The probability is that the majority of the hostages will leave."

Mr Simpson said the victims were recovering quite well. "It was quite an ordeal for many of them. This weekend has taught us many lessons," he said. "*The major lesson is that* if we follow our guide lines we can achieve a peaceful solution to this kind of problem. Patience has been amply rewarded."

The condition of the co-pilot, who received a flesh wound shortly after the aircraft took off for its internal flight, is said to be comfortable.

As the hostages were escorted by police last night to a secret destination for their third night in Britain, Mr Charles Mwakng-Ata, an official of the Tanzanian High Commission in London, described the fears and the relief of passengers at their rescue.

He said that the handful of children who travelled on the aircraft were aged eight months upwards. The children were well looked after and most remained calm throughout the ordeal. "It was their parents who were shaken and frightened throughout their trip."

□ Fourteen of the passengers have been given visas to stay with relatives in Britain for a month, the Home Office said last night (Stewart Tendler writes).

Many are Asians with families in London, Birmingham and Manchester.

## Kambona plea not to return terrorists

By David Cross

Mr Oscar Kambona, the exiled former Tanzanian Foreign Minister who played a key role in the Stansted hijacking siege, yesterday appealed to the British Government not to return the four hijackers to Dar es Salaam.

Although they must expect to face due process of law in Britain for the hijacking, they would at least get a fair trial, Mr Kambona said. In Tanzania, by contrast, the rule of law did not prevail and they were unlikely to get justice.

In a statement issued from his home in north London, where he lives with his family, Mr Kambona said he was glad to learn that the British authorities were considering whether to allow the families of the hijackers to stay in Britain.

"The fact that they risked the lives of their wives and children by taking them with them on the aircraft shows that this was not a common act of *piracy", he added.*

Mr Kambona emphasized, however, that he was totally opposed to the seizure of the Air Tanzania aircraft which he described as an "unwarranted act".

to learn that the British auth-

Mr Kambona, once one of President Julius Nyerere's closest aides but now one of his most bitter opponents, made it clear that the promise of a fair trial in Britain was one of the main factors in persuading the hijackers to surrender.

Although he claimed that he had no foreknowledge of the hijacking or the Revolutionary Youth Movement to which they claimed allegiance, Mr Kambona showed considerable understanding for their action.

The hijackers were "driven by economic and political conditions in Tanzania to undertake what we might consider to be an act of madness", he said. The hijacking was to them "the only way open to draw world attention to the plight of our people, who have suffered at the hands of a cruel dictator for a long time".

Mr Kambona said that during a brief meeting on Sunday, *the hijackers had explained* what had prompted their "act of desperation". They had said that they wanted President Nyerere to resign and to give way to a democratically elected government.

The hijackers had also complained about the disappearance of President Nyerere's opponents after falling into the hands of his security agents. In addition the Tanzanian economy was in ruins and ordinary people suffered from shortages of essential food.

*Mr Kambona said that it* was because of his sympathy for his fellow Tanzanians that he had agreed to a request from the Foreign Office in London to intercede with the hijackers. "Having done this and having helped in small measure to bring this unhappy episode to a peaceful solution I would now like to appeal to the British Government not to return these men to Tanzania."

The Tanzanian High Commission in London said yesterday that the Tanzanian government was deciding whether to seek the extradition of the hijackers. The High Commission's priority was to ensure that the hijacked passengers returned home safely.

## AIRLINE BID FOR LAKER US ROUTE

By Michael Baily
*Transport Correspondent*

Laker Airways' 25 per cent share of traffic between Britain and Los Angeles, worth about £20m, could be lost to Britain unless the Government moved fast in designating another another British carrier, Mr Adam Thomson, chairman of British Caledonian airways said yesterday.

He described proposed hearings by the Civil Aviation Authority on Lakers "-instantly formed paper airline, Brenpage Ltd", as a "charade" and in a letter to Sir Neville Foulkes, chairman of the CAA, called for a "quickie" procedure to let BCal on to the route in May.

The immediate response from the CAA was discourageding, however. "In view of the competing applications from Brenpage and BCal the CAA will carry out its statutory duties scrupulously and impartially", a spokesman said. "It would be wrong to pre-judge decisions that should only be arrived at after public hearings."

Total traffic on the Britain-Los Angeles route is believed to be over 600,000 passengers, worth nearly £150m a year, of which British Airways and Laker Airways each had around 25 per cent, the remainder shared by US carriers.

British Caledonian could operate six flights a week with existing DC10 aircraft and want exemption from normal licensing for six months to let them start in May before the summer season, Mr Thomson said. After that they would give the route up if their application for a licence was turned down.

## STATISTICS CUTS ATTACKED

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Government was accused yesterday of threatening democratic debate in Britain by drastically reducing the collection of economic and social statistics. The charge was made by the Council of Civil Service Unions, which is campaigning to reverse cuts intended to save up to £25m and 2,500 jobs by 1984.

The cuts follow proposals by Sir Derek Rayner, the Prime Minister's adviser on efficiency. As well as cutting the number and variety of statistics collected by central government, they will mean that the Government statistical service is required to cover its costs.

That will lead to higher prices for official publications, government departments being charged for the services of the Government's statistical service, and the social survey division having to compete with private agencies for ad hoc survey work.

The overall effect will be that statistics vital to democratic debate will no longer be collected or published, Mr Campbell Christie, deputy general secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said yesterday.

Examples of the damage already apparent from the cuts were offered at a press conference yesterday. They included the abandoning by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of a development aimed at informing British farmers each year of the *impact of the common agricul-*tural policy before final decisions were taken.

Suresh Karadia

Wind of 'change: Members of the London Symphony Orchestra wind ensemble playing on the floor of the Stock Exchange in London yesterday to publicize the opening by the Queen tomorrow of the Barbican Centre for the Arts.

## Dorset jail rate criticized

By Frances Gibb

Dorset county magistrates are castigated for a rate of prison sentencing which is 50 per cent higher than the national average in a survey on imprisonment rates in magistrates' courts published today. The report, by the Bristol group of Radical Alternatives to Prison, says the Dorset bench imprisoned 12.45 per cent of all male adults found guilty of indictable offences in 1980 compared with a national average for England and Wales of 8.45 per cent and a lowest rate of 3.2 per cent in Gwent.

"For every one man sent to prison in Gwent, in other words, the Dorset magistrates sent four", the report says. "What this means is that during 1980 the Dorset bench contributed to prison overcrowding at a rate four times greater than their colleagues in Gwent".

In 1980, magistrates in England and Wales sent 13,741 men to prison. If they had all sentenced at the Dorset rate, the figure would have risen to 20,246, which "would have pushed hard-pressed local prisons up and down the country beyond the point of collapse."

By contrast, it says, the Gwent rate spread nationwide would have meant only 5,203 committals to prison. That "would have gone a long way towards relieving some of the chronic pressures on 'dustbin' local establishments."

Within the overall imprisonment rate for Dorset the report says there is concealed another set of even greater injustices. The figures for Weymouth are almost twice the county average, almost four times the rate for the rural parts of Dorset and six times higher than in Gwent.

This is the third consecutive year in which the Dorset bench has headed the group's *annual league table of rates of* imprisonment and the fourth time in five years.

Second in the table is Lancashire, with a sentencing rate for male offenders of 11.81 per cent; then Cleveland, 11.43 per cent, then Sussex, 10.93.

The report adds that there are two redeeming features in the criminal statistics for 1980; that the national percentage of men imprisoned by magistrates has fallen for the first time in five years from 8.6 per cent in 1979 to 8.45 per cent; and that some benches are lessening their use of imprisonment.

Suffolk, which came sixth in the 1979 table with an 11 per cent imprisonment rate, now comes 21st with the exact national average of 8.45 per cent. Gloucestershire, too, which once regularly headed the league, has dropped from first place in 1977 to 26th in 1980.

The group has written to MPs now examining the Criminal Justice Bill in committee urging amendments to the Bill which would bring about further reductions in the use of imprisonment. These include publishing official league tables of rates of imprisonment and setting up an inspectorate of courts in the Lord Chancellor's Department.

* *A Scandal within a Scandal: Rates of Imprisonment in Magistrates' Court: England and Wales, 1980* (Radical Alternatives to Prison (Bristol Group), 70 Novers Park Road, Knowle, Bristol).

## Ben Nevis sees off the BBC

By Ronald Faux

The BBC retreated yesterday from the North face of Ben Nevis, storm-battered and wiser about the savage unpredictability of Scottish winter weather. A group of technicians, all volunteers for the programme that hoped to present the first live coverage of an ice climb on a cliff in Arctic conditions, was evacuated from the 4,000ft summit of the mountain after spending three nights there in freezing cold and 125 mph winds.

Mr Michael Begg, in charge of the production, said: "It would have been foolish to spend any longer there. The risk of exposure would have been too great. Only the top two inches of their tent pole was showing above the snow this morning".

*Two pairs of climbers were* to have been televised live climbing 1,000ft long routes on the North face, which has been the scene of a number of fatal accidents recently.

"We were within an ace of everything working splendidly for the first outside broadcast in the world from such a position and then on Friday the weather changed," Mr Begg said.

On Saturday the technological triumph resulted in the coldest interview for some time. It was on the summit of Ben Nevis as freezing mist blasted around the figures of a Royal Marine digging a hole in the snow and an interviewer who so far forgot himself as to ask cheerfully how life was treating him in the Army.

That faux pas was plucked from his lips, shot down the mountain to a control van, projected to a satellite soaring through space off West Africa, bounced back to Goonhilly in Cornwall and from there fed into the television network.

The BBC *yesterday* denied that the foray onto the North Face had cost £150,000 even though it had involved the hire of two helicopters, about 80 technicians and climbing specialists and a band of local "Sherpas" to help ferry equipment into position.

Neither was everything a total loss. A French skier descending the North Face four days ago in practice for the "live" attempt at the weekend had been filmed. On top of that there was enough material of the BBC preparing *to televise the ice climb that* never happened to make "a very interesting documentary".

## Times management extends notices

By Donald Macintyre and Hugh Noyes

Management at *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* yesterday agreed to suspend for five days the compulsory notices to 210 clerical employees to allow negotiations with their union representatives to continue.

The concession means that the notices will now be due to run out five days later than originally planned. In the case of the first notices, which had been due to run out in a week's time, expiry would now be midnight, March 14.

Management are not now expected to announce before tomorrow the numbers of staff who responded to Mr Rupert Murdoch's fresh call for applicants for voluntary redundancy under the company scheme. Mr Murdoch has made it clear that if enough acceptable applicants come forward, the compulsory notices will be withdrawn.

Mr Arthur Brittenden, corporate relations director of News International, said last night that the decision to suspend the notices for a limited period had been "a gesture to lend a more helpful atmosphere to the talks".

Mr Murdoch announced three weeks ago that he wanted a reduction of 600 full-time jobs. The company has also been seeking a reduction of up to 900 part-time shifts.

Earlier in the Commons Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, said that if *The Times* was to contiuue as a major journalistic force, it would have to do so on an economic basis. Both sides of the House would wish the newspaper to continue, he added, but he did not agree with a Labour MP who suggested that events since Mr Murdoch took over seemed to justify some of the fears expressed at that time.

Mr Biffen, who was answering a question from Mr Norman Atkinson, Labour MP for *Haringey, Tottenham, about in*fringement of editorial independence at *The Sunday Times*, said that it was for the independent national directors to consider allegations that editorial independence had been infringed.

Mr Atkinson then asked Mr Biffen to agree, in connexion with the company's articles of association and the newspapers' titles, that Mr Murdoch had tried to find a way around the original agreement and that he got caught. If Mr Biffen had his time over again *would he not have designed* the articles very differently from those now standing and would he have attempted to take a different action in not referring the matter to the Monopolies Commission for inquiry, Mr Atkinson asked.

Mr Biffen replied that he would not have designed the articles in a different way, nor would he have departed from his decision over a reference to the commission.

From the Tory benches Mr Jonathan Aitken, (Thanet, East), felt that there was something of an element of make-believe surrounding these so called guarantees of editorial independence. In practical terms they were unenforceable, he said. *It* would be more realistic if Mr Biffen accepted that Times Newspapers Ltd had a proprietor who from time to time might decide to fire an editor—pour encourager les *autres—and that there was* nothing the Government could do about it.

Mr Biffen did not agree that the company's articles had become something of a make-believe. He suggested that the question he was supposed to be answering concerned the dismissal of journalists and not the dismissal of an editor. If the editor of *The Sunday Times* had thought that his independence had been infringed, he could have appealed to the independent national directors.

Mr John Smith, opposition trade spokesman, asked if Mr Biffen thought that Mr Murdoch was not acting within the spirit of the agreement in attempting to transfer the titles without any reference whatsoever to the independent national directors. What decision, he asked, had been arrived at on the future of the titles and did not the Secretary of State think that further safeguards were necessary in the light of recent experience?

Mr Biffen declined to answer on the transfer of titles because there was a later question on this matter. The question was not, in fact, reached by the end of question time.

From the Labour backbenches Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North), wanted to know what the Government's attitude would be if *The Times* was closed down. Would the Government try to ensure that it appeared again in the near future? It was to that question that Mr Biffen replied that closure would not be wished by *anyone in* the House, but that continued production must be on an economic basis.

## Rail roster issue for tribunal as talks fail

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Lord McCarthy's arbitration tribunal will have to pass final judgment on the controversial issue of flexible rostering on *the railways after negotiations* broke down yesterday between British Rail and its three unions.

BR insisted that new rostering systems should include the elimination of the guaranteed eight-hour day for train drivers, which has existed since 1919, but the footplatemen's union objected and opted to go to the tribunal.

The tribunal will hear evidence by March 19 at the latest on the rostering dispute, which was the cause of the six weeks of strikes by members of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef).

The tribunal results will not be binding. Mr Raymond Buckton, Aslef general secretary, said he had been supported in his request that the findings not be binding by the National Union of Railwaymen.

However, Mr Russell Tuck, senior assistant general secretary of the NUR, said it was obvious the findings could not be binding as all parties could not agree.

As the meeting between BR and the unions started about 35 Aslef and NUR members from the King's Cross terminal in London stormed British Rail's headquarters at Euston. During the mêlée, involving the demonstrators and BR security staff, a receptionist was hurt

Mr Buckton said after the 60-minute meeting that as far as his members were concerned elimination of the eight-hour day was "a very great basic principle" to which they were opposed. He was prepared to negotiate with BR on proposals to introduce flexibility around the eight-hour day.

During the negotiations yesterday British Rail asked for the hearing at Lord McCarthy's Railway Staffs National Tribunal to be binding, and Mr Buckton, when asked reasons for not agreeing to the findings being binding, said: "It is my business, not yours."

## M15 link in Iran plot case denied

A senior officer of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad yesterday dismissed claims that MI5 was behind the kidnap of three Iranian diplomatis in a plot to defraud the Iranian Government in a £26m bogus arms deal.

Detective Chief Inspector Derek Todd was voicing renewed objections to bail in the case of Benham Nodjoumi, a wealthy Iranian company director and a former member of Savak, the Shah's secret police, who was charged in connexion with the alleged kidapping.

At the hearing at Marylebone Magistrates's Court it has been alleged the plot was to supply the Iranians with 30 crates of tin instead of the 8,000 anti-tank missiles for which the diplomats were negotiating, for use in their war against Iraq.

Mr Todd told Mr Brian Canham, the magistrate, that Mr Nodjoumi had claimed in open court that "the whole matter had been set up by British intelligence" through an army major called Ross.

Witnesses had now identified the "so-called Major Ross", who had since been arrested and charged and who turned out to be an imposter. "There *is no suggestion whatsoever* that British intelligence had been involved, and yet by what Mr Nodjoumi said, serious embarrassment could have been caused to the British Government," Mr Todd said.

But despite the police objections, Mr Nodjoumi, aged 36, of the Water Gardens, Burwood Place, Paddington, was further remanded until March 29 on bail totalling £105,000 with stringent passport and other conditions after an application by Mr Richard Du Cann, QC, *his counsel.*

Mr Nodjoumi, said to be a member of the Iranian Freedom Movement, which aims to topple Ayatollah Khomeini, is charged with plotting between June 30 and October 16 191 *with* Mr Spiridon Rocos, an American, and Herr Kurt Klicker, a German, to defraud Iran's Minister of Defence out of $52,060,000.

Facing the same charge are Dogan Arif, a Cypriot restauranteur, aged 33, of Waterford Road, Bromley Road, Catford; *Leslie Pitts, a company direc*tor, aged 43, of Herne Hill, south-east London, and Siliers Moser, a Swiss-born engineer, aged 47, of Wynch House, King's Road, Chelsea.

Mr Arif, Mr Nodjoumi and four Britons are further charged with assaulting Mr Abolhassem Behzadi, and Mr Mahmoud Sabahat, both Iranian diplomats, and Mr Hassem Moghadam, a banker. They are also said to have unlawfully and injuriously imprisoned them against their will at Mr Nodjoumi's and another Water Garden flat for six days to last October 16.

Mr Arif was remanded in custody for eight days. The six other men were granted bail totalling £44,000 to appear with Mr Nodjoumi on March 29.

The four accused Britons are Richard Page, accountant engineer aged 45, of Drayton Way, Kenton, Middlesex; Peter Dean, a chauffeur, aged 40, of Queen Mary Road, Upper Norwood and Ronald White, aged 45 and unemployed of Totland Close, Farnborough, Hampshire, and his brother William White, a stable worker, aged 43, of Abbotsbury Road, Morden, Surrey.

Science report

## A flaring star reveals a secret of the Sun

By the Staff of "Nature"

A remarkable exercise in international collaboration between astronomical observatories seems conclusively to have shown that flares like those seen on the surface of the Sun also occur on other stars.

The conclusion is important, chiefly because it helps to place the Sun itself among the class of stars long known to exhibit sharp outbursts of activity, but the organisational feat of coordinating seven optical and seven radio telescopes with observations made from the Einstein X-ray satellite will be a landmark in observational astronomy.

The star on which flares resembling those on the Sun have now been identified is known as YZ Canis Minoris, known to be a dwarf star which nevertheless has a mass which is a substantial fraction of that of the Sun. The 14 ground-based telescopes and the Einstein satellite were all pointed at the star for periods of five hours on each of three consecutive days—October 25-27—in 1979. The flare whose characteristics most closely resemble those of a solar flare seems to have occurred early during the first observation period.

The flare concerned seems to have lasted for a little less than 10 minutes. The outburst on the star was recorded by the X-ray detectors on the Einstein satellite, by the optical telescopes in the United States at the Cloudcroft and McGraw-Hill observatories and by a radio-interferometer at Jodrell Bank.

As with flares on the surface of the Sun, the output of visible energy from YZ Canis Minoris seems to have risen very rapidly to its peak but then to have decayed more slowly over the succeeding 10 minutes. The X-ray emission characteristically lagged behind that put out from the star in the optical region, while the burst of radio energy lagged behind the visible flare by a full 17 minutes.

The 31 authors of the research including Sir Bernard Lovell, say that these characteristics resemble those of the more familiar (because more easily observed) flares on the surface of the Sun. From their estimate of the energy put out during the outburst, they calculate that temperature of the flare must have reached a maximum of 20 million *degrees, comparable with* the temperature reached at the peak of solar flares and sufficient to account for the generation of X-rays in detectable amounts.

While the new observations show that flares like those on the Sun occur on other stars, in themselves they do little to resolve the continuing uncertainty about the origins of these spectacular phenomena, as a result of which loops of glowing material may be thrown up for tens of millions of miles.

Source: *Astrophysical Journal, vol 252, p 239* January 1, 1982.



## NEAR-BLIND DRIVER SPARED JAIL

Frederick Fisher, a *father of* five, was yesterday granted unconditional bail by magistrates at York so that he could spend the last few weeks of his sighted life in freedom with his family.

The magistrates were told that Fisher, a former lorry driver, aged 32, of Middleham Avenue, York, who admitted 26 motoring offences, theft and fraud, suffered from an incurable eye disease.

Mr Trevor Cox, for Fisher, asked the magistrates to spare *him from living with* his fading eyesight in the gloom of a prison cell.

Mr Cox told the bench: "In a few weeks Fisher will be completely blind. *It* will be wrong to deprive this man of his liberty now when his eyesight is failing *so rapidly.*"

Mr Cox told the court how Fisher committed the offences, including driving while disqualified, and described him as a man obsessed by motor vehicles.

The magistrates adjourned sentence on 12 of the offences and committed Fisher to crown court for sentence on the other 14.

## CORRECTION

A report on February 26, "Intimidation row at Times Newspapers", stated incorrectly that a brtuch official of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa) had said that one member, Miss Mary Fogarty, "should be 'branched', or disciplined" after publicly challenging union policy on redundancy notices. The report should *have attributed* the statement to a Natsopa clerical chapel (office branch) committee member. Mrs Ann Field, a branch official, has categorically denied that Miss Fogarty, a secretary at Times Books, is facing any disciplinary action.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 155; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD v.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 70; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£5.50; Tunisia Din 600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 60

# Jail death jury told of wall of silence

From Arthur Osman, Leicester

Medical evidence on the death of Mr Barry Prosser in Winson Green prison, Birmingham, would suggest that it was probably the work of two or three people, Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, said yesterday opening the Crown case against three prison officers at Leicester Crown Court.

Mr Draycott told the jury: "Around the walls of Winson Green has groun up another wall—a wall of silence. You will have to make the best you can of the evidence that is put before you".

The accused men, appearing on a bill of indictment pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Prosser. They are: Melvin Jackson, aged 32, Eric Smith, aged 32, and Howard Price, aged 25, who worked in the hospital administration wing at the prison.

Mr Prosser, of Sedgeley, West Midlands, was a self-employed carpenter, married with two children. He suffered from mental illness, and from 1970 onwards received periodic hospital treatment. In March, 1979, he was put on probation for three years at Dudley for causing criminal damage, and he received psychiatric treatment as and in-patient for three months.

Mr Draycott said: "He appears to have been a very nice person, friendly, and a good workman. Physically, he was perfectly well, but from time to time his mental conditon of hypomania came to the surfaced". Hypomania was a condition of over-elation, over activity, a general sense of well-being, extreme cheerfulness at one time yet very low at another.

Mr Proswer was a 6ft 3in 14½ stone man and Mr Draycott said he got himself into trouble from time to time. He enjoyed a pint of beer, but an excessive amount of drink had an adverse effect on him at a time when he was taking sedative drug for his condition.

His violence was not directed at people but at things.

In August, 1980, he was going through one of his difficult periods and his wife took the two children to her father's home near by. At 11 o'clock one night, Mr Prosser went there and started banging and shouting and was arrested and later remanded to prison, where he was put in a cell with other prisoners. There was a disturbance on August 12 and he was moved to a "stripped" cell in the hospital wing.

On August 18, when he received the injuries from which he died, he was banging, singing, shouting and creating a lot of noise.

The jury at that point was shown a series of photographs and Mr Draycott said the cause of death was by a heavy weight dropping on to the upper abdomen which burst the stomach and oesophagus. Mr Prosser had been lying on his back and the Crown suggested that a heavy man had dropped on his knees with the whole of his weight on to Mr Prosser. There were other injuries delivered with as much force.

Mr Draycott continued: "If it is going to be suggested that this was suicide by Mr Prosser, or that for some reason he had inflicted these injuries on himself, our expert evidence is that the number of these injuries could not have been self-inflicted."

Mr Draycott said that the only three officers on duty who could have done this to Mr Prosser were the three accused. It was fair to say that there was no intention to kill him. "It may well be, and probably is, that they went further than they intended to".

Mr Prosser had been beaten up. He was not unintelligent and it was likely he would complain during the governor's rounds. "We say that fairly quickly a cover up was started, the first step being to make and entry in the hospital records. It had been noted 'This man has gone completely berserk, shouting and screaming and banging ... very, very disturbed ... hallucinating plus. Thinks he has been beaten to death. He has been acting this way for three hours'. Another notation read: Persistent screaming and shouting from 5 pm to 8 pm; hyperactive and unpredictable".

The hearing continues today and later this week the jury will visit the prison to see Prosser's cell.

# Heseltine seeks more building by councils

From Ronald Kershaw, Wakefield

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday that local authorities should provide work through capital construction programmes in the coming financial year. Local authorities had underspent by some £400m, on housing this year, and the problem was getting them to spend it effectively and quickly, he said.

Mr Heseltine had been attending a regional seminar on the rate support grant at Wakefield town hall. Pressed on underspending, he said: "the best indications I have so far, are that something like £400m in housing capital receipts are likely to be underspent in the current year, and perhaps another £300m of other capital receipts.

"This partially reflects the success of the sale of council houses and partially the determination of local authorities to look at assets they have been sitting on without cashing them, and getting the cash they can use." Councils were now doing this on a bigger scale, but they had not anticipated their own success.

The cash, he said, was within the Government's public expenditure programme. Asked if it had to be spent this year he said: "They can carry it forward at individual authority levels; I have to be concerned it doesn't prejudice the overall national cash limits next year."

Mr Heseltine added: "In the forthcoming year, we are likely to see significant levels of capital receipts work off and I very much hope local authorities will use the freedom they have got in order to provide work in capital construction programmes."

## County seeks legal advice on rate rise

□ The Labour-controlled Merseyside County Council is to seek legal opinion on the levels of permissible expenditure before fixing the rate for th coming year. (Our Liverpool Correspondent writes).

The budget meeting of the policy committee was unexpectedly adjourned after an hour yesterday to enable that course to be adopted, despite strong objections from Conservative and Liberal councilors.

Bill Warhurst



Daffodils for Dylan Thomas: Watched by Mrs Thomas-Ellis, the grandchildren lay a tribute

# A big day for Dylan and St David

By Tony Samstag

Dylan Thomas may have been dead and buried for the better part of 30 years, but the old reprobate can still draw the crowds. They packed Westminster Abbey in their hundreds yesterday, St David's Day, for an event as improbable as it had been long awaited: the unveiling and dedication of a memorial plaque in Poets' Corner to the patron saint of dissolution himself.

There it lay in all its newly chiselled splendour, three hundredweight of Penrhyn green slate flanked by Lord Byron and George Eliot, with Henry James and Gerard Manley Hopkins near neighbours. Mrs Aeronwy Thomas-Ellis, the poet's daughter, who lives in Surrey now, commended the memorial stone into the safe custody of the abbey as flashbulbs popped, television cameras jockeyed for position, and a distinctly secular air of unease crept over the proceedings.

The scriptures are fairly explicit about the likely consequences of pursuing commercial activities in the temple of God. Media events, perhaps, are less clearcut. The bard himself, it is fairly safe to assume, would have burned and raved, less at the incongruity of the proceedings than at the stifling respectability of it all.

Wreaths and banks of daffodils were laid on and around the plaque, and many of the worshippers wore single blooms in their lapels.

Perhaps 30 members of the Thomas clan were among the congregation: "We had to go out and find them", Mrs Thomas-Ellis said. Her son, Hugh, aged seven, and another grandchild, Jemima Thomas, aged 15, were present at the unveiling; Hannah Thomas-Ellis, aged three, suffered an acute attack of stage fright at the last minute and cried off.

When discussing the master, words fail us ordinary mortals and we tend to resort to the sacred text or to name-dropping. Chaucer, Blake and Yeats reared their venerable heads, but it was the readings, of Fern Hill and Poem in October, that carried the day.

The Rev. Alan Luff, however, Precentor and Sacrist of Westminster Abbey, may have spoken more appropriately than he knew when he read from the Book of Revelation on the "bitter-sweet calling of one who is to see strange visions and to write them down for his people".

# Testing time for Welsh TV channel

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Amid a blaze of daffodils and a bucketful of optimism the Welsh-language Channel Four television was officially baptized in Cardiff yesterday.

A highly professional launch offered an exciting glimpse of what the channel will offer. Criticism that the Welsh Fourth Channel Authority has powers of patronage "as great as the Medicis and Borgias" was brushed aside.

Conceived from idealism and born from political duplicity the channel will put to the test the claim that on its shoulders rests the future of the declining Welsh language.

After promising the service in its manifesto the Government changed its mind only to think again in the face of a campaign of widespread civil disobedience when thousands of people said they would not pay their television licence fee.

Mr Nicholas Edwards, the Secretary of State for Wales, was ambushed while driving to his home in Pembrokeshire in England. Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said that intimidation would never win the day after his constituency offices had been occupied by Welsh language protesters.

But in the end, faced with the threat of a fast to death by Mr Gwynfor Evans, former president of Plaid Cymru, the Government conceded its promise, admitting that it could not carry with it the weight of public opinion.

Mr Rhodri Williams, a former chairman of the Welsh Language Society, who was present at the launch yesterday, said he was impressed by the enthusiasm and professionalism of the people who will be responsible for the new service, which will begin transmission in November.

Mr Owen Edwards, director of the new auhority, which will be known as S.4C. (Sianel Pedwar Cymru) said: "We believe that the new channel will help to end the division of languages and communities in Wales.

"It is a channel for Wales in all senses

Ultimately the viewers will decide whether the service succeeds for the government, still smarting over its first demonstrable U-turn, has intimated that if it does not succeed within three years it will be scrapped.

## Violence in schools: 1

# Disruptive pupils in a minority

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Incidents like those leading to the recent closure of the Toxteth primary school, which hit the headlines, tend to give a false impression of the scale of violence in our schools.

The most recent national survey of school discipline was that carried out by the HM Inspector for Schools (HMI) and included in their report on secondary schools two years ago.

That indicated that hostility to teachers was the "least of the schools' worries". Only seven of the 384 included in the survey described it as a serious problem. Violence between pupils was thought to be serious in only one school, and a "considerble worry" in seven.

The majority reported, somwhat surprisingly, that they had no disruptive pupils at all. Just over a third admitted they had some, but only one in three of those put their number at ten or more. Vandalism was said to be a serious problem in only 4 per cent of schools.

The findings helped to confirm the Schools Inspectors' own view that "the very great majority of schools were orderly, hard-working and free from any serious problems". And the indications are that, if anything, the situation has improved since then.

The relatively small amount of violence that does go on is not negligible, however. Figures compiled by the teachers' unions suggest that they are assaulted by pupils at a rate of about three a week. The most recent estimate of vandalism in schools, by the Government's "think tank" in 1978, put the cost at around £15m a year.

Nearly 2,000 schools were the victims of suspected arson in 1979, the latest year for which figures are available, though it is not known how many of those were started by pupils.

Many teachers argue that they need the ultimate sanction of corporal punishment as a means of controlling violence in schools. However research evidence suggests that such punishment might actually increase vandalism and other forms of delinquency, though no causal connextion has been demonstrated between the two

A study of corporal punishment in 12 secondary schools, published by the Scottish Council for Research in Education last November, found not detectable differences in the general standards of behaviour in any school where corporal punishment had been abolished, and those in comparable schools where it was still used.

The notable differences in standards were between teachers within a school, irrespective of whether corporal punishment was used, the research team said. The schools which had recently abolished corporal punishment seemed to benefit form having has to rethink their whole desciplinary systems.

Those opposed to corporal punishment point out not only that Britain is the only country in eastern or western Europe where it is still sanctioned — the Irish Republic abolished it last month — but that it has been in all British institutions other than schools, including borstals, detention centres, prisons and the armed forces, in some of which discipline might be thought harder to maintain.

# 'Uneasy' peace as St Saviour's returns

From John Chartres Liverpool

There was an "uneasy and irrational atmosphere" at St Saviour's Church of England school in Toxteth, Liverpool, yesterday, Mr Arnold Cowman, the acting head teacher said at the end of his first day there. It was an atmosphere which probably only a professional teacher would understand, he added.

All but seven of the 110 five to 11 year olds pupils were in school on time yesterday as St Saviour's reopened after an extended two-week half-term following disturbances.

Mr Cowman said that at one stage in the day a number of empty beer cans had been thrown into the playground by people outside. The children, Mr Cowman said, had "made sport" with the cans.

He said he was looking forward to meeting parents later in the evening and saw the future of the school as a cooperative task between himself, teachers, parents and pupils.

He had spent his first day trying to get to know his pupils and to speak to them personally when possible "in a gentle sort of way". He said he had made himself "evident" but not in any systematic manner.

Complaints against cameramen were again made by men claiming to be members of the Liverpool 8 Defence Committee, when the school closed and pupils left.

Earlier Mr Kenneth Antcliffe, Liverpool's director of education, had disagreed with the Prime Minister over her apparent allocation of blame onto parents for the recent disturbances at the school.

At a morning news conference he said that his reading of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's comments in the Commons was that she was placing all the blame on a lack of parental control.

After declaring that there would be no "witch hunts", no expulsions, and no recriminations, but a "clean slate" Mr Antcliffe said it would be unproductive and would do no good to try to weigh out little parcels of blame. His own authority, the school govenors, the staff, and the parents all shared in blame; but the constructive thing to do was to make a fresh start.

He suggested that the Prime Minister's advisers might have been mistaken in the information they supplied her with before her references to the school in the House last Tuesday.

Mr Cowman greeted pupils yesterday and set about imposing what was described by Mr Anthony Smith, chief inspector of schools on Merseyside, as "discipline without a witch hunt". A ten point plan was announced for the school's future.

The only untoward incidents occured when a party of five men approached photographers and a radio reporter standing outside the school. Two photographers handed over rolls of unprocessed film and a radio reporter surrendered a tape recording.

Journalists who had been invited to a press conference at 9am were asked to move into the building several minutes earlier and at its conclusion an official of Liverpool city's public relations department asked them to drive away as quickly as possible otherwise he could not answer for possible consequences.

Uniformed members of Liverpool education authority's security department were on duty outside the school railings and Mr Antcliffe said they would be there for as long as it was necessary to ensure the children's safty.

Mr Leonard Tyrer, a Liverpool city councillor and chairman of the school board of governors, said accounts of damage to the buildings and teachers' cars, threats to staff and protection rackets alleged to have been operated by older children against the younger, had "been blown up out of all proportion" whoever had leaked the story "wanted his backside kicking".

The Rev Neville Black, one of the governors, disclosed that a four-hour meeting had taken place on the Thursday before news of the school's problems was first published, and that a strategy for dealing with those issues had been agreed. Mr Black suggested that the cost of damage to property only amounted to about £200.

The ten-point plan announced yesterday includes staff reinforcement, including three extra teachers from the city's reserve pool who were on duty yesterday, extra supplies of books and stationery, valued at about £1,000, the availability of specialists and remedial teachers as a back-up, and the "enrichment" of the education at St Saviours, which will include multi-cultural teaching

□ A scheme to help "latch-key" children in Toxteth has been dropped because of council cutbacks (Our Liverpool Correspondent writes). A disused school, earmarked for the "open house" project is to be sold because of severe financial restraints, Sir Trevor Jones, Liverpool council leader said yesterday.

Mr Cowman: Getting to know his pupils.

# PARLIAMENT March 1 1982

# Aid sought for stranded passengers

**AIR TRAVEL**

Government officials have been instructed to review the position of air travellers to see whether there was any practicable way in which financial protection could be given to scheduled air travellers, Mr Iain Sproat, Under Secretary of State for Trade, said during questions in the Commons.

**Mr Robert McCrindle** (Brentwood and Ongar, C) had asked whether there were any proposals to extend protection to air travellers other than those on package tours in the event of the failure of the airline.

**Mr Sproat:** I have no plans to introduce legislation on a complicated and difficult problem involving an international industry. However, I have instructed my officials to review the position.

**Mr McCrindle:** Will he confirm that among those matters which *the officials might* consider is the possibility of a small levy on each scheduled airline ticket to enable a fund to be created to protect our people who go abroad? Will it be within their ambit to take account of the possibility of foreign airlines following suit, where a ticket was purchased in the United Kingdom?

**Mr Sproat:** I assure him all his points are ones which will certainly be covered within the *review.*

**Mr John Fraser, an Opposition** spokesman on trade: Surely the matter is not all that difficult? It would be possible to introduce a bonding scheme along the lines of the one operated by ABTA at present. Has the promise on *television of Tiny Rowlands* that he would meet the cost of all the scheduled Laker air travellers been met?

**Mr Sproat:** The promise made by Mr Rowlands was that he would actually pay the scheduled air travellers if and when he was in charge of the company.

On the scheduled air travellers, why did *Mr Fraser* not do anything when he was in Government? I can give the answer — because it is an extremely difficult matter involving foreign airlines. We will be looking at the difficulties in our review.

**Mr Gary Waller** (Brighouse and Spenborough, C): No traveller is likely to consider the possibility of losing money as a result of a company bankruptcy. There is a case *for saying travel agents* should make the position clear and provide an opportunity of taking out insurance.

**Mr Sproat:** That is an interesting suggestion. No doubt representatives of the travel associations will take it to heart.

**Mr David Ginsburg** (Dewsbury, SDP): Many MPs might feel that Mr Rowlands's promise was not a qualified promise, but an unqualified promise.

**Mr Sproat:** As I understand it, he was saying what he would do when in the position of being influential in the airline.

**Mr Kenneth Lewis** (Rutland and Stamford, C): He should ask his officials to look at the air travel reserve fund, which has a large amount in it, to see if it could be used to pay for people who, although they were not scheduled, were booking hotels *through Laker as well.*

**Mr Sproat:** There is some £18.5m in the fund at the moment. I will undertake to have my officials look at the matter in the way he suggests. There is a difficulty in making persons who pay a surcharge when booking a holiday to pay insurance on people going on scheduled lines.

**Mr Michael Neubert** (Havering, Romford, C): The air travel reserve fund was set up by the Labour Government for imposing a levy on package holiday passengers to bail out other holiday passengers. It would be airway robbery if that money *were to be used many years later* for people going by a scheduled airliner.

**Mr Sproat:** He has put the matter fairly. The reason why we have this air travel reserve fund is because of the ill-judged action by Mr Wedgwood Benn in setting the whole thing in motion to begin with.

## Laker licences

☐ A Labour MP who during question time exchanges called *sir Freddie Laker* a pirate was rebuked by Mr Iain Sproat, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, for a shocking abuse of paliamentary privilege.

**Mr Sproat:** The Civil Aviation Uthority has given notice to Laker Airways that its air transport licences are suspended. However, whether that suspension takes effect, and if so the timing of it, depends on whether the airline appeals to the Secretary of State for Trade and on the outcome of any appeal.

I understand that the authority has also notified the airline that it intends to publish particulars of a proposal to revoke the licences. His proposal may be the subject of a hearing and subsequently of an appeal to the Secretary of Statek so it would not be appropriate for me to comment further

**Mr Ginsburg:** On February 9 the Prime Minsiter spoke about the possibility of de-suspension. Would he confirm that such de-*suspension could not take place* unless the airline were sold in its entirety as a going concern with *due consideration for the debts* that are at present outstanding?

**Mr Sproat:** This is an extremely intricate question and I cannot answer "Yes". It is up to the Civil Aviation Authority to decide. The authority will take



Hoyle: Laker "a pirate".

Sproat: shocking abuse

**Mr Robert McCrindle** (Brentwood and Ongar, C): Accepting that the monister's appellate *funtions require hem* to be somewhat circumspect in replying, is he able to place on record the Government's hope that after all the inquiries have been gone through two British airlines will still fly both to Los Angeles and New York?

**Mr Sproat:** It would be improper to answer that question. An application from British Caledonian to fly *to* Los Angeles and presumably any reconstructed *Laker Airways, if there is to be* one, would be the suject of an appeal to the Secretary of State and therefore I should not comment.

**Mr Douglas Hoyle** (Warrington, Lab): Would he ensure that a pirate like Laker does not fly again, pariculary a man who paid less in wages and salaries than other airlines, had registered offices in Jersey so that his employees did not have the benifit of going to an idustrial tribunal, and prevented them from joining a trade union, with the result that they have all lost their employment? Would he protect them in the future?

**Mr Sproat:** It is a shocking abuse of this House that he uses the privilege of the green benches to call Sir Freddie Laker a pirate. (Conservative cheers). In what he says about Jersey being used to get round Section 15 of the Act, he is totally inaccurate.

**Mr John Smith, chief Opposition** spokesman on trade: As a matter of general civil aviation licensing policy, it would not be proper for an airline proprietor to be able to start up again operating a licence without having made any arrangement to pay his debts.

**Mr Sproat:** He has asked a hypothetical question to which I would not consider it proper to give an answer. On the laws of receivership, it is the duty of the receiver to get as much money as he can for his creditors. That is his duty and what Mr Mackey and his associataes are doing.

# 'The Times' must be economic

**NEWSPAPERS**

Members of the Conservative Party and he thought of the Opposition would wish to see *The Times* newspaper continue as a major journalistic force, but it *had to be on an economic basis,* **Mr John Biffin,** Secretary of State for Trade, said during questions in the Commons.

It was for the independent national directors to consider allegations that editorial independence had been infringed, he said after telling Mr Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab), who had asked him to publish his reply to the letter from the National Union of Journalists' Chapel at *The Sunday Times* relating to the infringement of editorial indepencence, that a copy of this correspondence had been placed in the Library of the House of Commons

**Mr Atkinson:** In regard to the company articles and the titles, would Mr Biffen not agree that Mr Rupert Murdoch attempted to find a way around the original agreements but got caught?

If Mr Biffen had his time over again, would he not have designed the articles very differently than those which now stand and would he also have attempted to take different action in not referring it to the commission for inquiry?

**Mr Biffen:** On the second part of the question, no. On the third part, I do no think I would have departed from my judgment.

**Mr Jonathan Aitken** (Thanet, East, C): There is now something *of an element of make-believe* surrounding these so-called guarantees of editorial independence, because in practical terms they are unenforceable.

Would it not be much more realastic if he accepted that Times Newspapers Limited has a proprietor, who from time to *time may decide to fire an editor pour encourager les autres* and there is nothing the Government can do about it?

**Mr Biffen:** I do not think I would agree that the articles have become something of make-believe. As I understand it, the question I am answering relates to the dismissal of journalists and not to the dismissal of an editor.

If the editor thought that his *independence* had been infringed, he could have appealed to the *independent national directors.*

**Mr John Smith, chief Opposition** spokesman on trade (North Lanarkshire, Lab): Regarding the episode referred to by Mr Atkinson, does Mr Biffen not think that Mr Rupert Murdoch was certainly not acting within the spirit of the agreement in attempting to transfer the titles without any reference whatsoever to the independent national directors?

What decision, if any, has yet been arrived at on the future of the titles? Does Mr Biffen not think any further safeguards are necessary in the light of recent experience?

**Mr Biffen:** There is a later question on the titles (which was not reached).

**Mr David Winnick** (Walsall North, Lab): What has occurred *since seems* to justify some of *the fears that were expressed* when Mr Rupert Murdoch took over *The Times* newspaper.

If *The Times* is closed down, what will be the attitude of the Government to try to ensure it appears again in the near future?

**Mr Biffen:** I would not agree with Mr Winnick's first observation. On his second point, this side of the House and I believe the other side would wish to see *The Times* newspaper continue as a major journalistic force, but it has to be on an economic basis.

☐ **Mr Biffen** said in a written reply that his consent was not necessary for the transfer of the titles of the papers to News International, but the validity of such a transfer without the consent of a majority if the independent national directors might well be open to doubt.

# MP attacks S Africa tourists

**CRICKET**

The English cricketers who are in South Africa to play a series of matches there were selling themselves for blood-covered Kruger rands *Mr Gerald Kaufman* said when unsuccessfully seeking an emergency debate on the tour.

**Mr Kaufman** (Manchester, Ardwick, Lab), seeking a three-hour emergency debtae on the visit by a group of cricketers being described as an England 11, said: The matter is substantial since 12 English cricketers, already becoming known as the dirty dozen, have decided, in defiance of the advice of *the Test* and Country Cricket Board, to tour South Africa and play so-called test maches, describing themselves for this purpose as the English team. These men are placing in doubt the forthcoming tours of Britain by Indian and Pakistani cricket teams, are jeopadising this country's plea in international test cricket and could effect the future of the Commonwealth games and the *Olympic games.*

It requires urgent consideration because this tour is due to begin on Thursday, which leaves little time for the Gaovernment to fulfil its obigations under the Gleneagles agreement by taking every practical step to discourage a group of men who, by giving aid and comfort to what the Gleneagles agreement describes as the abomination of apartheid, are selling themselves *for blood-covered Kruger* rands.

## Parliament today

Commons. Questions: Employment; Prime Minister. Debates of *Opposition motions* on gas prices and on situation in central America. *Lords (2.30):* Northern Ireland Orders. Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, report.

# BA debts nearing £1,000m

**TRADE**

British Airways was expected to make a further substantial loss in the current financial year and debts were fast approaching £1,000m, Mr Iain Sproat, Under Secretary of State for Trade, said during questions.

**Mr Michael Neubert** Havering, *Romford, C) who* asked for a statement on measures being taken by British Airways to improve its financial position, was told by Mr Sproat that British Airways made a pre-tax loss of £141m last year. It was clearly the management's responsibility to take strong measures to improve the financial performance as quickly as possible.

I welcome the deterination of *Sir John King and the British* Airways Board (he said) to take such measures.

**Mr Neubert:** In the interests of fair competition in civil aviation, would he confirm that despite British Airway's rejection of the suggestion that it is subsidied, it has received a wide variety of support from the taxpayer over the years?

If British Airways had not been a nationalized airline but had been in the private sector, it would have been bankrupt years ago.

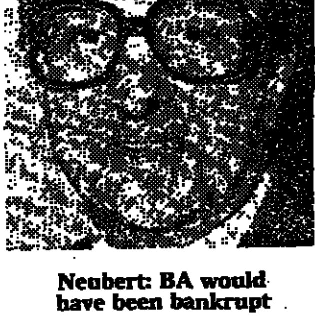
**Mr Sproat:** He has put it brutally, but some might say, accurately. As for the support given by the taxpayer, it is right to say that there has been massive support from the taxpayer to British Airways from the National Loan Fund; from public dividend capital from which it has had *£10m a year injected over the last* five years and never repaid the dividend, private sector debts guaranteed by the Treasury at preferential interest rates, the exchange cover scheme has been at no cost to them in operation for nine years; some £160m has been written off. There is the Concorde support programme funded by the Government and many other points.

**Mr John Smith, Chief Opposition** spokesman on trade (North Lanarkshire, Lab): Would he take an early opportunity to withdraw the statement made on a number of occasions that British Airways is subsidized.

Over the last five years British Airways had paid £100m to taxpayers and got £50m back, so the taxpayer is £50m better off, if you take out the Concorde project which is a seperate operation.

**Mr Sproat:** British Airways has benefitted from support by at least ten separate means. It has had preferential interest rates from the National Loan Fund and the private sector and if that is not a benefit I cannot think what is, and the benefit from the exchange cover scheme, £160m written of Concorde has been subsidised by the taxpayer to the tune of £10m every single year. *These existed under the Labour* Government.

**Mr Smith:** It is wrong to try to imply that the losses on Concorde result from any commer-



Neubert: BA would have been bankrupt

cial mismanagement by British Airways. It is the decisions of the Government that have caused losses.

One of the obligations of a Minister is to play fair for industries he is supposed to support.

**Mr Sproat:** I am only too well aware of my duties to play fair to the taxpayer and that is why I emphasize the massive support the taxpayer has given to British Airways over e years.

I am surprised he is not aware that British Airways is actually claiming to be making a profit out of Concorde at the moment and are keen to keep it.

**Mr Robert Adley** (Christchurch and Lymington, C): Can he confirm that the baggage handlers dispute is both improving the service to British Airways' customers and reducing pilfering from customers?? If that is so, would he encourage British Airways to draw its conclusions?

**Mr Sproat:** The way that other members of British Airways are acting in this crisis is a tremendous tribute to the spirit that exists in British Airways.

**Mr Leslie Huckfield** (Nuneaton, Lab): It is the fault of British Airways in this dispute that it will not respond to an Acas initiative to engage in negotiations with the Transport and General Workers' Union. British Airways has locked out its own staff despite guarantees from the executive council of the TGWU to meet negotiaton deadlines.

**Mr Sproat:** I certainly would not confirm what he has just said. The details of the dispute and how it is handled must remain with British Airways.

# Protection for buyers of leased goods

The Government is concerned about the position of innocent private buyers of second hand goods still subject to leasing agreements, **Mr Reginald Eyre,** Under Secretary of State for Trade, said after he had told *Mr* **John Heddle** (Lichfield and Tamworth, C) that he was satisfied with the working of the Hire Purchase Act 1964.

**Mr Heddle:** A consumer who might buy a second hand product, for example a car which is subject to a leasing agreement, does not have the same protection under the Hire Purchase Act as somebody who might inno-*cently purchase a second hand* car that happened to be the subject of a purchasing agreement.

Thounsand of people driving around the country do not know this, for reasons best known to other people. He should bring forward legislation to amend this apparent anomaly in the Hire Purchase Act.

**Mr Eyre:** I fully understand and share his concern about the position of the innocent private buyer in the circumstances he had described.

I an grateful he has put down a proposed amendment to the Supply of Goods and Services Bill. I am giving urgent consideration to a number of legal and other aspects in this matter and particularly whether the amendment is within the scope of that Bill.

I will be in touch with him on all these matters at the earliest possible moment.

**Mr John Fraser, an Opposition** spokesman on trade: There is no possible reason of principle why exactly the same protection should apply to a consumer for something on a leasing agreement as on a hire purchase agreement. He should amend the Act which is the first single piece of primary consumer legislation for which the Government has been responsible in the last 34 months.

**Mr Eyre:** I have a great deal of sympathy with the feelings of the Opposition and I agree that the innocent private purchaser is likely to be in a weaker position than a finance company to bear any loss in the circumstance we are considering.

*If he will bear with me about the legal aspects, and particularly whether it is within the scope of* the Bill to which he refers, I will do my best to be helpful.

# Textiles will be better protected

Greater protection for the British textile industry was predicted by **Mr Peter Rees,** Minister for Trade, when he told *Mr* **George Park** (Coventry, North East) that the EEC Council of Ministers had agreed in principle on February 25 on global ceilings on imports into the Community of the eight most sensitive textile and clothing products.

**Mr Park:** Is he satisfied that the ceilings agreed in principle will be sufficient to prevent any further *erosion of our textile* industry?

**Mr Rees:** I am satisfied that the overall package which will emerge when the bilateral agreements are completed within the framework laid down, will provide a much tougher regime and greater protection for the British textile industry.

**Mr Barry Jones** (East Flint, Lab): Just *how tough is the mandate he has boasted about with regard to* the 1 per cent growth? There may be a 4 or 5 *per cent growth* in imports. This gives the lie to his claim.

**Mr Rees:** I would be the last to boast of any achievements in this matter, knowing how sensative it is. The 1 per cent growth rates relates to the most sensative products it would be judged.

There may be a higher growth rate in the less sensitive products. We must wait and see, but I assure him that in the most sensitive products there will be a lower growth rate than that achieved under the last multi-fibre arrangement.

**Mr Kenneth Woolmer,** an Opposition spokesman on trade (Batley and Morley, Lab): There is concern among producers in the categories dealing with suits, dresses, jackets, shirts and so on. *Do the surge mechanism and* cutbacks on dominant suppliers relate to these categories? How will Mr Rees safeguard 50 per cent of these industries?

**Mr Rees:** No, they do not. These are essentially non-sensitive categories. there are individual areas of concern where we will try to ensure that the growth rates are less than those negotiated under the previous MFA.

But there are 600 categories under these two groups. Many are areas where I do not believe the textile industry would press for limited quotas.

# Personal imports of vehicles

The British car manufacturing industry should strive to become efficient and competitive at the earliest possible moment, **Mr Reginald Eyre,** Under-Secretary of State for Trade said when answering questions on the importation of British cars at cheaper prices.

**Mr Edwin Wainwright,** (Deane Valley, Lab) said: In addition to the importation of cars for personal use, there is a strong rumour going around that British companies are going to be allowed to buy their car fleets abroad. If that is so, it would do great harm to the motor car industry in this country. What is the Government going to do about it?

**Mr Eyre:** think he should not jump to rash presumptions on a matter of this kind.

**Mr John Fraser,** an Opposition spokesman on Trade (Lambeth, Norwood, Lab): If it the Government's view that retail margins on new cars are too high, would not it be better to refer the question to the Director General of Fair Trading under the Competition Act

**Mr Eyre:** Pricing decisions are a matter for the commercial judgment of manufacturers and dealers acting within the requirements of the United Kingdom and EEC competition rules.

# London to keep cheap fares

**TRANSPORT**

The law lords' ruling on the *Greater London Council's Fares* Fair policy was so sweeping that it would almost certainly impinge *on* services used by the elderly and the disabled, **Mr Albert Booth,** chief Opposition spokesman on transport, said when the committee stage of the Travel Concessions (London) Bill began.

The measure gives the GLC the same powers on travel concessions as those given to the councils of London boroughs ans *the Common Council of the City* of London.

**Mr Booth** (Barrow in Furness, Lab) was moving a new clause to ensure that the duty of the GLC to provide for the needs fo the elderly and the disabled with transport concessions would not be fettered by the law lords' judgment or any other limitations.

**Mr Alexander Lyon** (York, Lab) *said the judges in* the House of Lords were applying a political test. So how did MPs know that, if the Bill were passed, it would be applied how MPs wished it to be? The courts were not entitled to consider what a minister said during debate but only what the Act actually said.

It had been suggested the age limit of judges should be reduced and that had been considered by the Labour Government in 1968. We have now reduced the age limit to 75 (he said) but one of them got away and he is the worst of the lot.

He suspected there would have to be a change in the way judges were trained and appointed and how members of the bar were recruited.

**Mr Sydney Bidwell** (Ealing, Southall, Lab) said the role of the judiciary must be made clear *because there would always be* a running argument whatever line was taken in the Bill

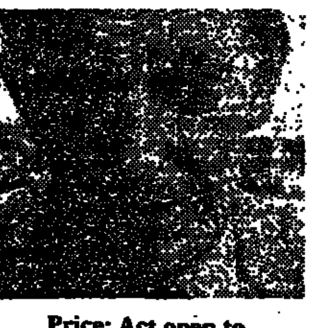
**Mr Ronald W. Brown** (Hackney, South and Shoreditch, SDP) said whatever was decided in the House could always be challenged in the courts and a different interpretation put on it according to whoever heard the case.

**Mr Christopher Price** (Lewisham, *West, Lab) said* that whatever was decided by the House it would be possible for any court, whether the House of Lords or the Appeal Court, to put a different interpretation on it. It was essential to find out whether any *new clause* had the force to make sure the GLC in operation a concessionary fares scheme would not be frustrated by the judiciary

At present no legislation could be passed without the possibility of a bench of judges saying that it did not mean what it had been thought to mean, but that it meant what the judiciary thought.

The Bill might be helpful and it might not. That would be known, *not* when it received the Royal assent, but when it was first litigated upon and public money was spent in finding out what the House of Lords, as then assembled, thought about it.

**Mr Douglas Jay** (Wandsworth, Battersea North, Lab) said that



Price: Act open to interpretation

he fully supported the new clause. The Bill was meagre and quite inadequate.

**Mr Kenneth Clarke,** Under Secretary of State for Transport, said that no one in the Commons did not wish the GLC to operate a concessionary fares scheme for elderly and disabled passengers on *London* Transport. The law lords' judgment had not been directed towards the scheme. But the purpose of the Bill was to put out of doubt the ability of the GLC to have such a scheme.

*It was true that pensioners* had been scared — but it was because of the irresponsible campaigning of people in the London Labour Party who had been trying to advance their views on the quite separate issue of the cheap fares policy in connexion with the concessionary scheme.

After the law lords' judgment, the GLC did not have the same express right to make concessionary fares as did other authorities up and down the country. But they could have continued a concessionary fares scheme under their general powers *to levy a 2p rate.*

The purpose of the Bill was to remove any genuine doubt and give the GLC the same powers on concessionary fares as other local authorities. The GLC had already made provision of £50m in thier budget for funding a concessionary fares scheme.

This was a lawful budget and not put in any doubt by the law lords' judgment. The new clause was a most convoluted addition to the Bill, and nonsense.

Nobody thought there was anything wrong with the law until the GLC broke it after the May elections last year. (Labour laughter). The law had not interfered with London Transport's policy before then. There was no reason why it should again.

The principal objection of those who were now carrying on about the law lords and the law was not that they knew what it meant and did not like it. They would like the law to be changed to enable tham to spend ratepayer's money without lim·t.

If anyone at County Hall was claiming that the law required them to frighten pensioners and the disabled into believing that they might have their concessions withdrawn, that was not the case.

*Before the law lords'* judgment, when the cheap fares prevailed and the rates were supporting them, pensioners had obtained little extra benefit. One quarter of all heads of households in London were pensioners. All that they derived from the new policy was that they had some minor additional concessions on the Underground,

The effect on pensioners of the massive rate demands from the *Labour County Council* was that they were paying more to subsidize the fares of the rest of the population who were not obtaining concessions. Labour's transport policy involved a transfer of money from the pockets of pensioners to the pockets of younger passengers on the buses and Underground.

The new clause was rejected by 155 votes to 125 — Government majority, 30.

The *committee* stage was concluded and the Bill passed its remaining stages.



# Minister's apology

**Mr Nicholas Edwards,** Secretary of State for Wales, made a personal statement apologizing to **Mr Alec Jones,** chief Opposition *spokesman on Wales, for suggesting* during a debate on Wales that he might have been drinking. *He* said he withdrew the suggestion, which was unjustified.

**Mr Edwards said:** I wish to make a personal statement about an incident that occurred during a series of interventions by Mr Jones in the course of the wind up speech by Mr Michael Roberts, Under Secretary of State for Wales, at the end of the debate on Welsh affairs last Thursday.

I would like to apologize to Mr *Jones for suggesting* that he might have *been drinking,* a suggestion which was unjustified and which, of course, I withdraw. I would like to apologize to you, Mr Speaker, for making yor task more difficult by a remark from a sedentary position that was out of order.

I hope that St David's Day is an appropriate moment to make amends.

## Check on electricity charges

Electricty consultative councils, *citizens' advice bureaus* and other bodies have been asked to gather evidence from this month *through to November* about overcharging by landlords for electricty used by *private tenants* renting flats and bed-sitters.

**Mr Daivd Mellor,** Under Secretary of State for Energy, indicating this in a written reply, said he had seen recent reports suggesting that overcharging continued to be a problem.

The Office of Fair Trading had looked into this previously

# Britain to ratify anti-hijack convention

**HOUSE OF LORDS**

Everyone was happy that the hijack at Stansted ended safely, **Lord Trefgarne,** Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said dur-*ing the second reading of the* Taking of Hostages Bill.

The Bill, he said, was designed to enable the United Kingdom to ratify the international convention against the taking of hostages. It was non-controversial and he hoped would be welcomed. The convention had been open for signature at the United Nations in New York in December, 1979, and was signed by the United Kingdom at that time.

*Because the United Kingdom* wished to mark and reaffirm its opposition to the taking of hostages and take all appropriate steps to discourage and prevent it, it would be ready to add its ratification to the convention and help bring it into force.

Under the convention, whenever a person seized or detained or threatened to kill, injure or continue to detain a person to obtain something from someone, this constituted the offence of hostage-taking. The convention required that in such a case wherever it occurred the state should either submit the case for *prosecution in its courts or* extradite the person for trial in another country.

The aim of the convention was to ensure as far as possible that a perpetrator of such an offence did not find a safe haven in another country but would be either extradited or prosecuted.

In the light of the seizure and subsequent release in Italy of General Dozier, no one needed reminding that the inhuman menace of terrorism was not a *remote possibility* affecting other countries. The successful resolution of the Tanzanian aircraft hi-jack this weekend and the events of the Iranian embassy siege in London in May, 1980, were to the forefront of people's minds and the convention sought to combat such terrorist acts.

The Bill was not limited to the taking of hostages for purposes connected with terrorism, but applied equally to the taking of *hostages* falling within its scope for the purpose of private gain or in pursuit of some private object.

Clause one defined the offence of taking hostages and provided *that a person convicted of* the offence was liable to imprisonment for life.

**Lord Bishopston,** For the Opposition, said events over the years, here and abroad, had given public confidence and assured potential offenders of the dwindling hopes of success they had if they attempted such outrages in Great Britain or elsewhere. The Labour Party welcomed the Bill as it appeared that no adequate legislation at present did the task intended by this measure.

The events of the weekend showed that Britain had for some time developed procedures which made it clear what hi-jackers might expect here.

The Bill was read a second time.

# Further moves planned to prevent oil pollution

**POLLUTION**

It was in Britain's national interest not only to devise the best system for preventing oil pollution of the sea and dealing with it when it occurred, but to procure international agreements, **Lord Campbell of Croy** (C) said when he opened a debate on environmental pollution.

*The* debate took place on the recommendations of the report of the royal commission on oil pollution of the sea, and two EEC reports.

**Lord Campbell** of Croy said it was important to take the reports seriously because no other country in the world had so much at stake. There could be serious effects on the long and exposed coast line from an oil pollution incident.

Oil in tankers was *being* carried in vast quantities through home waters. Britain was now in the first league of oil producing countries. They could not fail to be concerned about oil fields near the coast line.

The greatest threat arose from the possibility of a major incident.

**Lord Bishopston,** for the Opposition, said it was important to maintain high standards of vessels, maintenance, operational conditions and crew competence. On occasions when thousands of tons of crude oil were being carried, the safety precautions were not all that they should be.

**Lord Nathan** (Ind), a member of the royal commission, said when areas of high nature conservation interest were damaged by oil *pollution, there could* be in general no claim for compensation. Such losses would probably never be quantifiable in terms of money, yet a loss had been suffered by the community.

If, as would usually be the case, the damage was not readily quantifiable, there was ground for considering a claim for general damages. There was strong ground for considering that the community no less than the individual was *entitled* to compensation for damage it had suffered.

**Lord Trefgarne,** Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said the Government was still at the stage of formulating its views on many of the detailed proposals in the royal commission's report.

The Government accepted the need for further action, but there was *reassurance* to be drawn from the fact that they were dealing with a problem and not a crisis. It was a problem which the Government believed could be reduced to manageable and acceptable proportions by a combination of international cooperation and domestic measures. That was very much in line with the royal commission's thinking.

The Government had set in train *necessary* preparations for legislation to extend Britain's territorial limits from three to 12 miles. We hope (he said) that it will be possible to introduce legislation in the context of the results emerging from the UN Law of the Sea Conference.

The debate was concluded.

# Benn aide wins key post on TGWU executive

By Our Labour Editor

Mr Wedgwood Benn's chief political lieutenant in the trade union movement was yesterday elected to the key post of chairman of the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU).

In a convincing, first ballot victory, Mr Walter Greendale, a Hull docker, took 19 executive council votes against 12 for by his more moderate rival, Mr Brian Nicholson, leader of the London dockworkers. A third candidate, Mr Dan Duffy, from Scotland, regarded as a leftwinger, picked up only four votes.

The election for chairman, which was expected to go to several ballots, gives a reasonably reliable indication of the political balance in the *TGWU leadership. As a result* of executive elections in recent months it is clear that the left now enjoys at least a 2—1 majority.

Mr Greendale, aged 55, is a long-time socialist who was influential in last year's campaign to win trade union votes for the Benn candidacy to unseat Mr Denis Healey *that failed only by a whisker*.

His election seals for the next two critical years the political direction of the TGWU lay executive. And if precedent is followed he will be reelected every two years, to enjoy a decade of authority.

It is also significant that Mr Greendale, who is a *member of the TUC general* council, should assume responsibility at a time when the balance of power has shifted away from the fulltime leaders of the transport union to the rank-and-file members who make up its executive. But the left's *success* comes at a time of sharply declining TGWU *membership*.

The transport workers have lost an estimated 400,000 members over the last two years. Recent takeovers of the dyers and bleachers and agricultural workers will *boost* the union's membership by 110,000 to 1.8 million, far short of the 2.1 million in the heyday of Mr Jack Jones.

How Mr Greendale and the TGWU will *fit into* the current left-wing argument over whether Mr Benn should abandon his deputy leadership challenge is not yet clear.

Strong private pressures are at work to forestall another Benn challenge at the Labour Party conference in Blackpool in October. Leftwing union leaders have advised Mr Benn and his supporters to concentrate on policy issues in the run-up to the general election, rather than unseating the Foot-Healey leadership axis.

## Yorkshire miners boycott Gormley

☐ Yorkshire miners are to boycott any functions held in honour of Mr Joseph Gormley, retiring president of the National Union of Mineworkers because he urged *members to accept* the coal board's last wages offer in their ballot (Ronald Kershaw writes from Barnsley).

The Yorkshire area council yesterday passed a resolution condemning Mr Gormley for his action and instructing the area's national executive members on the boycott.

Mr Arthur Scargill, his successor, who bitterly attacked *him at the* time, said after yesterday's meeting that he felt the matter was off the agenda and over, but Brodsworth and Grimethorpe branches had submitted the resolution and demanded it be dealt with.

Mr Scargill said it *instructed* the three NEC members from Yorkshire "not to *attend any functions* where the NEC or anybody else are going to say thanks to Mr Gormley". In answer to *questions* Mr Scargill said he had never opposed any resolution passed by his area council.

Earlier, a new hard line *policy emerged in three* resolutions the area council are to *send* to the union's national conference at Inverness *in July. The first calls* for an amendment to the union's rule 43 to provide for a "simple majority" before industrial action is taken, replacing the 55 per cent requirement.

The second resolution *calls* for a £110 basic minimum wage for surface workers, with appropriate differentials for all other grades, amounting to a 26.5 per cent increase. It demands that the rates by *sought in* the next round of wage negotiations, and insists that negotiations are concluded before November 1 this year.

The resolution says: Unless the NCB meet this demand in full *the NEC is* instructed to call a special *delegate* conference to consider the position. If this conference rejects the coal board's offer the NEC be instructed to recommend in a ballot vote that they be given authority to take various forms of industrial action in pursuance of the claim."

The resolution further instructs the executive that if the board's offer is rejected at the special delegate con*ference it should impose an* immediate overtime ban from the date of the conference.

A third resolution to the national conference *calls* on the union to start negotiations on an early retirement scheme for surface workers.

Again, if the union does not receive a satisfactory response a *special delegate* conference should consider *industrial* disruption including strike action.

## Man shot in bank raid

A man *was shot in the leg* and another clubbed with a pickaxe handle as they tried to stop an armed bank raid in West London, yesterday. The raiders, carrying a rifle, a shotgun and a pistol, escaped with £50,000 from the National Westminster bank in *Southall*.





**Modern science takes a hand in the fight against *horse-thieves*. Topo and Beauty are among *10,000 horses* in Britain which have been freeze-marked with identification numbers in an attempt to deter thieves. *Beauty's* marking could clearly be seen yesterday at Modasa Stables, Chalfont St Peter, Buckinghamshire. *Above*, Topo receives its number.**

# Loophole fear in toxic waste controls

By David Nicholson-Lord

Government proposals to control imports of dangerous chemical waste leave a loophole which could allow waste to be abandoned in Britain, according to the Association of County Councils.

A series of controversies last year involving foreign waste led to fears that Britain was becoming a "toxic dustbin" for countries like The Netherlands and West Germany, which have more *stringent* environmental *pro*tection. After emergency meetings with *local auth*orities, the Department of the Environment published its counter-proposals in December.

But, according to the counties, which are expected to release their evidence later this week, those proposals are inadequate because *councils would still have* insufficient warning of waste arriving in Britain.

Calls for the counties to be given new legislative powers to ban certain consignments, and for the Government to use its prohibition powers under the Control of Pollution Act, have also apparently been rejected. *So too, the associ*ation says, has the proposal from the Lords Select Committee on Science and Technology that importers should be required to take out insurance against bankruptcy.

That happened in the most notorious case last year, *when 22,000 tonnes of phe*nolic and industrial solvent waste from The Netherlands "turned up" at British docks without adequate disposal arrangements. The importing company,Riafield, shortly afterwards went bankrupt. Phenol, although said to be highly diluted in the consignment, is extremely poisonous and *corrosive*.

Nine monthe later, it remains in storage tanks at Humberside and Southampton while proposals to dump it at sea have drawn strong protests from Greenpeace, the international environment group. Greenpeace has objected to British Pet*roleum, one of the "holding"* firms, and also to the Ministry of Agriculture

According to the Immingham Storage Company, which has another 8,220 tonnes of the Dutch waste, incineration and dumping at sea would leave only a soluble mist of hydrochloric acid. But *Greenpeace says that defects* in the maintenance and procedures of the ships employed might also produce clouds of DDT.

# Health fee for foreign students is attacked

By Annabel Ferriman

Britain's *70,000* overseas students are going to provide £1m of the £6m which is to be raised from charging overseas visitors for health service care, Mr *Norman* Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesturday.

Students on government grants would have their health insurance premiums paid for them, *but* others would have no help with the payments.

Mr Fowler was being questioned by the race relations and *immigration sub*committee of the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee and faced hostile questions from the Labour members.

Mr Alexander Lyon, *Labour MP* for York, accused the Government of creating a potentially explosive *situ*ation by introducing a new charging system to raise £6m, which was "peanuts".

Mr Fowler said it was a "*grotesque overstatement*" to suggest it would create an explosive situation. He *said* £6m could pay the salaries of about 900 ward sisters.

He said the new procedures which were announced in Parliament last week and which will come into effect form October 1, would consist of a few simple initial questions to establish whether someone was normally resident in Britain, and only if it became clear that they were not, would they be subjected to more detailed questioning by a senior member of staff. No one would be required to produce a passport, though some people might choose to, and only very rarely would it be necessary to consult the *Home Office to establish* someone's liability.

Mr Lyon said: "It is precisely that fear which animates the black population.

More home news on page 23

# Family conciliation scheme reprieved

By Frances Gibb

The Government is shortly to announce the setting up of a high-level committee of senior civil servants to monitor the value of family conciliation schemes which aim to resolve matrimonial disputes out of court and *determine* what saving they contribute to public expenditure.

The decision, which comes after pressure from the Law Commission and the Law Society as well as other groups, means that the pioneer scheme, the Bristol Courts' Family Conciliation Service, which faced closure, has been *temporarily* reprieved.

The Government and local authority is to fund the scheme with an estimated £30,000 for a year, so that it may act as a sample service together with others for monitoring by the committee *and the formulation* of long-term government policy on conciliation.

The Bristol scheme was set up on a full-time basis in 1979 on a grant mainly from the Nuffield Foundation (due to run out this April) *to help* couples in matrimonial disputes reach out of court settlements on such questions as *custody of children*, access, money and property.

Mrs Lisa Parkinson, organizer, said yesterday: "We are relieved that the service has been given the opportunity to continue for a further year *and contribute to this review* of the system of handling matrimonial cases and in particular matrimonial disputes.

The divorce rate in England and Wales was the highest in the EEC, she said, and the *social* and financial costs of marriage breakdown and divorce are higher than they need be. "The burden of these costs falls not only on the couples concerned, but also their children and on the taxpayer. Many children are affected by uncertainty or *conflict over custody* and access arrangements."

Research had shown that many custody and access difficulties can be resolved, if conciliation takes place early before contested court pro*ceedings* are *started*, she said.

The cost *savings of* a national family conciliation scheme could be great. In 1980-81, nearly half the total money spent on civil legal aid went on matrimonial proceedings.

In its report on legal aid, the Law Society said that *what seemed to be lacking*, in view of the "considerable importance of conciliation services both to the parties and to the procedure of courts" was a coherent policy to ascertain what sort of service would be most effective in the long term.

*The* service undertakes some 300 cases a year. Mrs Parkinson estimated that with legal aid on average totalling some £800 per couple where both parties are in receipt of it, there would only need to be 30 resolved disputes before public money had been saved and the scheme had justified its funds.

# 'Private Eye' allegations 'hurtful' to Wilcox

Mr Desmond Wilcox, the television producer, told a High Court judge yesterday that allegations in *Private Eye* magazine that he had abused his position with the BBC to make money for himself were "extremely damaging and hurtful".

Mr Wilcox married *to* Esther Rantzen, hostess of the *That's Life* television programme is suing *Private Eye* for damages for alleged libel in five *articles published* in 1975 when he headed the BBC's general features department.

The articles coincided with the showing of the BBC2 series *Explorers*, and the publication of a book of the series, written by Mr Wilcox.



*Mr Desmond Wilcox*

Mr Anthony Hoolahan, QC, *for Mr Wilcox*, said: "The idea from the articles is that he set up the whole thing; prompted the TV series *and* organized himself as the *author of the* book with a view to making himself a very large amount of money out of it".

The articles also accused *Mr Wilcox, who made* £12,000 from the book, of knowingly and wrongfully infringing the copyright of the series scriptwriters.

But Mr Hoolahan said *that* in 1977 a group of scriptwriters received *£54,000* damages from the BBC in a ... Mr Wilcox was not required to make any contribution to the damages or costs".

"The *allegations* are very far from the truth, and subjected him to a great deal of unjust and unfair criticism," Mr Hoolahan said. Mr Wilcox, of *Chiswick* Quay, west London, who worked for the BBC from *1965 until* 1980, said he was "very disturbed and upset" at the *Private Eye* allegations.

Mr Wilcox is suing Pressdram Ltd and S W Litho (*Printer*) Ltd, publishers and printers of *Private Eye*, and Mr Richard Ingrams, its editor. The hearing continues

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Hospital buys water at Boots

Instead of replacing a distilled water machine at a cost of £100,000, a London hospital is *buying the water* it needs from Boots at about the same cost over four months. St Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, south London, claims the needless expenditure is the result of Department of Health rules.

A spokesman for the 1,000-*bed teaching hospital* said it faced the bill because money was available in its revenue account for day-to-day running expenses but not in the capital account used to buy new equipment. He said that health authorities were allowed to transfer only one per cent of cash from the revenue account to the *capital account in a* financial year.

But a health *department* spokesman described the explanitation for the waste as "very odd. In principle only one per cent can be transferred but we have arranged larger transfers for other hospitals.

Since the hospital's 10-year-old machine broke down in December £45,000 has been *spent on* distilled water from Boots. The same amount is expected *to* be spent before a new machine arrives at the start of the next financial year.

### Police hunt for widow's killer

Police in Hampshire were yesterday hunting the murderer of a widow aged 86: Mrs Annie Majors was found battered *to death* on Sunday in her flat which had been set ablaze in Ballards *Close*, Southam Estate, Basingstoke.

A post mortem carried out by Dr Peter Pullar, a Home Office pathologist, revealed that she had died from *multiple injuries to the head*.

### Flu kills seven in home for aged

A influenza epidemic which swept through a Warwickshire old *people's* home killed seven residents and made 15 seriously ill. Four women and three men have died during the past few days at the *council-run* Tiddington Field home in Stratford on Avon.

### Hooded raider

*Police are* hunting a man in his early 20s, wearing a parka with fur hood, who walked into Lloyds Bank in Shrivenham, Wiltshire, yes*terday*, held a pistol to a woman's neck and fled with £3,000.

### Princess home

Princess Michael of Kent, who *had* a gall bladder operation last week, left King Edward VII *Hospital* for Officers, London, yesterday for her home at Kensington Palace.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Palestinian shot dead in Madrid

Madrid. — A Palestinian was shot dead in Madrid yesterday and the Palestine Liberation Organization blamed the killing on Mossad, the Israeli secret service.

A man approached Mr Nabil Aranki Wadi, aged 34, from behind as he walked in the street near his home and shot him twice in the back of the head, police said. Mr Wadi was said to have returned to Madrid from Beirut several days ago on an Iraqi passport.

He was born in Haifa, had lived in Spain since 1972 and studied pharmacy in Salamanca, the Spanish news agency said.

### Jet and van in runway collision

Frankfurt.—An airport van driver escaped with minor injuries when his vehicle was involved in a runway collision with a barely-airborne jumbo jet, Frankfurt airport officials said.

The Lufthansa airliner, bound for San Francisco with 247 passengers, lost two undercarriage covers and sustained a 10-yard scratch along the rear fuselage. The van was a write-off.

### TUC seeks action on Turkey

British trade union leaders have asked Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, to deny all assistance to the authorities in Ankara "so as to isolate the Turkish military regime until trade union freedoms are restored" (Paul Routledge writes).

The TUC International Committee deplored the arrest of Mr Orhan Apaydin, principal defence lawyer for 52 Turkish trade union leaders as another serious blow to free trade unionism in Turkey.

### Portugal hit by rail strike

Lisbon. — A new strike brought Portugal's state railway system virtually to a halt only two weeks after the Government ended a series of crippling transport stoppages by granting inflationary pay rises.

The engine drivers' union started the first of what it says will be a series of five 24-hour strikes between now and March 9 over a demand for increased fringe benefits.

### Red Brigades plot foiled

Naples. — A Red Brigades plan to launch an attack by helicopter against Milan's San Vittorio Prison was foiled at the last minute with the arrest of 17 terrorists, the public prosecutor's office said.

The announcement said that police had also uncovered nine Red Brigades hide-outs

### Seal ships blessed

St John's Newfoundland. Christian clergymen blessed six ships and their crews who will take part in Canada's controversial annual seal hunt. About 1,000 people attended an inerdenominational service here.

# Schmidt defends ministers in bribes scandal

**From Patricia Clough, Bonn, March 1**

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today stood firmly by two senior ministers and his top aide, under investigation in an alleged bribery and tax evasion affair which has shaken the already strained Government.

The Chancellor and the Cabinet today discussed the implications of the formal investigation announced by the Bonn Public Prosecutor against nine prominent figures in politics and industry, including Count Otto Lambsdorff, the Economics Minister, Herr Hans Matthöfer, the Finance Minister, and Herr Manfred Lahnstein, the head of the Chancellery.

The three are suspected of *Vorteilsannahme*, which implies that they may have accepted bribes for helping firms to avoid paying taxes. After the meeting, Herr Kurt Becker,the Government's spokesman, read a statement saying the two ministers and Count Lambsdorff had emphatically denied the allegations and were convinced that their names would be cleared.

The Chancellor had complete confidence in all three and saw on reason to suspend or remove them from their posts. They had demanded that the public prosecutor hear them immediately and inform them of the details of the suspicions against them. They complained that this had so far been refused.

The Government also urged the prosecutor's office to conduct the investigations as quickly as possible so that the matter could be cleared up rapidly.

This urgency is understandable since the stigma of corruption, whether founded or not, is extremely damaging here, particularly in a year when there are four important state elections.

It will take weeks, perhaps months, before the prosecutor's office decides whether the suspicions are baseless or whether to send those concerned for trial. If charges are raised against them, the two ministers and Herr Lahnstein could be expected to resign.

President Carstens, in an apparent attempt to put the affair into perspective, said in an interview today that it was wrong to speak of a crisis or a German Watergate. "One should not overestimate these things," he said, "The people have confidence in our state and our parties.

The investigations came on top of a long series of troubles for Herr Schmidt, including dissention within the two coalition parties and deep differences between them on important policies. Curiously, these investigations have the advantage — since Herr Matthöfer is a Social Democrat and Count Lambsdorff a Free Democrat — *of uniting them in their* problems.

Criticism from th opposition is muted, for members of the Christian Democrat Party are also among the nine under investigations.

The names of the two ministers have been linked in the West German press for some time with investigations into alleged tax evasion by the three main parties in their fund-aising activities. It has long been passively accepted that donors — particularly large firms — are encouraged to donate tax-deductable funds to supposed charitable organizations which pass them to organizations abroad. They are then rerouted to the parties' coffers at home.

An agreement among the parties *on an amnesty* for such offenders was dropped after a public outcry. President Castens is expected soon to nominate a commission to find legal ways the parties can make up for this lucrative source of income.

Until now the possible charges were only likely to have been tax evasion, regarded here as a peccadillo, especially if it is in the parties' cause. It came as a shock to the Bonn political world when it became clear that the prosecutor was thinking in terms of corruption.

## On target for Guatemalan poll




Patrolling the Pan-American highway: With political killings now running at more than 400 a month, Guatemala shows signs of equalling El Salvador in the ferocity of its internal struggles. Although American military aid was banned in 1977 because of human rights abuses, the Guatemalan Army — blamed for most of the killings — continues to move its soldiers in American lorries and Jeeps. Such vehicles essential to counter-insurgency, have been removed from the embargo list. With elections due next Sunday, kidnappings, massacres and attacks are increasing, and the recent unification of four main guerrilla groups is likely to intensify the violence. The Reagan Administration is seeking to resume military shipments to Guatemala, and $250,000 has been earmarked for military training

# Papandreou rejects package on Cyprus

**From Mario Modiano Nicosia, March 1**

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, rejected today the idea of a package deal with Turkey to solve the problems of Cyprus and the Aegean. Both issues were, as he put it, the products of Turkish expansionism which the West had failed to bridle.

The Prime Minister was outlining his Government's new strategy on Cyprus during a news conference just before flying back home after two days in Cyprus which, he said, had made him feel proud to be a Greek.

Greece, according to Mr Papandreou, would reactivate its role as a guarantor power of Cyprus by launching a worldwide crusade to explain the true nature of the Cyprus problem as a case of "foreign invasion and occupation of an independent state".

*He added: "We shall never* forget that Britain, which is also a guarantor power, failed to fulfil its obligations towards the Cypriot people."

Greece has an effective military presence in Cyprus, and Mr Papandreou underlined this by unveiling today a memorial for the 44 dead and 61 missing officers and men of the Greek Army contingent in Cyprus who gave their lives during what the unit's acting commander described as "the barbarous invasion of the age-old enemy of our race".

Mr Papandreou was asked during the press conference if he would favour a package solution for Cyprus and the Aegean. He answered that the two issues were historically interlinked since they sprang from Turkish expansionism. Yet Cyprus was a problem of Turkish occupation, while the Aegean was a Greek-Turkish problem which, since both were Nato countries, was a problem for the alliance.

This redefinition of the two basic issues sums up Mr Papandreou's new strategy towards Turkey.

He appears prepared to tolerate the Cyprus intercommunal talks under United Nations auspices for as long as *it is* necessary for the United Nations to prove that it can produce no solution while the Turkish occupation forces remained on the island. That was the real problem of the island and he was launching his crusade to invite initiatives from European countries.

He said today: "This is the time when we are asking our friends to stand up and be counted. Their friendship must be proved."

The Greek leader said he thought there would be action, particularly if international personalities such as Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor, accepted a role not as a mediator but as a catalyst. He also claimed to detect a possible shift of Soviet policy in the region from what the Soviet press was publishing of late.

Addressing a special session of Parliament in Nicosia last night, he listed three conditions for a Cyprus solution to be acceptable to Greece: It should leave no part of Cyprus under foreign occupation; it should allow all refugees to return to their homes; and it should enable the people of Cyprus, both Greeks and Turks, to enjoy the rights of an independent, integral, demilitarized, and non-aligned republic.

Except for sporadic machine-gun bursts in the Turkish sector, near the dividing "green line", attributed to army exercises, there has been so far no reaction from the Turkish-Cypriot community to Mr Papandreou's visit which has given the Greek-Cypriots fresh hope for a solution.

□ Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, said in Nicosia today that Mr Papandreou had damaged the prospects for inter-community talks by coming to Cyprus. (Reuter reports). "I think his visit has done a great deal of damage. It will make progress in the talks very much more difficult to achieve".

*Mr Denktas added that Mr* Papandreou was only paying lip service

# Treurnicht to join opposition

**From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg, March 1**

The split in South Africa's ruling National Party became certain today with a clear signal from Dr Andries Treurnicht, the party's high priest of apartheid, that he will not recant and that he will therefore be going into the ranks of the Opposition with his band of rebel MPs.

Speaking last night after eing defeated by Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, in a crucial party vote, Dr Treurnicht said: "I made it quite clear at Saturday's meeting that if they insisted on retaining their unqualified support for the Prime Minister's interpretation of policy, I was finished and there would be no turning back."

The expulsion of Dr Treurnicht and his fellow rebels from the National Party at Wednesday's meeting of its parliamentary caucus in Cape Town thus seems now to be little more than a formality.

Three of the 21 National Party MPs who voted with Dr Treurnicht a week ago against a motion of confidence in the Prime Minister over the issue of "power-sharing" between whites, Coloureds (those of mixed race) and Indians have since had second thoughts and returned to the bosom of the party.

So Dr Treurnicht and his men seem likely to form a new right-wing opposition group of 19 MPs, reducing the National Party's strength from 142 to 121. The biggest opposition party will remain the Anti-Apartheid Progressive Federal Party, led by Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, which has 27 seats. Sandwiched between the two will be the moderately reformist New Republic Party of Mr Vause Raw.

# Nkomo link with Walls claimed by Mugabe

**From Our Correspondent, Salisbury, March 1**

A senior Zimbabwe minister alleged yesterday that Lieutenant-General Peter Walls, the former Army commander, had arranged meetings between South African military officers and Mr Joshue Nkomo in Zimbabwe soon after independence.

Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Information minister, said that Mr Nkomo had asked General Walls to set up the meetings with the intention of obtaining South African help to overthrow Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

The minister claimed that the meetings had taken place at General Walls's Salisbury home. The general was also alleged to be recruiting groups of dissident Zimbabweans to carry out sabotage operations here.

He was barred from Zimbabwe after admitting in a BBC television interview that he had considered leading a military coup against Mr Mugabe.

His alleged role as an intermediary between Mr Nkomo and South Africa in 1979 was first mentioned on February 17 this year when Mr Mugabe dismissed the Patriotic Front leader from the Government.

In another political meeting yesterday Mr Mugabe said that Mr Nkomo would be brought to trial if continuing investigations pointed to his involvement in the arms caches found on property owned by his party.

Addressing a rally of his supporters Mr Mugabe said that Mr Nkomo would not be protected by his position and that if he was convicted he would be imprisoned.

In an interview in Bulawayo at the weekend Mr Nkomo dismissed suggestions that he might be jailed, indicating that the Government would not risk provoking a violent backlash.

While rallies of the ruling Zanu (PF) party are often a forum for populist statements

## Salvadorean dilemma

# Reagan's options running out

**From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 1**

El Salvador is becoming the top foreign policy issue confronting the Reagan Administration. However, it is growing increasingly clear that the Administration is uncertain how to proceed if — as now seems likely — this month's elections in the Central American republic do not succeed in bringing the conflict to an end.

According to imformed sources, President Reagan, who is due to begin a week-long visit to the West Coast tomorrow, has been presented with a gloomy assessment of El Salvador's election prospects by his senior advisers.

The President has been told that, because of escalating guerrilla activity, the chances of holding a successful election on March 28 are rapidly dwindling. He has also been advised that the Salvadorean forces have little chance of winning a prolonged war against the insurgents.

In the speech last week in which he presented his Caribbean Basin Plan, the President emphasized America's commitment to El Salvador, which is to receive a substantial increase in American military aid.

He also emphasized that the United States had no plans to send combat troops to support the Government of President José Napoleón Duarte.

The dilemma facing the President and his advisers is simple but stark. On the one hand, they want to prevent the insurgents from taking power, on the grounds that the establishment of a left-wing regime in El Salvador, in addition to Nicaragua (supported by Cuba), would pose a threat to other countries in the area, notably Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica.

On the other hand, the Administration wants to avoid being drawn into a situation in which it can only prevent this happening by the direct involvement of American forces.

Opinion in the United States is divided on whether America should become more deeply involved in El Salvador. Some conservatives have accused the Administration of dragging its feet, and are urging the President to use El Salvador as an example to show the world that the United Stated will stand up for its friends when they are threatened by communist expansionism.

However, the conservatives are in the minority. Opinion polls show that there is strong public sentiment against a military effort to help the Salvadorean Government.

A leading article in *The New York Times* today, which was strongly critical of the President's stance on El Salvador, emphasized the need for foreign policy to be backed up by domestic support. "By any reasonable measure, Mr Reagan is failing that test in El Salvador", the newspaper said.

The Administration's dilemma is compounded by lack of support for its present policy among its allies

Furthermore, America's southern neighbour, Mexico, favours negotiations between the Government and guerrillas in El Salvador as the best way of ending the bloodshed, while Canada, though not opposed to this month's elections, is also beginning to lean towards a negotiated settlement.

□ President José López Portillo of Mexico has said that chances of peace in El Salvador have been diminished by President Reagan's recent tough speech about the tensions in Central America (Peter Strafford writes).

In an interview with *Le Monde*, President López Portille said that he would, however, continue to offer mediation.

He said be still insisted on the need for a "dialogue" between the opposing parties. He expected his ideas to be taken up at a meeting soon between Seõr Jorge Castaēda, the Mexican Foreign Minister, and Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State.

# Death squad victims vanish

**From Paul Ellman, San Salvador, March 1**

In circumstances chillingly reminiscent of a massacre here last month, unidentified armed men raided homes in the capital yesterday, and dragged away young men.

The raids took place in a neighbourhood of mean shacks that straggles down the sides of a ravine four blocks from the Sheraton Hotel, at the foot of the San Salvador volcano.

Residents, who last night said the armed men had returned to threaten them if they spoke to journalists, reported that the raiders had sought out all the young men in the neighbourhood aged between 15 and 20, tied their hands behind their backs, and took them away in a fleet of minibuses.

The residents said that the raiders were dressed as civilians, but carried G3 assault rifles, a weapon used by both sides in the Salvadorean war. They also noted that there had been no police patrols of the neighbourhood at all yesterday.

Normally, they said, there was a heavy police presence in their neighbourhood. The absence of police patrols was all the more remarkable in view of the massive security *operation carried out in San* Salvador yesterday, to coincide with the second anniversary of a masacre of mourners at the funeral of the assassinated Archibishop of El Salvador.

A spokesman for the national police said he had "no knowledge" of the abduction.

The young men were seized not far from San Antonio Abad, whese 20 civilaian were killed three weeks ago by Salvadorean soldiers.

The whereabouts of the victims of the latest raid remained unknown today, but their disappearance reflected a trend which is causing increasing concern to relief organizations here.

Apparently because of the glare of publicity that has focused on excesses commited against the civilian population, the "death squads" and other groups *responsible* for political violence in El Salvador, are increasingly taking their victims to so far undintified places to dispose of them.

"We know that human rights are being violated on a bigger scale than ever, but we're not finding the bodies. People are just disappearing, and when we approach Government officials, they ask us how do we know that the missing people haven't gone off to join the guerrillas", said an official of an international organization, who asked to remain anonymous.

## Poland: Disillusion grows

# Glemp joins swing against Jaruzelski

**From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, March 1**

Fresh evidence of the hardening of Poland's Roman Catholic Church towards the country's martial law authorities has emerged from the secret minutes of a conversation between Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, and Western diplomats.

This conversation, held soon after his return from talks with the Pope last month, reveals that the Primate expects increasingly sharp treatment of the Church and individual priests by the hardline factions in the Communist Party. The Church has publicly denied this but the Primate also said that he believed that lists of priests eligible for arrest had been drawn up.

The Primate has usually urged his bishops — some of whom have wanted a much tougher line against the Government — to remember that General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister and party leader, is a moderate. However, he appears to have changed his opinion since his visit to Rome.

"This is an earlier qualification that does not fit him any more", the minutes quote the Primate as saying. Archbishop Glemp still thinks it essential that General Jaruzelski continues in power and describes him as the last chance for Poland.

The Primate has also changed his view of committees of national salvation, local consultative groups that are trying to bolster the power of the party lin the provinces by admitting non-party members with local expertise. He tacitly praised these committees in a sermon on January 24 but in his recent meetling with diplomats explicitly distanced himself.

Some of his attitudes seem to be in line with thinking: he is worried about individual priests who distribute anti-state documents and he is worried about the effect of American sanctions on food supplies in Poland. "If you fight for freedom with too much enthusiasm you run the risk of losing it", he said, drawing parallels between American policies of Poland and the incautious attitudes of some of the radicals in Solidarity, the suspended trade union organization.

The main message that comes through is of disillusionment with the Government, which despite its commitment to dialogue was making no progress. "It would be wrong to talk about dialogue havling taken place since December 13 (the day that martial law was declared)" the Primate is quoted as saying.

Archbishop Glemp has drawn much closer to the main caucus of Poland's bishops, who have consistently advocated strict criticism of the martial law authorities. In a communiqué read from Polish pulpits on Sunday, the bishops drove home their message calling for an amnesty for prisoners, an end to internment, an end to persecution at the workplace and the restoration of civil rights as a precondition for genuine dialogue with the Government.

The question puzzling diplomats is whether this hardening of the Primate's



Watchful eye: Archbishop Glemp preaching in Warsaw on Sunday.

position is the direct result of his talks with the Pope or of pressure from his Bishops, or external factors such as coldness on the part of the Government.

Diplomats in Warsaw discount the possibility of the Pope having urged a tougher position. In talks in Rome shortly after his meetings with the Pope. The Primate seemed to be still his old moderate self, mildly optimistic that a solution could be found to the Polish crisis within the current framework. In public, the Primate emphasizes conciliation and the need to avoid violence, indeed did so in short addresses over the weekend.

There is also mystery about the christening of the daughter of Mr Lech Walesa, the interned Solidarirty leader. Originally, his parish priest, Hendryk Jankowski, had said that the christening would probably take place on March 7 in Gdansk. The authorities expressed an initial willingness to release Mr Walesa temporarily for the occasion but have been reluctant to allow him to go to Gdansk where considerable opposition continues.

□ **London:** More than 900 Poles have been given permission to extend their stay in Britain since the beginning of the crisis in Poland late last year according to the Home Office. Government policy is to renew visas for Britain while the situation remains uncertain (Stewart Tendler writes).

A spokesman for the Home Office said that no one would be forced to return to Poland

□ **Geneva:** Mr Walesa has been visited by delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross (Alan McGregor writes). In revealing this today, the committee's president, Mr Alexandre Hay, declining to give further details said the Red Cross had three teams in Poland for visiting detainees and intended to speed up its programme.

□ **Washington:** Romania has paid the $5.8m (£3.16m) which the United States demanded last week on commodity loans and had denied any parallel with Poland's debt problems (Our Foreign Staff writes).

# 16 SURVIVE FIVE DAYS ON RAFT

Wellington, March 1. — An American skipper today described how he and 15 friends survived five days in inflatable liferafts after their floating commune was sunk by freak waves off New Zealand.

Mr Evan Logan said that a New Zealander, Julie Osborne, had drowned in the mountainous seas,but the others "all came up in about the same place along with the liferafts. It was a stroke of luck".

Their lifeboat, packed with emergency provisions and a beacon, went down with the ship, the Sofia. The survivors, 11 New Zealanders and five Americans, had to clamber on board the liferafts amid 6 ft waves.

They were finally picked up yesterday after shining a torch at a Russian fisheries support vessel. Two of the men and four women were later treated for saltwater sores. — Reuter,

# US and China play it cool

**From Mohsin Ali, Washington, March 1**

President Reagan and Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, exchanged low-key letters yesterday to mark the tenth anniversary of renewed ties between the two countries, but made no direct reference to their controversy over the supply of American arms to Taiwan.

In his letter, Mr Reagan declared his willingness to work with Peking to "overcome differences and deepen American-China ties". Mr Zhao's letter said that the development of Sino-American relations was not only in the fundamental interests of "our two peoples, but also conducive to the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole".

He did not refer to China's strong objections to sales of military aircraft and other weapons to Taiwan but said his Government was willing to make efforts to "overcome the obstacles currently existing in the relations between the two countries."

The letters commemorated the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Shanghai communiqué, by President Nixon and the late Mr Chou En-lai, then the Chinese Prime Minister. This opened the way to full diplomatic relations between the two countries from January 1, 1979.

Both Washington and Peking allowed the anniversary to pass yesterday without any public celebrations, thus reflecting the lack of warmth in their current relations. Only last month Washington announced that it would allow Taiwan to co-produce F5E fighters, although, as an obvious concession to Peking, it ruled out the suppply of more advanced aircraft.

President Reagan's letter said bilateral ties now encompassed trade, banking, maritime affairs, civil aviation, agriculture, educational and scientific exchange, technology transfer and many other fields. Well over 100,000 Americans and Chinese now flowed back and forth between the two countries each year. These good relations enhanced the prospects for peace and stability throughout the Asia-Pacific region and beyond, he said.

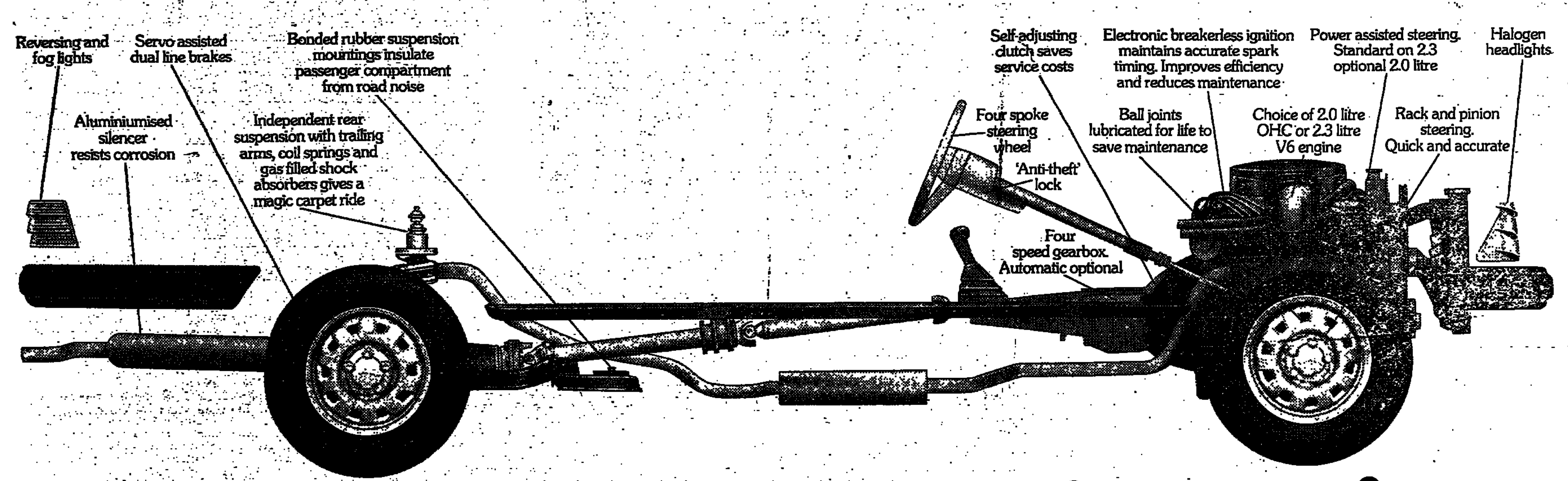
The President expressed the desire to build an even stronger bilateral and strategic framework for long-term friendship between the two nations.

Neither of the two leaders mentioned their strained relations with the Soviet Union. But a State Department spokesman answering reporters' questions said the the shared global, strategic and regional interests of Peking and Washington far outweighed their differences.

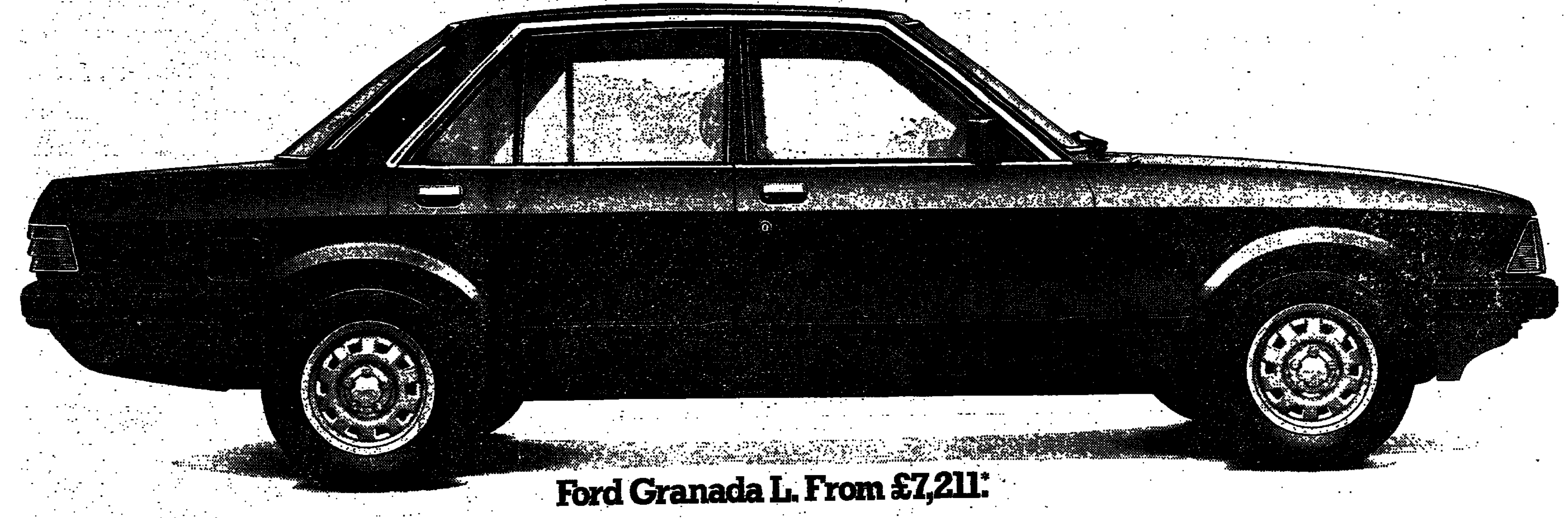
Writing in *The New York Times* yesterday, Mr Nixon said that the Taiwan issue was causing rumblings of discord, particularly with regard to American arms sales. Once again, it was vital for both sides to avoid extremes.

Rear seat centre armrest
Rear cigar lighter
Reclining front seats with adjustable head restraints
Minature torch in ignition key
Remote control driver's mirror
Illuminated glove box
Two speed wipers with variable interval intermittent wipe and electric screen wash
Heated rear window
Moulded door trims with fabric inserts
Driver's seat adjustable lumbar support
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# Palace revolt threatens to kill Reagan budget

**From Bailey Morris, Washington, March 1**

After weeks of intense public scrutiny, it is now apparent that President Reagan's controversial 1983 budget will not be passed in Congress because of a palace revolt among Republicans who cannot accept the large deficit built into the President's proposals.

Over the past turbulent week in Washington, President Reagan has been pressed hard by members of his own party to compromise on the budget.

Republican leaders in Congress say that they do not have the votes to pass a budget that asks for deeper cuts in programmes for the poor while requesting large increases in defence spending and projecting a cumulative, three-year federal deficit of $246,300m (£132,400m).

Mr Peter Domenici, the Republican chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said: This budget fails to do enough to cut spending and accepts almost benignly malignant deficits which threaten to crush all hope of economic recovery."

Mr Domenici's comments and those of other Republican leaders are the clearest indication of a potentially huge revolt by conservative and moderate Republicans against Mr Reagan's economic programme, which could lead to the complete abandonment of the President.

Should there be a big uprising, Mr Reagan could have his hands tied for the rest of his presidency — becoming a lame duck leader — in the opinion of veteran party leaders in Washington.

To prevent this, Republican leaders spent last week shuttling between Congress and the White House to try to forge an acceptable compromise on an alternative budget which they hope will be adopted quickly.

Almost everyone in both parties agreed that quick action on the budget is needed to shore up the faltering economy before the November election when all House members and one third of the Senate must stand for reelection.

However, Mr Reagan is adamant in his refusal to compromise on either the big three-year tax cuts he has enacted, or on defence spending. Despite pleas from Mr Howard Baker, the majority leader of the House, the Prsident continues to turn a deaf ear to the appeals of his own party members.

There appears to be agreememt among Republicans and Democrats that Mr Reagan must take three unpopular steps to turn the economy around.

These include some sort of tax increase to be accomplished possibly by rescinding the third year of Mr Reagan's planned 10 per cent tax cut; a freeze on the cost of living increases on several security benefits; and alarge cut in defence spending.

These actions are included in the alternative budget announced last week by Mr Domenici with the tacit approval of Mr Baker and other Republican leaders in Congress.

The White House has agreed to study Mr Domenici's plans without proposing to adopt any of its main components which raises a series of difficult political choices for all concerned.

Republicans in Congress appear to have three choices at present. They can stay with the President's programme and accept a stalemate, meaning there will be no action on the budget this year; or they can convince Mr Reagan to change his position which now appears unlikely; or they can abandon the President altogether and join with Democrats in forging a compromise budget with broad bipartisan support.

The last possibility has already been explored by Mr Michel who has met with leading Democrats in the House to discuss a budget compromise and a legislative schedule to enable it to be passed quickly. Last week, for example, he met Mr James Wright of Texas, the House majority leader, and Mr James Jones, chairman of the House Budget Committee.

The Democrats, acting on the belief that their most effective political course is to develop a responsible, alternative budget, appear quite willing to compromise in the interest of getting a budget passed before the election.

Reaching a compromise, will, however, be difficult. "Raising taxes and cutting defence and social benefits are politically explosive steps. They will only be taken if we all agree to avoid name-calling and political rhetoric in the interest getting the job done," an aide to Mr Wright, the majority leader, said.

Through a complicated series of manoeuvres, House and Senate leaders hope to force Mr Reagan to accept defence spending and tax cuts by linking them to the debt ceiling legislation.

Mr Reagan can veto this legislation, but not without bringing the Administration and the country to a virtual halt in yet another display of potentially dangerous political brinkmanship.

## Threat of war in south Lebanon

# Tanks dig into the poppy fields

**From Robert Fisk, Deir el Ahmar, March 1**

The poppies are blooming across the lower Bekaa Valley and along the groined and rocky hills of "Fatahland" where the Palestinian guerrillas are sitting through the last of the winter rains in their leaky tents.

A blaze of red and pink spring flowers have spread themselves up the hills around Hasbaya where the old Roman bridge over the Hasbani river has been repaved for the local shepherds.

Just south of Deir el Ahmar — a village of chickens, puddles and concrete bungalows — Syrian tanks are dug into the fields, a clutch of dirty-fleeced sheep leaning elegiacally against their gun barrels.

A mile or two from the little checkpoint where Nepal's United Nations troops — Gurkha knives in their belts — guard the United Nation's northern lines, a solitary Palestinian lorry stands in a desolate orchard with a Katyusha rocket battery mounted behind the tailboard.

To the east, the snows of Golan — silver in the morning sunlight — smother the Israelis' high altitude bunkers. If Israeli and Arab should go to war here in the next few weeks, they will have chosen a majestic field of battle.

According to the deputy commander of Norway's United Nations Battalion, which operates here with the Nepalese, there really is no war in sight. A tall, reticent man who wields a long tape measure before a map of the area which is strewn with blue an red boundary lines, claims that all he knows of a Palestinian arms build-up comes from the newspapers.

"We know nothing about any forthcoming war," he says. "Things have never been calmer in the area. Everyone is obeying the rules."

That may be technically true; but he omitted to mention a few significant details that privately cloud the military optimism of the United Nations in this beautiful corner of Lebanon. He failed to observe, for instance, that the Syrians have dug tank revetments south of their present lines, advanced positions for tanks and heavy armour should the Isrelis invade Lebanon through the United Nation's area of control.

He also neglected to mention that Israeli regular troops have been conducting nightly live-firing exercises in the ruined village of Khiam, a ghostly hamlet that lies just inside Major Saad Haddad's Christian and decidedly pro-Israel enclave.

A few months ago, such manoeuvres were rare, a monthly, at the most a weekly event, but now the Israelis practise for hours each night with hand-grenades, rifles and automatic weapons.

Every day, too, according to United Nations' officers, Israeli troops walk up to the Norwegian lines and stand in ritual fashion exactly one foot inside the United Nations' territory.

They then allow themselves to be pushed physically back into the Haddad enclave. The Norwegian troops who vouchsafe this extraordinary story believe it is part of a system of harrassment designed to unnerve them prior to an Israeli invasion. What, after all, would the United Nations do if the Israelis moved into southern Lebanon and crossed their lines?

The Israelis have alleged that Palestinian guerrillas north of the United Nations' area have been increasing their arms supplies and bringing in new weapons in contravention of last July's ceasefire agreement.

In fact, the Palestinians have been bringing in quantities of ammunition but hardly any weapons. They have about 40 aging T34 tanks lying around the land north of the Litani river — several of them are kept in garages —, but the most reliable information, apparently accepted privately by Israeli military authorities, is that not one T54 tank has fallen into their hands.

Reports in recent months that the Palestinians have taken possession of modern Soviet-made battle tanks — both by the United Natioms and by diplomats in Beirut — are regarded as a credit to little more than imagination.

There is little reason for the Palestinians to acquire such armour, even if they knew how to drive and fire the weapons. If the Israelis move into Lebanon, the Syrians are ready to move south to meet them.

Some miles north of the United Nations' lines, the Syrians have equipped their positions with several Soviet-manufactured ZSU 23-4 anti aircraft guns, squat tracked vehicles with a radar dish mounted behind four machine guns. The Syrians clearly believe that the Israelis may stage air strikes across the lower Bekaa.

The United Nations believes that the Israelis, if they really intended to invade Lebanon again and strike at the Palestinians, could move their forces into guerrilla strongholds by thrusting northwards between the United Nations' contingents south of the Litani and by landing troops on the Lebanese coast to the north. Their own peacekeeping soldiers would then be left holding on to territory far behind the Israeli front line.

That the United Nations' take the threat of a limited war seriously is proved by the recent and discreet visit to Damascus of a senior United Nations official, who spoke to senior ministers in the Syrian Government before returning to Beirut.

"We are trying to cool things down", was all he would say to the reporters who found him in one of the best hotels in Damascus. Perhaps he thought that time was running out.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Terrorists blast New York

New York—A Puerto Rican terrorist group have claimed responsibility for planting four bombs in the Wall Street financial district late on Sunday (Christopher Thomas writes). The windows of the New York and American stock exchanges were blown out, and other buildings were slightly damaged. Nobody was injured.

The Armed Forces for National Liberation admitted last night's attacks in a telephone call to a press agency. The group has been responsible for about 120 bombings in the New York City area, Chicago and Washington since 1974. Five people have died in the attacks.

The bombings marked the twenty-eighth anniversary of an attack by Puerto Rican nationalists on the American House of Representatives, in which five Congessmen were wounded by gunfire.

### Palme defeated by Gulf War



Stockholm. — Mr Olof Palme, the special United Nations mediator, who said here he had "exhausted all possibilities" of bridging the gap between the warring nations in the 17-month-old Gulf War after his fifth unsuccessful visit to the capitals of Iran and Iraq.

"There is no way to get any further as long as the political will to make peace is missing," Mr Palme, the former Swedish Prime Minister, told an airport news conference.

### Renounce Yalta, America urged

New York.—Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former American national security adviser, says the United States should renounce the Yalta agreement reached by Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin in 1945 and seek a better accommodation with the Soviet Union.

He told *Newsweek*: "We should renounce Yalta, which most Europeans, both East and West, view as symbolic of a Soviet-American condominium of Europe. But at the same time—and this is something this Administration has not done—we should hold out to the Soviet Union, in a more tangible and concrete fashion, the possibilty of genuine benefits from accommodation".

### Five executed

Tehran.— Five men were executed in the western city of Ilad, on various charges including spying for Iraq.

# Begin discounts rift with chief of staff

**From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 1**

Efforts were being made tonight to heal a rift which has opened between the Israeli Government and the country's most senior general over the handling of continuing opposition by Jewish militants to the scheduled handback to Egypt of the remaining one third of occupied Sinai by April 26.

The office of the Prime Minister, Mr Menachem Begin, issued a hasty statement denying reports carried by the state-controlled radio that Mr Begin had threatened Lieutenant-General Rafael Eitan, the Chief of Staff, with dismissal if he repeated conciliatory statements similar to those he made yesterday, to an angry crowd of anti-withdrawal activists in the Sinai.

The dispute comes after signs that many Israeli troops are unhappy at the prospect of having to evict the settlers. A report in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post* said that some soldiers manning the new road blocks were in tears after being branded as Nazis and Kapos by Jewish protesters wearing yellow stars.

General Eitan, who is widely renowned for his hawkish political views, addressed the militants through loudspeakers from the back of an Army Jeep. He hinted that he would lobby for the removal of the new Army barriers if the protesters would agree to dismantle barricades which they had erected at the entrance of the town.

An official translation issued through the government press office, quoted Israel's longest serving chief of staff as expressing the hope "that matters can be returned to their former state, in other words everyone expresses his views in a way which will not cause reaction".

The general, whose impromptu speech was televised in Israel's main evening news programme, continued with an apparent reference to the Prime Minister. "Then I promise you," he told the protesters, "that I, even from here if I can, will go off and speak to whomever has to be spoken to in order that everything returns to its former state."

News of Mr Begin's rebuke was disclosed to the Knesset's foreign affairs and defence committee today by Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister. Only hours before, Mr Sharon had informed a delegation of Sinai settlers that there was no question of the new barricades being removed before April 26.

Earlier today Israeli police arrested more than 20 supporters of the Stop the Withdrawal movement during the first clashes inside the occupied Egyptian territory since it was closed to non-residents at midnight on Friday.

The arrests took place when the security forces moved in to evict more than 150 illegal squatters from one of the agricultural settlements which surround Yamit. Many of those arrested were religious students from Kiryat Arba.

Tomorrow the ruling coalition will face a no confidence motion in the Knesset tabled by the extreme right-wing Tehiya Party, which is bitterly opposed to the new barricades.

☐ Mr Philip Habib, America's special envoy to the Middle East, held a series of talks with senior Israeli Ministers today as he continued his latest round of shuttle diplomacy designed to preserve the fragile, seven-month-old ceasefire between Israel and the Palestinians. He described his discussions with Mr Begin as "satisfactory and fruitful." He also met Mr Sharon and Mr Yitzhak Shamir the Foreign Minister. It is understood he now plans to visit Syria before returning again to Lebanon and Israel.

# Ecevit denies insulting town's police chief

**From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara, March 1**

Mr Bulent Ecevit, the former Social Democrat Prime Minister of Turkey, today continued his series of court appearances since the army coup in 1980. He appeared before a civilian court charged with insulting the police chief of a central Anatolian town almost two years ago. He has denied the charges.

The incident occurred when he attended the funeral of a local chief of the Republican People's Party at Nevsehir, who had been killed by right-wing terrorists in June, 1980.

Mr Ecevit told the court that the funeral procession had been attacked by a right-wing mob and that it had had to take refuge at the town's police headquarters. There he had been infuriated by the police chief and the governor who, in his presence, had reported to the then Prime Minister over the telephone that nothing unusual was going on and that there was no reason to adopt any special measures.

"I did indeed ask the police chief: 'What kind of a police chief are you anyway?' ", he said, adding: "If that question is deemed a crime, it becomes too difficult to protect the dignity of the state, the authority of the state, and the state itself in this country".

The court decided to refer the case to a local court in Nevsehir which will have to decide whether it is worth pursuing the charge.

The general feeling here is that it is unlikely that the case will be pressed in view of the inevitable furore it will cause in Europe where Mr Ecevit is held in high regard.

### Renoirs found

Paris. — Three Renoir paintings, stolen from a museum in Algiers have been found in the home of an Algerian in the Marais district of Paris. Three men were arrested.

# ABORIGINES AGREE MINE DEAL

Darwin, March 1. — Aboriginal leaders announced today that they had reached the basis of an agreement to allow two mining companies to exploit Australia's richest-known uranium deposit at Jabiluka in the north of the country.

The agreement was announced by representatives of the traditional aboriginal owners of the land where the uranium is located and by Pancontinental Mining, which has a 65 per cent share in a joint venture set up to develop the vast deposit.

Mr Eric Pratt, a lawyer representing the Northern Land Council, which groups aboriginal leaders in the Northern Territory, said that the agreement was initialled at the weekend after a year of negotiations.

The Jabiluka deposit, 150 miles east of Darwin, is estimated to contain more than 200,000 tonnes of uranium oxide. Pancontinental has said the mine is expected to have a life of 25 years and produce about £11,000m worth of uranium. — Reuter.

## A princely mission

The Duke of Edinburgh being welcomed in Delhi by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister. The Duke, who is visiting the Indian capital in his capacity as president of the World Wildlife Fund, is to have talks with officials on the preservation of tigers. He was also meeting President Reddy.

# Paris wary of army reforms

**From Charles Hargrove Paris, March 1**

The French armed forces are commonly described as the great silent one, but they are not passive. They have survived the sweeping change which brought the Left to power last May, apparently with little effect — far too little for some of the Government's more radical supporters.

The impatience of the radicals has come to a head in recent weeks, causing agitation and unrest, especially among national servicemen, and bringing demands for a shortening of conscription and the creation of soldiers' committees in regiments and military establishments.

But M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, gave a sharp warning last weekend that there was no question of introducing a class struggle into the armed forces and called for vigilance against those who want to undermine the spirit of defence.

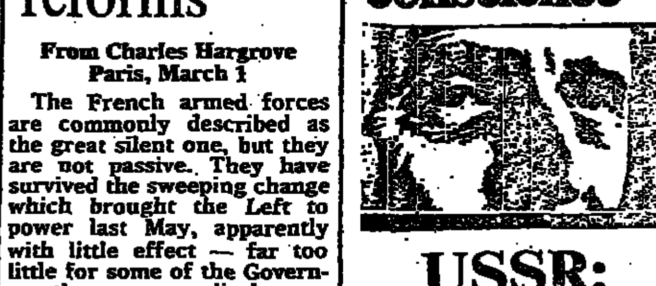
The Socialist Government has to tread carefully in the matter of reforming the armed forces. Measures which seemed possible while the party was in opposition such as the shortening of conscription from one year to six months and which were enshrined in M Mitterrand's electoral promises, have proven impractical since. From both a defence and an economic point of view.

It would be out of the question to have more workers on the unemployment register when France is affected more than its neighbours by unemployment among school leavers. Moreover, the increased threat to French security from the build-up of Soviet armaments, to which both the President and his Defence Minister are constantly drawing attention, calls for a strengthening, not a weakening, of the spirit of resistance, of which conscription, in their view, is the inspiration.

Last October, M Hernu announced 20 measures affecting leave, pay, and consultation of the ranks about welfare and living conditions. But he is not prepared to embark on a socialization of the armed forces

Should Britain fall in, p10

# Prisoners of conscience





## USSR: Alfreds Zarins

**By Caroline Moorehead**

Alfreds Zarins, a Latvian poet and teacher accused of anti-Soviet actitivies, has been deported from his home in Aluksne, 200 miles south of Leningrad, to a Siberian labour camp. Mr Zarins, who is 58 and has suffered two heart attacks over the past year, is to serve three years' hard labour.

He was on sick leave from his job teaching Latvian history and literature at a secondary school when he was picked up by the police in April, 1981, in Aluksne and transferred to Riga for interrogation. His arrest came soon after Swedish radio broadcast a poem he had smuggled out to the West called *Is it Allowed?*.

A letter he had written to friends in the West in which he discussed the feelings of Latvians under the Soviet regime was also intercepted by the authorities.

Through no official charges were made known, Zarins was accused of keeping "forbidden literature", including books of Latvian history and programmes of Latvian cultural events. In particular he was questioned about his contacts with Latvians living outside the Soviet Union.

Zarins has two teenage children and his family, who have not been informed exactly which labour camp he has been sent to, fear he will not survive the harsh conditions in Siberia.

## CORRECTIONS

The caption to a photograph of Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, yesterday incorrectly described him as President Papandreou.

In the travel article on malaria on February 27, the telephone number of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene should have been given as 01-636 8636.

# India looks afresh at Coca-Cola economics

**From Trevor Fishlock Delhi, March 1**

It is a matter of pride in India that there is no such thing as CocaCola. As part of their hardening mood of self-reliance in the 1970s, Indians decided that they could do without "the real thing". They now make their own sticky stuff, which looks and tastes much the same.

"Made in India" is more than a label. It is an article of faith in a country which has strong ideas about self-respect, and its own might and abilities. India has emerged as one of the most technologically and industrially advanced countries in the developing world.

India looks at the West and says "anything you can do. . . .", even when it hurts.

That is why a foreign car is a rare sight, and Indians develop strong arm muscles handling the ubiquitous home-built Ambassador car, based on the 1954 Morris Oxford; why the space industry patiently develops at its own pace, rather than feapfrogging by buying more advanced Western equipment; and why foreign electronic goods have the cachet of scarcity.

But today, as part of the change in the management of the economy, the self-reliance policy is taking on a more pragmatic look.

There is no question of a wholesale or sudden shift, but India is beginning to look for more investment from outside, to make its manufacturing more advanced and competitive in view of a £3,000m trade deficit.

The change has much to do with Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, and the advisers who are helping her to implement the growth policy that stands as the economic centrepiece of her administration.

She is taking a closer interest in economic management than she has ever done, at a time which she believes to be a turning-point in India's development.

### Red tape strangles expansion

The problems are enormous. India has 700 million people, and the population increases by one million a month, helping to erode economic advances. There is no serious or urgent birth control programme. Millions do not have the basic amenity of a safe and reliable water supply.

India has great reserves of industrial and professional skills, but has weak management, strangling red tape, chronic electricity supply problems and a poor telephone system.

On the other hand, there is a well-developed infrastructure of steel works, coal mines, road, rail and air services and a good postal system.

After the trough of 1979-80, the economy is recovering. Coal output and railway goods traffic is up, and so is power generation, industrial production and investment. Exports are increasing and inflation has been reduced. The tone of a new government economic survey is optimistic; "encouraging" is the word that some of the papers are using.

Nevertheless, there are still large-scale worries. India is proud of its agricultural revolution and production of foodgrains has increased. but growth is too slow for comfort. this reflects the slump in fertilizer consumption brought about by high prices.

Also, for India, as for many countries, there is the pressure of oil prices. There is an £2,800m loan from the International Monetary Fund to repay (it was secured to help with the balance of payments), and this may act as a necessary stick for improving performance.

### Gandhi boosts private sector

Mrs Gandhi no doubt feels things are not so bad as her critics say, and that she really is presiding over a period of growth. She has called 1982 Productivity Year. Her political supremacy is secure. Strikes in numerous trades and industries are outlawed. The opposition is in disarray.

Her strategy now is to invest heavily in steel, fertilizers and manufacturing; to tackle the pressing energy supply question; and to boost the private sector, with an emphasis on export industries, by running a more liberal economic regime.

☐ India's defence spending will rise next year by 11 per cent to 51,000m rupees (£3,000m) under the new Budget unveiled on Saturday (Reuter reports). The Budget for the financial year 1982-83, starting on April 1, was presented to Parliament by Mr Pranab Mukherjee, the Finance Minister.

Mr Mukherjee, who took over the financial portfolio in January, said the increase in the defence budget was owing to what he called the uncertain external environment. He said the overall deficit next year would total 13,650m rupees, down from the revised deficit estimate of 17,000m rupees for the current year. Additional revenue would be raised through higher excise and customs duties on some items.

# Return of the mini? Fashion by Suzy Menkes


Debbie Knighton, 20, works in Kensington Market, wearing a fluid skirt and sweater with bold hip belt.

'I wear my skirts just below the knee.'


Jacqui Day, 19, hairdresser's assistant at Trevor Sorbie, wearing her salon uniform of grey sweatshirt and tutu skirt.

'I like the outfit and I always wear short skirts.'


Anne Brooks, 21, sales assistant at Whistles, Covent Garden.

'I don't wear minis, I prefer softer, longer lengths. Short skirts sell in the shop to the younger market.'


Suzannah Dossantos, 18, wearing a turquoise cord mini and denim blouson.

'I usually wear trousers but when I do wear a skirt it is always short and a good price.'

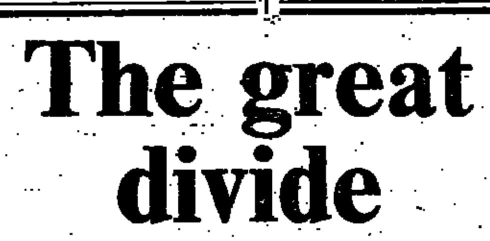

Natalie Lees, 17, studying at the Lucie Clayton College, wearing a mini kilt and jaunty blazer.

'I much prefer short skirts. They're more fun.'


Angela Hewitt, 30, accessories designer, wearing a full grey flannel skirt, with a prairie shirt and bootlace tie.

'I wear short styles too.'

Photographs by Harry Kerr



## The great divide

Twenty four inches separate the hemlines of the fashionable skirts this spring. On the one leg are tiny tutus of fabric. On the other, the prairie skirts, falling to mid-calf. Age is the great divide.

Nothing in fashion has ever aroused such passion as the mini and 20 years after Quant first cropped her skirts, those passions still run strong. If you are young you love the short skirts and wear them with uninhibited enthusiasm. Those over 30 view the Second Coming of the mini with a mixture of nostalgia and horror, and think up all sorts of spurious reasons for rejecting it. But the really significant thing about the new season's skirts is that they are exactly the same, give or take those crucial hemlines. The prairie skirt and the tutu both express themselves in folds of movement. Both are set on a hip basque with fullness beneath. Both are worn (in these chilly early months) with the same flat boots, quilted waistcoats and casual knits. Both are sometimes worn by the same girl, who changes her skirt according to her mood.

It is all a far cry from the first-born mini, which really was conceived as a rejection of everything that existing fashion stood for. Mary Quant made the first easy teenage fashions in an era of constructed womanly clothes. When feet were balanced on pin thin stiletto heels, the flat Courrèges boots were a revelation (if not a revolution).

There is nothing very revolutionary about the latest minis. They are just short skirts, although the soft sweat shirt fabrics that they are mostly made of do offer a new freedom to a generation brought up in jeans. The mini skirt is yet another alternative to all those trouser variations (culottes, cut-offs, knickerbockers, breeches and bermudas) which have been the stuff of young fashion for the last few seasons.

The first mini was killed off not by fashion designers (who have periodically sought to revive it) but by women in the street. Now that the fashion has been taken up again on British pavements, our home-grown designers seem oddly reluctant to back the mini.

Both the prairie skirt and the chee-leader mini (the Americans call it "ra-ra") come from the United States, from Ralph Lauren and Norma Kamali respectively. At the European designer collections, all the big names from Gianni Versace to Yves Saint Laurent showed skirts inches above the knee and a foot above the British designer look, which is mid-calf.

In our shops, the buyers have backed this longer length, believing that most women want a lot of skirt for their money.

Is the country that gave birth to the mini skirt really rejecting it second time around?

The girls I talked to last week seem much less excited by the return of the shorter hemline than those men who have been panting with hope to see it restored.

I think that the leg lovers will be disappointed at the latest look, for whereas the short, A-line mini was an explicit sexual statement ("the new erogenous zone is the crotch", claimed Mary Quant in 1967), today's minis are far less predatory and, when they are worn over thick tights, with leg warmers and big sweaters, they are a lot less revealing than a pair of stretch jeans.

Love may be lovelier the second time around. Fashion tends to be quite different, because the surrounding circumstances change. Wearing a mini skirt today is not a social statement. All women are now much more relaxed about clothes than when the height of a hemline made headline news. Clothes are not so central to our lives and women have found many louder ways to shout than through the language of their clothes.

So is the mini coming back? Fashion editors anger their readers by announcing that hemlines don't matter. I will just say that in one week on our London streets I saw half a dozen different lengths. And I think that the most significant contribution to the return of the mini would be a warm summer.



## Snippets

■ The major colour themes for spring divide as sharply as the hemlines. The more sophisticated city clothes — linen suits, striped shirt dresses and wing-collared shirts — come in quiet Atlantic colours like grey, beige and black with white. Even the more romantic or ethnic looks are inspired by Moroccan cloths, with colours drawn from sand and clay.

From the other side of the world, come strong Pacific colours for holiday clothes. Lightweight cottons, and especially beachwear and sweatshirts, should guarantee a splash of warmth on the dullest summer day. Swimming pool turquoise is a favourite, alongside poster paint red and other primary shades.

Black is the surprising summer choice for a colour to link the two disparate colour stories, with brilliant tropical colours used on a black ground for the new patterns and prints.

■ A firework display of colour, from deep fuchsia to parakeet pink to palm green has burst out in Liberty's fabric department. "Colour Carnival" is the name they give to their richly coloured cotton over checks (from £5.25 a metre), their sizzling moiré taffetas (£4.50 a metre) and bright pure silk linens.

Devotees of Liberty's familiar flower prints will find that the herbaceous borders have been overrun by stripes and checks, especially effective when the two are overlaid to give an illusion of texture to one design.

This fabric promotion is the first of three spring stories which will culminate in exotic Indian fabrics at the time of the V & A's prestige Indian exhibition in April. Liberty started their life as an Imperial Emporium (they are staging a major Indian promotion) and their association with sweet English florals is relatively recent.



# Entertainments Guide

# National Service: should we get fell in?

## As the debate reopens, Henry Stanhope examines the case for and against conscription

Nearly 20 years after the last National Serviceman threw away his blanco, Britain remains the only large European power to rely on volunteers for its defence. Should we think again?

*Unemployment* and street violence have encouraged interest in some form of national service for the young, and at least four opinion polls have recently reflected this. But the emphasis has been on civil, not military, conscription, with a period in the armed forces favoured, if at all, as one of many options: or, as in the scheme shortly to be announced, simply as adventure training for unemployed youngsters.

By and large this suits the services, who, contrary to popular belief, are less than anxious to seize every long-haired leftie who walks past a recruiting office and lick him into shape. (Many soldiers might feel the itch individually, but not collectively as a profession.) The image of the services as a happy band of skilled, dedicated volunteers has been expensively cultivated since 1963 and the Ministry of Defence is loth to see it go.



How it's done in Holland: conscripts swarm over a tank during a military exercise

Another reason for Whitehall's lack of enthusiasm for military conscription is the expense. Conscripts are admittedly paid less than regulars (who nowadays are paid very well) but there are usually many more of them — who have not only to be paid but equipped. With main battle tanks now costing £1.5m each and the hardware of an armoured division totalling around £1,000m, there are limits to the size of the ranks.

Attitudes might be different if recruiting was more difficult than it is. But despite reservations during the early years, and in spite of continuing difficulties in certain areas, the services have managed reasonably well since the early 1960s. There have been peaks and troughs, the peaks usually reflecting hard times for the economy and insecurity for those in civilian jobs. But as the economy seems to go through more bad times than good, the obvious conclusion may be drawn.

Discontent over pay and conditions in 1977-78 caused recruiting and retention rates to plummet, and in some areas — RAF pilots, for instance — the forces have not yet caught up. But the shrinking job market has meant that for most of the time they can now pick and choose among the best applicants — particularly as manpower cuts last year have reduced their own requirements. Ideally they would like to accept more then they need, to fatten up before the lean times predicted for the mid-1980s, but they are hardly in a position to make do with reluctant heroes.

Yet another argument is that modern weapons are too complex to be handled effectively by "amateurs". For most of those after the second World War, national service meant two years with the colours, and this is still regarded as the minimum if the forces are to benefit from any immediate return on the training. In some Nato countries conscription lasts for less than a year. But in a country like Britain this would mean an enormous turnover in training. In 1957, the year in which Mr Duncan Sandys, as Defence Secretary, announced the imminent end of national service, 150,000 out of 700,000 in the forces were engaged in training or in being trained.

In the 1950s this huge training machine was able to use camps and equipment — admittedly already obsolete — dating from the Second World War. Now, however, a return to national service would mean building more barracks at a cost of up to £25m for each major unit — of battalion or regimental size. It is also doubtful if the training areas could accommodate troops on exercises now that the bases and facilities East of Suez have been relinquished.

The accepted wisdom is that this hardly matters anyway because Britain no longer needs large forces. The late Sir Basil Liddell Hart wrote in 1957 that as the *army had been 220,000-strong* before the War, when the empire had to be policed, it now needed only 140,000.

If there were another war, say the pundits, it would be short and sharp. The allies would look to Britain to contribute quality rather than quantity, disciplined troops who would be able to operate advanced systems while they themselves were threatened by a lethal offensive. For that reason — and others including financial — the emphasis has been on recruiting fewer and retaining them for longer, rather than the kaleidoscopic effect of national service.

A proposal two years ago by Sir Hugh Fraser, MP, that a national register should be compiled of those eligible for military/civil call-up in a crisis met with little enthusiasm at Westminster, and still less in Whitehall. Officials argued that it was politically too sensitive, particularly as it would involve deciding at the outset who would be exempt and which occupations would be reserved. "The workload", said one civil servant, "would be enormous."

But should the wisdom be so *readily accepted? Predictions that* "the next war" would be short and sharp have been notoriously wrong at least twice this century. Even the war between Iran and Iraq has dragged on far longer than most experts thought. The size of the British Army would be slightly more than doubled on mobilization of the reserves to around 300,000. But that represents all the available trained manpower, and if the war did last more than a month or so there is not the machinery — or even a register — to manufacture any more.

The most powerful argument in favour of national service is that it does create a larger reserve. The Army, which would be the service most concerned, argues that within six years of leaving the colours a soldier's knowledge and skills, expensively acquired, are outdated or forgotten. But national service would mean that he would at least have a feeling for what the Army is all about, and would be more trainable if the need arose.

There is also the argument that every young man (and woman?) has a duty to feel involved in the defence of his/her country — as in Israel. That military life has a disciplinary effect on recalcitrant youth is less supportable — and few people in the Army want to see their service treated as a kind of reform school for tearaways.

There is no disputing, however, that the services are a reservoir of practical skills which could benefit more youths than is the case. The standard of apprentice training in the forces is admirable, and Dr Alec Dickson, director of Community Service Volunteers, holds the personal view that NCOs could contribute a great deal by leading teams of young people on voluntary work.

In fact the Army, at first rather cautiously and then more enthusiastically, drew up several schemes which would help young people under the Youth Opportunties Programme last year. These foundered because the Army could not afford to fund them on its own and because there were political objections to official resources being used in this way. However, the Ministry of Defence is expected to announce this week an adventure training scheme for the young.

Strong objections would be *raised to any form of compulsory* military conscription. Given scepticism among the armed forces themselves and in the Ministry of Defence, there seems little likelihood that Britain will put the clock back 19 years. But should any form of national service be adopted — and there would seem to be growing support for it — there are persuasive arguments for making a period in one of the services an available option. The benefit could be mutual.

# Britain, facing another caning from Europe

For a government to suffer the occasional defeat before the European Court of *Human Rights* may be thought a misfortune. But to lose with the regularity of the United Kingdom is beginning to look like carelessness. The Scottish corporal punishment case decided last week is the eighth reverse for the Government since 1975, far and away the largest tally among the contracting countries.

Numbers alone can of course mislead. More does not necessarily mean worse. Some countries, like Turkey, still do not allow their citizenry the right of individual petition to Strasbourg.

More significantly, about two thirds of the contracting countries have incorporated the Human Rights Convention into their domestic law, thereby giving their own courts a prior opportunity to uphold complaints. Had the UK also incorporated, it is just possible that some of the eight cases might have been settled in domestic proceedings.

But if the British judiciary had accepted the more limited interpretations of the convention invariably urged by the Government, international censure would merely have been postponed, not avoided.

Apologists for Britain's record point to the special problems caused by a "colonial legacy". On immigration law, successive governments, the argument goes, have been caught between the requirements of the convention and reactionary public opinion.

A small country which has had the temerity to claim nearly a thousand million subjects has obviously prepared problems for itself, but compliance with the convention never in fact entailed large-scale immigration. Constitutional arrangements within the British Isles have by contrast occasionally been a source of genuine difficulty. The UK Government is stuck with responsibility for the Isle of Man under the convention without a tradition of wielding political power on the island.

It has not made the Government's life any easier that British pressure groups have chosen to take the convention seriously. The National Council for Civil Liberties, the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment, the Freedom Association, and MIND, the mental-health charity, have all been associated with successful applications. European test cases have provided valuable opportunities to achieve otherwise elusive reforms.

The eight decisions of the court so far recorded against the UK touch on diverse issues: a prisoner's right to communicate with a lawyer, contempt of court law (*The Sunday Times* case), "interrogation in depth" in Northern Ireland, judicially ordered birching in the Isle of Man, closed-shop legislation, Ulster's homosexuality laws, the Home Secretary's powers over restricted mental patients and now parental choice on corporal punishment in schools.

Apart from these rulings by the court many other cases which have not reached a final adjudication have none the less made their mark. In the East African Asians cases the commission found the Commonwealth Immigration Act 1968 to be in violation.

Among forthcoming cases a major block of applications concerned with Prison Rules and obstruction of prisoners' correspondence come up soon for decision by the court. The Government has already conceded on certain issues raised. Another case questions the legitimacy of telephone tapping outside any statutory framework.

After a recent West German decision it would be surprising if the Government escaped unscathed. The discriminatory immigration rule on marriage, widely forecast to be in breach of the convention when it was introduced by the Government, will be tested by several current applications.

In the field of mental health, cases recently lodged challenge the failure to extend legal aid to mental health review tribunals, a delay of 4½ months in setting up a tribunal hearing and the provision of the Mental Health Act which can block a patient's access to the courts.

On the record so far, neither the Labour nor Conservative Parties could plausibly claim any special respect for the convention. The closed-shop case was the only instance of a violation associated with a piece of party political legislation. Both parties have been implicated in discriminatory immigration law. Both have had ample opportunity to change offending aspects of prison rules or mental health law, but have done nothing until forced, and even then no more than they felt strictly required to do.

Almost by definition the issues arising under the convention tend to be provocative. The kinds of reforms necessary to ensure compliance are frequently opposed by well-organized groups. Manxmen fight to retain corporal punishment as a penal measure; teachers resist its removal as a disciplinary measure. Ulstermen organize the 'Save Ulster from Sodomy' petition (though opinion polls in the province show an even split).

The Prison Officers Association opposes any relaxation in censorship. The Confederation of Health Service Employees and the Royal College of Psychiatrists strive to keep barriers to patients' litigation. Political parties in power prefer not to arouse opposition of these kinds whatever their views on the justice of the cause.

Decisions of the European court can provide both a spur and a shield. It is much easier to introduce reforms when it can all be blamed on a collection of foreign jurists.

Something of this ambivalence is captured by the Scottish "tawse" case, where the Government told the commission that it was "proceeding by means of negotiations and discussions with education authorities to achieve consensus on the matter of abolition of corporal punishment" (although it simultaneously argued that the cases should be dismissed because the parents could have sent their children to fee-paying schools which eschewed corporal punishment. The argument was advanced during the currency of the last Labour government).

On some issues, therefore, the facilities of the European Commission and court are providing a convenient form of arbitration. On others the rulings of the court are establishing genuinely new remedies and challenging tenaciously held positions. Four years ago one legal commentator wrote: "The period when the judges of the court moved with great caution, lest they forfeited the confidence of member states and thus jeopardized the future of the convention, appears to be at an end."

The implications of this change of mood are only gradually sinking in. They might have surprised those who so confidently supported the UK's ratification in 1951.

**Oliver Thorold**

*The author is a barrister and specialist in human rights.*



# The risks in pushing gifted children too hard

Last October, Chi-Bin Chien, a 15-year-old American, started postgraduate studies in physics at Cambridge. Next year, Ruth Lawrence will enrol as an undergraduate at Oxford at the age of 12. Is it good for a child, emotionally, socially or psychologically, to be encouraged to leap so far ahead of his chronological peers?

One Oxford don, Dr Matthew Ginsberg, who is a mathematics tutor at Brasenose, is so concerned at the potential damage done to children by academic acceleration that he has written to the 120 mathematics dons at Oxford, seeking their support for a motion to be put before the university's congregation, which would ban admission to Oxford of anyone under 16, save in very, very rare cases.

Cambridge already stipulates that undergraduates will not normally be admitted before they are 18. There appears to be no similar regulation governing the admission of postgraduates, however.

Dr Ginsberg, whose mother is the head of the Gifted Child Society in New Jersey, feels he suffered greatly as a child by jumping just one year at school when he was seven. He was already small for his age, and being catapulted into a class of unknown, even bigger, children made him withdraw completely.

"It was terrible. I couldn't come close to competing with the others in non-academic areas, and I became totally introverted. I think it essential, especially for very bright children, to have as normal a development as possible. Acceleration by one year might be all right for some, but I have not been impressed by any of the super-accelerated people I have met. Ruth Lawrence will doubtless do very well academically at Oxford, but what will she be like after she's left? There have been virtually no follow-up studies of children with very high IQs who have developed early intellectually".

In the United States, most gifted children are kept together with children of their own age. The States are more advanced than Britain both in the identification of, and provision for, gifted children, but most of that provision tends to be in the form of "enrichment" programmes outside school hours where children are able to engage in depth in activities not covered in the normal school curriculum. The aim is definitely not to get children to rush ahead with what they are being taught in school.

A notable exception to that approach is a programme, called the study of mathematically precocious youth, which Dr Julian Stanley, a professor at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, has been running for the past ten years. Dr Stanley seeks out mathematically gifted children at the age of 11 or 12, and then provides some of them with intensive tuition at the university.

Chi-Bin Chien, now at Churchill College, Cambridge, is one of the products of Dr Stanley's programme. Chi-Bin, as his name might suggest, is born of Chinese parents. His father was brought up in mainland China, but moved to Taiwan to go to university where he met and married Chi-Bin's mother. In 1960, they emigrated to the United States. Chi-Bin's father is now professor of physics at Johns Hopkins.



Chi-Bin Chien: a curious lack of excitement

"Ah, that's why he is so brilliant at physics", you say. "Like Ruth Lawrence or Nigel Short, the chess prodigy, he was coached by his father." However Chi-Bin, denies that he ever had much assistance from his father, beyond a helping hand in the evenings with his homework, which any parent might give. Throughout my interview with him, he seemed at pains to emphasize his normality in all respects, other than simply being quicker than most in picking up what he had to learn.

"People keep asking how I did what I've done. But I don't know how my brain worked either. I can tell you what I did, but not how I did it. I don't remember when I learnt to read and write; not particularly young, I don't think. I certainly wasn't doing calculus at six or anything like that. I don't think I worked much harder than anyone else at school. Holidays? Oh, I did normal things — going to the beach, playing bridge, reading; mostly science fiction, I'm afraid. I read too much science fiction. I still do."

Chi-Bin was brought up speaking English and Chinese. He still speaks both fluently, though he has difficulty in reading or writing Chinese. At four, he was sent to a private nursery school, before going to the local public (ie. state) school two years later. By the time he was seven he was already finding the work boring. So he was taken away and sent to a private school in Baltimore, which encouraged acceleration of bright pupils into higher classes.

By the time he was nine, he was in a class three years ahead of other pupils his age. "I guess I was one of the best students in pretty well everything, save athletics and art," he admits with some reluctance. A year later, his father put him in touch with Dr Stanley, and he started receiving extra mathematics tuition from David Meyer, a gifted 15-year-old mathematician who was then in his second year at Johns Hopkins and who later also became a Churchill postgraduate scholar at Cambridge.

When he was 11, Chi-Bin took the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), the standardized admission test to American universities, which is normally taken at the age of 17 or 18. Chi-Bin scored a remarkable 710 of a possible 800 in the verbal SAT, and 750 in mathematics, one of the highest scores for both tests in the whole of the United States.

A year later, he went straight into the second year at Johns Hopkins (the normal undergraduate course lasts four years in the United States), graduating with a 3.6 grade average (that is between a B+ and an A–). "I wasn't all that good, but I didn't really care a lot about grades. I got a C in inorganic chemistry — it didn't bother me," he says.

The apparent nonchalance, accentuated by the American accent, verges on polite boredom. There is a curious lack of excitement about everything. Two years ago, he went back for the first time with his family to mainland China, where his ancestors can be traced back to AD700. How did that affect him? "It was interesting", he replies. "But it didn't really have a big impact." Is he pleased to be at Cambridge? "Um, yeah". Does he have any special ambitions? "Not really". Does he feel strongly about anything, I ask in desperation. "Well," after some thought, "I guess I got angry about Reagan cutting the science budget and the space programme."

In his free time, he goes to films, plays bridge, attends a science fiction discussion group, and goes to ballroom dancing classes. Last year, he went to a creative writing class, "a lot of fun".

Does his age (he is now 16) affect him much? "I certainly feel younger, but I don't think it makes that much difference. I usually socialize with people who are my intellectual peers rather than my chronological peers." Girl-friends? "I don't have any, but that doesn't mean I'm not interested. Girls feel the age gap, and I feel a bit inhibited. That is one of the drawbacks."

His studies at Cambridge involve research into the application of scanning electron-microscopy to fossils. His tutors are well pleased both with the quality of his work and with the ease with which he gets on with his much older colleagues. "People are just not aware of his age", Mr Richard Whittacker, tutor for postgraduate admissions at Churchill says. "His file from Johns Hopkins was full of endless references to his extraordinary maturity."

Talking to Chi-Bin, one would have thought, but for his looks, that he was 10 or even 20 years older. Despite his apparent relaxed manner, however, he gave the impression of being terribly constrained. There was no sparkle, no freshness. And one wondered whether Dr Ginsberg did not perhaps have a point.

**Diana Geddes**

Education Correspondent

## Learning to laugh away the bomb

Donald Reeves, the rector of St James's, Piccadilly, says his is the only church in London concerning itself with issues of security and survival. Reeves was Church of England observer at the World Council of Churches' hearing on nuclear weapons in Amsterdam last November. "I was quite ashamed. We are so sleepy", he says.

In an attempt to wake things up he has organized a series of Wednesday lunch-time lectures in which speakers of various denominations will consider the churches' contribution to the peace movement.

This week the Bishop of St Andrew's Scotland, the Right Rev Michael Hare Duke, tackles "the nuclear obsession", which he says is "demonic". Talking of the balance of power makes us think in terms of war when we should start from a premise of peace. The Bishop promises to offer his audience "nuclear phrase fabricators and other devices that will help us escape from our nuclear obsession by laughter".

Next, an alternative defence policy devised by the Right Rev John Robinson, dean of Trinity College, Cambridge.

## Spleen on Sunday

John Osborne, the playwright who said most television plays are "dramatized journalism about inadequacy or anorexia in high-rise flats or one-parent families in inner cities", is to be the *Mail on Sunday's* first television critic.

Osborne will spend "three months or so" with the paper after which "with any luck" according to the editor, Bernard Shrimsley, "we will find someone equally celebrated and stimulating" to take his place.

Osborne was Britain's first Angry Young Man in the 1950s after *Look Back In Anger* opened at the Royal Court. His anger has *not diminished over the years but* the targets have changed.

In 1961 *Tribune* published his famous diatribe "Damn You, England" and in 1980 industrial tribunals, rapacious ex-wives and *The Guardian's* women's page came under memorable assault in the *Evening Standard.*

*The SDP has overreached itself on sexual equality. A letter to a colleague asking him to provide a reference for a man who aspires to be an SDP parliamentary candidate asks for views on "her" suitability. Elsewhere "her" has been overwritten "his" by hand. The pro forma letter, as printed, makes no provision at all for the possibility of male candidates.*

## Class of '84

William Rodgers, now a joint leader of the SDP, says that his book, *The Politics of Change*, to be published on March 22, was conceived while lolling in his garden as long ago as 1978. It is already available at cut price to SDP members.

Rodgers says the book is "both a testament of personal conviction and an analysis of what has gone wrong". He tried to emulate George Orwell, he told a pre-launch party yesterday, writing directly what he thought without regard for the reactions of the audience.

# THE TIMES DIARY



*Airwick, the company which has been killing odours for years, now alleges that Britons are in danger of losing their sense of smell. Without rehearsing its own role in the matter it says "nature's more pleasant fragrances have been deleted from the sterile atmosphere of high-rise flats and city dwellings. Inner-city children are not sure they would recognize the fragrance of fruit blossom or honeysuckle". The answer, it suggests, is not to go out and buy fruit blossom or honeysuckle, but yet more Airwick, this time in fashion fragrances copying natural themes. It all smells a bit off to PHS.*

## Even Peanuts?

Under what dire circumstances would President Reagan consider the day lost? We have his own word for it — whenever he misses the funnies.

In a note to the newsletter of the Association of American Cartoonists, Reagan wrote: "I am a dedicated, committed reader of the comic strips, and consider the day lost if for some reason I'm deprived of them. They truly start my day served up with breakfast".

## Defence cut

Has the Defence Secretary, John Nott, at last found the way to make the savings that will finance Trident? Passing the entrance to Wellington Barracks last week I marvelled at the exemplary stiffness of the three guardsmen outside, only to realize they were lifesize plywood cut-outs.

Making a closer examination at the weekend, I found even the cut-outs had been cut. Their number had been reduced to one. The truth is they only risk one outside when it's raining. Otherwise the day might soon arrive when visitors could pass the Guards' souvenir and bookshop without seeing a soldier of any sort.

## Troubled Taffs

Real guardsmen cannot brave the rain either. The Welsh Guards at Pirbright could not line up for their St David's Day leeks from the Prince of Wales because of a downpour. The Prince charitably left a box of the vegetables for distribution later.

On the Rhine, the First Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers, were obliged to field a German substitute mascot for their St David's Day parade. Billy, their own angora, disgraced himself a fortnight ago by breaking off one of his long horns in a fit of sexual frustration.

To lead the parade, the fusiliers borrowed a more commonplace, but two-horned, goat who is ordinarily mascot to Cologne football club. The Welshmen nicknamed him Kaiser Bill.

## In creases

The departure of our cricketing heroes to have their pockets stuffed with South African gold recalls uneasy memories of the England test team's fancy dress Christmas party in India. The theme was heroes.

While Botham — who has firmly repelled South African blandishments — went as Geoffrey Boycott, Boycott dressed as Prince Ranjitsinjhi. Less diplomatically, John Emburey, the Middlesex off-spinner who helped persuade Gooch to make the trip, went as a Ku Klux Klansman.

*George Burns, the veteran American comedian, yesterday listened to his latest single,* Young at Heart, *and then told reporters over tea at the Ritz in London: "I am an 86-year-old country singer. And why shouldn't I be a country singer? I am older than most countries".*

## Nuns redeemed

The Guildhall School of Music is salvaging Poulenc's opera *Dialogues of the Carmelites*, which was to have been staged at Sadler's Wells last year. The producer, Grainne Conroy, ran out of money and the production, the first in London since 1963, had to be abandoned.




The first of four performances at the school's Silk Street concert hall in the Barbican is tonight, under the baton of Vilem Tausky, who would have been the conductor at Sadler's Wells.

## Par avion chaud

We are more concerned at present with the future than the past at *The Times*, but there is a fascinating item concerning the paper in a stamp sale at Sotheby's later this month.

It is a miniature wrapper sent in December 1870 from besieged Paris — initially by balloon — to the editor of *The Times*, John Thadeus Delane. It was addressed to him not at Printing House Square but at his house nearby in Serjeants Inn, Fleet Street. What it contained, we do not know, though it might either have been from a *Times* man in Paris (William Howard Russell scooped the opposition the following month with the news that the French would capitulate) or one of a *number of pleas* to let those in Britain know the sender was well.

What we do know is that the message arrived late. The balloon came down in the Prussian lines.

## Unfair share?

My colleague, Simon Winchester of the *The Sunday Times*, has provoked the hitherto unheard-of: a civic disturbance in Basingstoke. Writing in the authoritative *Radio Times* about his television programme last week on rioting, Winchester said: "Basingstoke had its share of trouble last summer."

Roger Morris, the mayor of Basingstoke, is furious and has gone on the rampage demanding correction. His town, he insists, was one of the blessed few which were trouble-free. Sensibly Winchester has fled to India

*F. Lee Bailey, the lawyer who unsuccessfully defended Patti Hearst on bank robbery charges, was arrested for alleged drunken driving in San Francisco. He pleaded with passers-by to note the police brutality during his arrest, to telephone a lawyer and to accompany him to the police station as witnesses.*



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ Telephone: 01-837 1234

# NO BALL

"I think it will be treated as one of total deception", said the Minister of Sport, Mr Neil Macfarlane, yesterday, referring to the action of a dozen English cricketers in touring South Africa. He was right: what is at issue is not a question of judgment but a matter of trust. There are certainly two points of view about the merits of resuming sporting contacts with South Africa at this time. It can be argued that there is no longer a case for continuing to ban South Africa from international competition in those sports where outside pressure has led to people of different races playing with and against each other, that to maintain a boycott in such circumstances is not to protest against apartheid in sport but to use sport as a political instrument against the wider evil of apartheid in society. It may also be argued, less controversially, that it would be an infringement of personal rights for any government or sporting authority to forbid anyone, as an individual, to play wherever he wishes.

But neither of these arguments can be *deployed* to justify this tour. These cricketers are not going as a *bunch* of carefree, if irresponsible, individuals in search of some enjoyable play in a pleasing climate. They are being paid large sums of money to compete against a representative South African team, who will receive international caps for their endeavours. That is in direct contravention of the policy of the Test and County Cricket Board, which wrote to every first-class player in England towards the end of last summer warning them that if they played in any international or representative match in South Africa they would jeopardize their chances of being selected for England.

If that policy is mistaken it should be changed: if it is changed it should be done so openly. The worst way for it to be challenged is for players to slip out of England secretively, "playing it very close to their chests", as the TCCB spokesman put it with sour restraint.

The impression of deception is all the greater because of the assurances that were given before this winter's tour of India was allowed to proceed. The Indian Government was wrong in the first instance to raise objections to Geoffrey Boycott and Geoffrey Cook as members of the English team because they had played or coached in South Africa. But to allay Indian suspicions the TCCB emphasized its disapproval of representative tours of South Africa and the two players publicly expressed their opposition to "the principle and system of apartheid".

Boycott's words have now been made to appear as no more than a gesture of convenience; and there will inevitably be doubts over the sincerity of the TCCB's assurance, even though the board has in fact acted impeccably throughout. This is the most serious aspect because the thoughtless or selfish attitude of this touring party will put in jeopardy the future structure of Test cricket. There could all too easily be a division between the white and non-white cricketing nations, which would be tragic for the development of the game and a denial of its spirit.

The correct course now would be for the TCCB to live up to the spirit of its earlier warning and ban these players from selection for England. However, to go further, as some would like, and bar them from county cricket would be wrong. But to do less would almost certainly lead to the cancellation of this summer's tours by India and Pakistan, and quite possibly to the end of Test cricket as we have known it.

# SHIPS AND SHARES AT KNOCKDOWN PRICES

Amersham, HMS Invincible, BL Bathgate — taxpayers' assets in all sectors seem to be on sale at knockdown prices just now. There is a buyer's market for such merchandise, and there is a sense in which each one of us is made poorer by the scramble to sell. But it is akin to the sense in which the Crown Jewels and the Tate Gallery's Turners might be entered into a balance sheet of national financial assets. Assets count economically only to the extent that they can be exchanged for something useful, and too much preoccupation with paper values can be an obstacle to making them work in the most effective way. The sacrifice may be worth while, if it is made for clear and realisable ends.

None of the three loss leaders look wholly justified in these terms on present knowledge. They are not comparable except in the broadest sense, and the case of the Invincible obviously stands apart from those of the two state-backed industries. But the fundamental question here too is whether the investment tied up in the ship can be used more advantageously now it is free. The sale has realised the same sum as it took to build it, and Mr John Nott argues that three smaller vessels can be built with the sum, and that they will be more useful. It is true that the case for building the three ships of the Invincible class was a debatable one at the time. But once built, they had a value as a set. With three ships, two can be guaranteed in service most of the time, with one available at all times. The value of the two remaining carriers will be impaired because they will not be able to provide this continuous service, and this will be so however good Mr Nott's replacements may be if or when they join the fleet.

There are also important differences between Amersham and Bathgate. The problems involved in a share are not the same as those involved in a disposal of company assets. There was evidently a gross miscalculation of the value of Amersham, which has left the Exchequer £24m poorer than it might have been. It is essential to find more reliable means of predicting the demand for shares before more substantial public sector share sales are attempted. The alternative of going for tender needs to be seriously considered. But the object of the exercise was only partly to realize funds. The sales policy is based on an ideological commitment to the principle that wider ownership of shares in government-dominated enterprises is healthy in itself. The process of going to tender would almost inevitably involve the assets falling into the hands of a few large buyers, not a wide range of investors. The embarrassing affair is a reminder that such sales cannot take place in conditions where straightforward market forces operate, and the Government needs to be clear what its motives are when planning them. But at £24m it is an expensive reminder.

The possible cost of the Bathgate sale is reported to be still greater. It appears that the sales were completed without public advertising or bidding, and other obscure points remain to be clarified. In principle it is to a great extent a matter of commercial judgment in the running of a business how assets should be disposed of. British Leyland has been under great pressure to rationalize its affairs in the past two years, and has made impressive strides towards efficiency in a short time. The problem of control and accountability in publicly owned industries is a perennial one, and the present system, where accountability is mediated through an aloof Government minister, is too remote. It should not be possible for managerial mistakes to be fudged and concealed in retrospect, but unless managerial discretion is to be a mockery, there has to be room to make mistakes.

## Loans for industry

*From Mr George Bowen*

Sir, I was delighted to read George Brock's article on investment and interest rates in industry (February 19). I hope it initiates the detailed discussion which I have called for before in your columns.

The short-term view taken by the clearing banks is a disaster for British manufacturing industry. An individual can get a low-interest, 25-year loan to buy a house but not to expand and modernize a manufacturing company.

The banks might argue that the profitability of British manufacturing industry is so low that it is not in their shareholders' interest to take a long-term view. I believe that this merely hides the lack of long-term planning and industrial expertise in our bloated, monopolistic banking sector.

Many people enjoy working in small manufacturing units. If we modernize and improve productivity and competitiveness the markets and the profits are there, even in a recession. But we are in a Catch-22 situation. We cannot improve profitability without investment, and to borrow short term, at present interest rates (and with all the personal guarantees demanded by the banks), would be a nonsense. For while many small firms with new investment could become stable and reliable employers and viable, going concerns, they are very unlikely to produce the short-term high profitability that other less worthwhile sectors of the economy can achieve if only because they are often in a highly competitive situation which keeps prices down.

I am a pessimist. I don't believe that the banks can or will voluntarily change their attitudes in the short term, and I doubt whether they, or the Civil Service, will be persuaded to accept the Grylls scheme. In my opinion the Government should direct the banks to lend a small percentage of their funds long term and at lower interest rates to the most deserving firms in the manufacturing and other employment-creating sectors. This could be merely an expansion of the existing, much-trumpeted and barely discernible business development loan schemes that some of them run at present. The cost should be borne by the banks and, if necessary, by higher interest rates for other areas of lending.

It should be left to the banks to ensure that the loans are used for the proper purpose. This, after all, is no more than German and Japanese banks do now. It is in the long-term interest of the shareholders of the banks and of the whole nation to have a viable, modern, employment-creating manufacturing sector.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE BOWEN,
Mendham Bowen Limited,
45 Blackfriars Road, SE1.

## The Pope's visit

*From the Reverend William Leah*

Sir, Anglicans can only rejoice with their Roman Catholic friends in the theme of the Seven Sacraments as the theme for the Pope's visit. The preface to the Alternative Service Book (letter, February 23) is better understood as expressing the hope that the revised liturgy of the Church of England does not deviate from that simple Catholicism which provides the doctrinal basis of the Book of Common Prayer.

There are, it is true, the two sacraments which Anglicans generally hold to be necessary for salvation, but quite clearly provision is made, one way or another, for the other five, including, in the ASB, the blessing of the oils. Any of us who have been confirmed, married, ordained, absolved or anointed will be only too glad to rejoice in the sacramental ministry of the Church, whether Roman, Anglican or Orthodox.

It would be better to hope that this historic visit would prompt the Church of England not only to endorse its own full acceptance of traditional sacramental life, but also either to delete those of the 39 Articles which are open to misrepresentation and give offence to Catholics, whether RCs or ACs, or to abolish them for good. That would be the best possible eirenical gesture.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM LEAH,
Hawkhurst Vicarage,
Kent.
February 23.

## Ethnic schooling

*From Mr A. M. Housley*

Sir, Councillor Croft's assertation (February 19) that opposition to the sale of an Ealing high school to the Church of England was limited to "a few dozen vociferous ideologues" is not true. The matter aroused considerable local interest, was fully covered by the local press, and was the subject of a public consultation programme where the motives of the vast majority of people signing the canvass returns were not clearly identified.

The original admissions policy had to be scrapped as it contravened the Race Relations Act 1976, and the existing policy offers preferment to children of Anglican parents, in a multiracial, multi-faith borough where 20 per cent of the population is a member of an ethnic minority group.

Most people would probably accept that it is the purpose of education to provide the skills and knowledge for their adult life, but it is equally arguable that the way this desirable aim is realised should not intensify the barriers of class, race and religion.

The sale of state schools to those with sectarian interest and selective admissions would appear to further this undesirable effect.

Yours faithfully,
A. M. HOUSLEY,
Principal Community Relations Officer,
Ealing Community Relations Council,
2 The Green,
High Street,
Ealing, W5.
February 19.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## TV broadcasting by satellite

*From Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith, MP for East Grinstead (Conservative)*

Sir, It is not quite fair of Lord Aylestone (February 24) to suggest that decisions on DBS (direct broadcasting satellite) may shortly be taken "without any public debate". The Home Office study carried out in 1980 involved a wide-ranging process of consultation with interested organizations, and the publication of its report last May afforded a further opportunity for public opinion to express itself.

It may be, as Lord Aylestone suggests, that in an ideal world decisions on DBS should not be taken without prolonged further discussion. But that would inevitably mean saying goodbye to the "modest but early start" — perhaps one or two broadcasting channels by 1986 — which the Government seems to favour: for unless early decisions are taken, and contracts entered into, a satellite system will not be ready in time. That would be a serious loss to British industry and to the telecommunications services which the satellite will carry, as well as to broadcasting. The French and the Germans are going ahead and we also must lead.

The fact is that the BBC has plans ready for two DBS channels. They will need to convince the public that they really can afford this extension of their services even if one of these channels is financed by a system of pay TV. Parliament and the consumer cannot be expected automatically to agree to make up the difference by a substantial increase in the licence fee.

The IBA and commercial companies, for wholly understandable reasons, are not so far advanced. To wait until they are would jeopardise the "modest early start" and the benefits it will bring. But even if the BBC were allocated two initial channels, that would not rule out opportunities for participation by the IBA and commercial companies on other channels if they got ahead with their plans and the Government created the legislative framework for it. Indeed that is what I hope will happen if we are not going to throw away one of the most exciting prospects not just for television but for British industry and telecommunications as a whole.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY JOHNSON SMITH,
Chairman, Conservative Party Parliamentary Media Committee,
House of Commons.
February 26.

*From the Managing Director of Yorkshire Television*

Sir, So the BBC is going to fund one of its two satellite channels by subscription. This presumably will be the channel that will show mainly feature films.

Clearly, these will be films not available on BBC 1 or BBC 2. In this way the BBC's relationship with the licence-holder will alter dramatically.

The millions who pay their annual licence fee will become second-class citizens at a stroke. They will be denied the attractions that will have to be available to the subscription-paying first-class citizens on the satellite channel. In this way, the BBC will destroy its relationship with the licence-holder, a prized contractual link that has existed for nearly 60 years.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL FOX, Managing Director,
Yorkshire Television,
The Television Centre,
Leeds.
March 1.

## Parents and European Court judgment

*From Mrs Valerie Riches*

Sir, An important issue is raised by the recent judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in favour of parental rights in connection with corporal punishment of children in schools.

In the early 1970s some Danish parents appealed to the European Court about the compulsory sex education of their children by the Danish state. Their case rested upon the same Article 2 of the European Treaty of Human Rights as the recent case — i.e., when the state assumes the teaching burden, it must respect the right of parents "to ensure such education and teaching is in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions".

The sex education in Danish state schools was of a nature which was in clear violation of the parent's private religious and philosophical convictions. Yet the European Court (report, December 9, 1976) judged against the parents.

It would appear that the European Court's concern about parental rights is not extended to the punishment of immature and inexperienced minds, only to their children's bodies.

In Britain, sex education becomes compulsory when it is introduced into the curriculum of a school. There is no legal right of withdrawal, a right enshrined in the 1944 Education Act in respect of religious education, albeit an analogous subject. There would be less need to worry about this were it not for the fact that some sex education in this country has reached the level the Danish parents were so concerned about.

Yours sincerely,
VALERIE RICHES,
National Hon Secretary,
The Responsible Society,
Wicken,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire.
February 26.

*From Mr Harry Greenway, MP for Ealing North (Conservative)*

Sir, Having successively spent 12 years in a King's Cross 1,100 comprehensive and another seven at a mixed comprehensive of 2,000-plus in Lewisham where, in each case, I had responsibility for school discipline among other things, I am most interested in the European Court decision on corporal punishment. Your own leader refers to the matter today (February 26).

School discipline is slipping badly all over the country and will not be restored from Strasbourg, Whitehall or County Hall. As recommendation 4 of the recent report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Education says: "The head, the staff and governors of a school should be responsible for school discipline." They should be allowed to apply reasonable and proper sanctions when children misbehave without being subjected to blanket bans or directives on suspensions, expulsions, corporal punishment or anything else. It would, of course, be necessary for them to carry the support of their children's parents in all that they do.

Schools must be allowed diverse approaches to discipline as a reflection of the diverse attitudes of the parents whose children attend them. Pressure for the reverse of this is what has brought many schools to their present low ebb in this area.

Yours etc.,
HARRY GREENWAY,
House of Commons.
February 26.

*From Mrs Jennifer Radice*

Sir, Why is it that, as implied in the final paragraph of your leader of February 26 about corporal punishment, those of us who (like myself) oppose it are almost invariably regarded as left-wing softies?

I am regarded by my fellow Islington primary school parents as a self-confessed right-winger in educational matters, since I support such unfashionable concepts as academic excellence, segregation by ability and competition between children. But I am implacably opposed to caning, since it clearly does nothing to encourage the wrongdoer to mend his ways but instead arouses simmering and enduring resentment against school, society and the world in general. The events in St Saviour's in Toxteth prove my point.

My method for dealing with disruptive children would be (a) tangible rewards for effort, as opposed to result and, just as important, (b) rapid and if necessary permanent suspension from the school for the persistently disruptive, who make the lives of motivated children a misery. If this had been done at Toxteth, the sad events of this week would most probably never have taken place.

Yours faithfully,
JENNIFER RADICE,
43 Highbury Park, N5.
February 26.

*From the Headmaster of Highbury Grove School*

Sir, In the light of the Strasbourg judgment (report, February 26) will it now be possible for parents whose philosophical conviction it is that corporal punishment *should* be employed in schools to insist upon the state making this provision available?

Or is it the view of *six of the* seven gentlemen of Strasbourg that other people's (in this country, the overwhelming majority's) philosophical convictions are simply irrational prejudices?

Yours faithfully,
LAWRENCE NORCROSS,
Highbury Grove School,
Highbury New Park, N5.
February 27.

## Nuclear threat to Dorset's heath

*From Mr C. S. Green*

Sir, The threat to Dorset's heathland posed by the Winfrith power station plan is very real (feature, February 20). The relative lack of opposition renders Dorset's two sites particularly vulnerable, and of these Herbury, although technically attractive, may be a "red herring" to draw off the opposition.

When the original Winfrith establishment was built great play was made of the landscaping of the site and of its purely research interests. Now two reactor buildings dominate the complex, one experimental and redundant, the other a small generator producing 20 per cent of Dorset's meagre electricity demand.

The new giant would supply much of southern Britain. The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority have even had the effrontery to erect notices warning of the adjacent site's status as a nature reserve protected, that is, until such time as they decide to destroy it. Now, alive to the growing opposition, they are claiming that less obtrusive cooling towers can be erected, a small comfort considering that they would still destroy the site and still be monuments to the inefficient energy conversion of large power stations.

The irony is that archaeological research on this very heath has shown that this natural wilderness is really the product of the over-exploitive farming of Neolithic and Bronze Age man. Under their barrows lie the remnants of the original fertile soil while round about is the desolation they created from the 4,000-year-old post-glacial forest. The beauty of the heath is thus a warning to us. Today we are making the same mistakes in the clearance of the tropical forests.

From past experience a "half-life" of about 18 months is reckoned for active local opposition and media interest. Christopher Booker has thus provided timely refuelling of the two-year-old campaign and a spur to greater efforts against the desecration of this and other threatened landscapes.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER SPAREY GREEN,
30 High Street,
Sixpenny Handley,
Salisbury,
Wilts.
February 24.

## Enemies of Parliament

*From Mr Ray Spencer*

Sir, You said in yesterday's editorial (February 23) "Political strikes are not consistent with parliamentary democracy". Are Mr Len Murray and the TUC no better than the Militant Tendency in their preparations in organizing industry-wide action against the Government's legal curbs on trade union power?

Yours sincerely,
RAY SPENCER,
18 The Spinney,
Tattenham Corner,
Epsom,
Surrey.
February 24.

*From Mr John Liddington*

Sir, You assert (leader, February 23) that political strikes "are not consistent with parliamentary democracy because they are the exercise of power in defiance of those who are elected to represent the majority".

This is not true. The political use by trades unions of the right to strike is, in itself, no more seditious (though it is far more effective) than the political use by business firms of the right to dispose of profit.

This is not to say that political strikes are not open to objection. The objection to them is the same as the objection to all strikes. A strike is a breach of promise secure from redress. A breach of promise is a wrong. A wrong secure from redress is an iniquity.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LIDDINGTON,
University of York,
Heslington,
York.
February 23.

## Naval policy

*From Mr P. J. Freeman*

Sir, The sale of HMS Invincible to the Royal Australian Navy highlights the dangers inherent in the present Government's policy of diverting resources away from the United Kingdom's maritime forces.

Whatever doubts the Secretary of State for Defence or his advisers may have as to the effectiveness of the Royal Navy's ASW (anti-submarine warfare) carriers, the decision to retain two of these vessels in service is an admission, albeit a somewhat grudging admission, that they are valuable additions to the Fleet. Indeed, their proponents would argue that the combination of Sea Harrier aircraft and Sea King helicopters with extensive command and communications facilities gives these ships a unique capability.

The Secretary of State's reasons, as given to the House of Commons, for maintaining only two ASW carriers in service are revealing. On February 23, Mr Nott, having referred to the limited naval resources available, said:

> We cannot afford to deploy the air defence and anti-submarine escorts that would be necessary to protect the carriers. Therefore, it is better to keep two in service rather than three and spend the rest of the money on the frigate force (Official Report February 23, 1982, vol 18 c 734).

However, he went on to express his own belief that no government would order ASW carriers today and it may be inferred from earlier speeches of the Secretary of State that he believes the ASW carriers are now vulnerable to the latest Soviet weapon systems such as the Oscar-class submarine.

There are grounds for thinking that the policy adopted represents a dangerous compromise. If the Secretary of State is correct in his fears as to the vulnerability of these ships, then it is not at all clear that even the two carriers in service can be adequately protected with the weapon systems currently available to the Royal Navy, and accordingly none of them should be retained.

If, on the other hand, the Secretary of State's fears are groundless then it would have represented a more efficient use of resources to maintain all three carriers in service, thus permitting two to be operational, rather than to maintain two, of which only one would normally be available. When viewed in this light the fact that the Royal Navy is apparently unable to deploy sufficient escorts to protect two carriers is a sad reflection of the folly of the Government's decision to reduce the Royal Navy's surface fleet to a maximum of 42 operational escorts.

The Secretary of State was asked in the House of Commons to explain his concept of anti-submarine warfare and how we are to meet our responsibilities. In view of the grave doubts surrounding the Government's policy, the public is entitled to such an explanation as a matter of urgency.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. FREEMAN,
12 Tenison Avenue,
Cambridge.

*From Mr O. T. P. Carne*

Sir, There seems something paradoxical about not being able to afford the anti-submarine and anti-aircraft defence of three anti-submarine aircraft carriers. Perhaps your Defence Correspondent could discuss the logic of even keeping two rather than scrapping the lot?

Incidentally, if the Royal Navy cannot defend three aircraft carriers, what are the prospects for other shipping?

Yours truly,
O. T. P. CARNE,
16 Elmwood,
Welwyn Garden City,
Hertfordshire.

## Secretarial duties

*From Mr A. D. R. Holland*

Sir, In your correspondence columns today (February 26), you have been addressed by a Secretary General and a General Secretary. It would be of interest to know whether the distinction between these two titles is generally considered to be one of class or function or a combination of both.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY D. R. HOLLAND,
7/8 Warwick Street, W1.
February 26.

## Westminster rates

*From the Leader of Westminster City Council*

Sir, Anyone reading Baron Phillips's article (February 22) could be forgiven for assuming that Westminster City Council has acted quite irresponsibly in imposing a 20 per cent rate increase on its ratepayers.

The London boroughs face demands upon them by the GLC, the ILEA and the Metropolitan Police which they have no alternative but to collect.

May I state clearly three facts:

1. Westminster City Council has reduced its own rate call by £2,500,000.
2. Obligatory collections for other authorities have risen by £56m.
3. Pressure is being brought to bear on County Hall by the WARS (Westminster Against Reckless Spending) campaign, which this city council fully supports.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID COBBOLD,
PO Box 240,
Westminster City Hall,
Victoria Street, SW1.
February 22.

## Health partnership

*From Dr R. A. Sturge*

Sir, Mr Seldon's letter (February 17) is based on the false premise that standards in the NHS have declined over the past 10 years. Everyone concerned with the provision of health care in the UK knows that this is not so and that, on the contrary, standards in all areas have consistently risen, though by no means as fast or as high as we would have liked.

The remainder of his argument, couched in a sort or harsh economic terminology that ill fits a caring profession, has to be viewed in this light. In essence this argument proceeds in the rather curious assertion that "employees (will) become more valuable in industry" to the conclusion that market forces will dictate the further growth of insurance funded private medicine.

Regrettably, although Mr Seldon's reasoning is wrong, his conclusion is correct. Market forces are encouraging the expansion of private medicine, at a time when public funds are in short supply, but we must not be fooled into believing that this will ever be other than to the detriment of the public health service.

It is nonsense to speak of standards by which to judge the NHS when there is no prospect that private medicine will take responsibility for the elderly and chronically ill — the major clients of modern medicine. It is nonsense to speak of healthy competition when the vast majority of doctors servicing the private sector also work in the public sector. It is even nonsense to speak of private medicine supplementing the NHS financially — the methods of achieving this are no more than pipe dreams, and the end result can be the paradoxical situation of oversupply.

There comes a point where copious provision of medical services merely encourages over-utilization resulting in, for instance, a growth of surgery for doubtful indications such as disease of gall bladder or tonsils, and an increased rather than a reduced strain on the economy in general. This particular problem has been well documented in the USA.

These, Sir, are the true consequences of a so-called partnership between private and public medicine — a two-tier system with more than excellent service for the executive hernia, and a chronically under-funded service for the long-term sick, the elderly and the poor.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. STURGE,
45 Eaton Rise, W5.
February 20.

## Untapped resources

*From Mr R. M. Huleatt-James*

Sir, Have I uncovered a London borough's ingenious scheme to circumvent the recent House of Lords decision on the GLC supplementary precept and obtain forbidden finance for pet projects?

My local authority recently wrote to me promoting the merits of payment of rates by direct debit and its letter contained the following blandishment:

> There are, however, extensive safeguards to the ratepayer which include the possibility that the Council might originate direct debits to your bank account without regard to the intended purpose of the payment or the amount due.

Yours faithfully,
R. M. HULEATT-JAMES,
10a Tabor Grove,
Wimbledon, SW19.
February 26.



# COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 1: The Prince of Wales, Colonel, The Welsh Guards, attended the Regimental St David's Day Parade at Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Pirbright, Surrey today.

Major John Winter was in attendance.

His Royal Highness was present this evening at a dinner in connection with the Landseer Exhibition at the Tate Gallery, London, SW1.

The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, will visit the new regimental headquarters at Wellington Barracks on March 16.

The Prince of Wales will attend a concert to inaugurate the Festival of India at the Festival Hall on March 22.

The Prince of Wales will attend a reception in connection with the Queen's Award for Export Achievement at Buckingham Palace on March 25.

Princess Anne, president, British Academy of Film and Television Arts, will attend the Television Craft Awards at 195 Piccadilly on March 12.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will attend a concert of Polish popular music given by the Commonwealth Philharmonic Orchestra at the Albert Hall on March 9.

The Duchess of Kent, as president will attend the BBC Television Young Musician of the Year brass final at the Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester, on April 20.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Donald Bowie, Director of the Church of England Children's Society, will be held at Alveston Parish Church, Stratford-on-Avon, on Friday, March 12, at 12 noon.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr J M B Greenaway and Miss S M Birch**

The engagement is announced between John, son of Sir Derek Greenaway, Bt, and Lady Greenaway, of Dunmore, Four Elms, Edenbridge, Kent, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry Birch, of Lion House, Tattenhall, Cheshire.

**Mr J. M. Sutherland and Miss F. M. M. Campbell**

The engagement is announced between James, son of Sir Iain and Lady Sutherland, the British Embassy, Athens, and Fiona, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. K. Campbell, of Boar's Hill, Oxford.

**Mr M. L. Burch and Miss V. C. T. Marmion**

The engagement is announced between Mark Lowrie, son of Major-General and Mrs Geoffrey Burch, of Charlton, Goodrich, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, and Victoria Clare Tregarthen, daughter of Dr and Mrs Douglas Marmion, of Shopp Hill Farm, near Haslemere, Surrey.

**Mr R. Conway and Miss J. E. S. Ingham.**

The engagement is announced between Robin, younger son of Mr and Mrs F. H. Conway, of Kempston, Bedford, and Jane Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. H. B. Ingham, of Chapel Hill, Basingstoke, Hampshire.

**Mr W. Weston and Miss F. C. Primavera**

The engagement is announced between William, younger son of Mr P. A. Weston and Mrs V. M. R. Weston, and Francesca, elder daughter of Mr L. Primavera and Mrs E. Primavera.

**Mr M. V. Bushnell and Miss G. N. Monks**

The engagement is announced between Martin Vaughan, only son of Mr and Mrs A. C. Bushnell, of The Node, Edale Close, Leyland, Lancashire, and Gillian Nonita, only daughter of Mr and Mrs James E. Monks, of Drybones, Chorley, Lancashire.

**Mr J. P. Lazarus and Miss M. A. McBain**

The engagement is announced between James, youngest son of Mr and Mrs P. E. Lazarus, of London, N6, and Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr E. J. McBain and Mrs S. H. McBain, of Leamington Spa.

**Mr J. D. Martineau and Miss E. J. Hammond**

The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr and Mrs C. H. Martineau, of St Andrews, Fife, and Jane younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Rupert Hammond, of West Sussex.

**Mr G. J. Radcliffe and Dr S.-A. Harvey**

The engagement is announced between Grant Jeremy Radcliffe, FRCS, son of Mr Anthony Radcliffe, FRCS, and Mrs Radcliffe, of Harley Street, W1, to Shirley-Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Wallace Harvey, of Ealing, W5.

**Mr P Wren-Lowry and Miss R. Parker.**

The engagement is announced between Paul Wren-Lowry, only son of Mrs Margaret Couch, of Maidstone, and Rosalind, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Colin Parker, of Neals Place, Canterbury, Kent.

## Birthdays today



Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, who is 59.

Sir John Ackroyd, 50; Miss Margaret Barbieri, 35; Mr Harry Blech, 72; Lady Moyra Browne, 64; Baroness Burton of Coventry, 78; Lord Cottesloe, 82; Lord Crook, 81; Sir Leonard Crossland, 68; Instructor Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Darlington, 72; Lieutenant-General Sir John Eldridge, 84; Lord Elton, 52; Sir Cyril Haines, 87; Lord Howie of Troon, 58; Dame Naomi James, 33; Professor Sir Anthony Lewis, 67; Air Marshal Sir Philip Livingston, 89; Mr Daniel Meinertzhagen, 67; Dame Pattie Menzies, 83; Mr Robert Simpson, 61; Mr J P R Williams, 33.

## Order of the British Empire

The attention of the officers of the Order of the British Empire has been drawn to a brochure issued by the Gilbey Jubilee Collection, inviting purchases of a British Empire brooch to be worn by ladies who have associations with the Order of the British Empire, either as members or as relatives of members. The officers of the order think it right to give notice that the offer of this "British Empire Brooch" is a commercial venture and is in no way authorized, approved or endorsed by them.

## Royal Navy promotions

Captain A A Lockyer to be Chief Staff Officer (Engineering) to Commander-in-Chief Fleet in August in the rank of Rear-Admiral, in succession to Rear-Admiral P G Hammersley.

The following promotions to lieutenant-commander on the Supplementary List have been made:

Lieutenant to lieutenant-commander: Seaman: R S James, C N Coleman, J S Heath, C J Blight, A J Gilmour, K Wren, S R Fidler, A P Skiera, R K Broom, I G Milne. Engineering: C J Collins. Instructor: A J Lockett, J S Keenan.

## University news

**Oxford**

**Elections**

ST ANTONY'S COLLEGE: Professorial fellowship from Jan 1, 1982: J A A Stockwin, MA (PhD) Australian National University: faculty fellowship from Jan 1, 1982: Ann Waswo, MA (MA, Phd, Stanford): research fellowships: F Fernandez-Armesto, MA, DPhil and R J Cooter (BA, Simon Fraser, MA Durham, PhD Cantab.); Armstrong research fellowship, with effect from April 1: L Tsoukalis MA, DPhil. (BA Manchester); visiting fellowships: C T Brant (MA Cantab). Foreign Office visiting fellow, 1981-82: Prof C L Holtfrerich, German visiting fellow, Hilary term, 1982: Dr I C Llorente Hudson visiting follow, Hilary term, 1982; Prof B Martin (Dr Phil Marburg), Leverhulme visiting fellow, Jan-April, 1982; Dr H-J Puhle (DPhil, Free University of Berlin), Leverhulme visiting fellow, Trinity term, 1982: W Jisi, Armstrong Mainland Chinese visiting fellow, 1981-82; and Dr R Zhao, British Academy visiting fellow, 1982.

**St Andrews**

The following honorary degrees will be conferred at the graduation ceremonies on July 8 and 9 in the Younger Hall:

LLD: Mr Francis M. Bird, lawyer.

DLitt: Professor Ian D. McFarlane, professor of French literature at Oxford University.

M.A: Mr George Cowie, press photographer.

D.D: Professor Jurgen Moltmann, theologian, and Rev A. Scott Hutchison, minister of Rubislaw church, Aberdeen.

DSc: Professor Hans W. Kostelitz, pharmacologist.

**Aberdeen**

**Grant**

Science and Engineering Research Council: £99,750 to Dr J E and L A Fothergill for Scottish liquid-phase sequencer facility.

**Newcastle**

**Appointments**

Lecturers: Dr D S Hogg (oral physiology); Dr D R Plum (civil engineering) both from April 1.

Mr D C Johnson appointed chief investigational officer in the department of agricultural economics.

**Grants**

Health and Safety Executive: £55,038 to department of occupational health and hygiene for decompression sickness control registry.

Medical Research Council: £95,181 to Dr P T Emmerson for DNA repair and genetic recombination in E coli: cloning of recBC genes and investigation of gene product.

Science and Engineering Research Council: £56,829 to Dr A J Morris for adoptive inferential control of distillation columns.

## Royal Ascot

The Royal Meeting at Ascot will take place on June 15, 16, 17 and 18. Applications for admission to the *Royal Ascot* enclosure should be made to Her Majesty's Representative, Ascot Office, St James's Palace, London, SW1, between January 1 and April 30. Applicants should apply only for members of their family, stating their full names and their ages if they are of 16-25 years; children under 16 are not admitted except on the Friday when adults with badges may bring children of 10-15 years for whom no prior application need be made. New applicants will be sent a form to have signed by a sponsor whose name is already on the royal enclosure list. Visitors from overseas should apply to their ambassador or high commissioner. In the enclosure ladies will wear formal day dress with hats, gentlemen morning dress or service dress.

## Malvern College

**Entrance scholarships and exhibitions, 1982**

Major scholarships: D B M Hartman, Dragon School, Oxford: J H S Dawe (*Major Music Scholarship), Chorister School, Durham.

Minor scholarships: H M Johnstone, Oakley Hall, Cirencester; M P Kiggell (*Music Exhibition), Terra Nova, Holmes Chapel: P A Davis, The Beacon, Chesham Bois: C Beecham, Dragon School, Oxford: J Lawrence, Hallfield, Birmingham.

Exhibitions: R A C Buckland, Malvern College and Monmouth School: N Gerstenberg, Malvern College and Oswestry Junior School: P L Morant, S Anselm's, Bakewell: P A Osborn, Malvern College and St Andrew's School, Nassau: J Harding, Arnold Lodge, Warwick.

Major music scholar: J H S Dawe, Durham Cathedral Chorister School.

Minor music scholars: D E Jones, Rose Hill School: M Phipps, S Michael's, Tenbury: C de C Bayley, Ripon Cathedral School.

Music exhibitioner: M P Kiggell, Terra Nova.

Music bursars: W A T Penrice, Harecroft Hall: R K G Whitty, Windlesham House: H R Whiteman, Davenies School.

Art scholarship: J M Higgins, Aymestrey School, Worcester.

Art exhibitions: C J Hancox, Mostyn House, Parkgate: D R Hunt, Emscote Lawn, Warwick.

## Rabbi's book

The book by Rabbi Dow Marmur, of the North Western Reform Synagogue, London, mentioned in our religious article on this page yesterday was *Beyond Survival, Reflections on the Future of Judaism*, published by Daron, Longman and Todd at £7.95.

## Ellesmere College

Music scholarships are awarded to the following:

T Goode, St Michael's College, Tenbury Wells: G M Ledger, The Cathedral School, Llandaff: H E Roberts, Ysgol Bohhysryd, Wrexham (junior exhibitioner); L Stopforth, Chetham's School of Music, Manchester.

## Rose Ball

The Rose Ball, in aid of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, will be held at Westonbirt School, Tetbury, on Saturday, June 5.

## Luncheons

**Launderers' Company**

The Master Mr E. Stanley Hale, the Wardens and court of assistants of the Launderers' Company, held a luncheon for liverymen at Glaziers' Hall yesterday. A proposal to found Launderers' Hall was made.

**'Y' reunion**

Mr Tom Normanton, MP, MEP, was host at a luncheon given yesterday in the House of Commons, on the occasion of a 'Y' reunion. The guest speakers were Brigadier L. A. W. New, Brigadier-General staff (Intelligence) and Brigadier B. A. H. Parritt, Director of Intelligence Corps.

## Reception

**HM Government**

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, and Mrs Edwards were hosts yesterday at a reception held at the Welsh Office to mark St David's Day. The guests included:

The Earl and Countess of Snowdon, Lord and Lady Edmund-Davies, Sir Melvyn and Lady Rosser, Sir Huw Wheldon, Sir Geraint and Lady Evans, Sir William Crawshay, Professor and Mrs Emrys Jones, Professor and Mrs Linford Rees, Professor and Mrs T. C. Griffith, Dr and Mrs Raymond Edwards, the Rev D. Hugh and Mrs Matthews, Mr Peter Rees, MP, and Mrs Rees, Mr Tristan Garel-Jones, MP, Mr Michael Roberts, MP, and Mrs Roberts, Mr Keith Best, MP, Mr and Mrs Michael Williams, Mr and Mrs Wynford Evans, Mr Geoffrey John, Mr and Mrs Stanley Howell, Mr and Mrs David Cole, Mr and Mrs Owain Arwel Hughes and Mr and Mrs Wynford Vaughan Thomas.

## Dinners

**HM Government**

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, was host at a dinner held last night at Lancaster House in honour of Shaikh Hisham Nazer, Minister of Planning of Saudi Arabia.

**Sugar Trade of the United Kingdom**

The Sugar Trade of the United Kingdom held a dinner at the Mansion House last night by permission of the Lord Mayor who was present. The dinner marked the centenary of the Sugar Association of London. Mr Alan Clatworthy, Chairman of the Sugar Association of London, presided and the guest speaker was Lord Justice Donaldson.

**Chartered Institute of Patent Agents**

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, was the principal guest at the centenary dinner of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents held at Guildhall last night. Mr Reginald Eyre, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, proposed the health of the institute. Mr J U Neukom, president, responded. Other guests included:

Mr Justice Whitford, Mr Justice Falconer, Sir Peter Emery, MP, Mr I J G Davis, Miss S F Lesley, Mr D A Marshall, Mr J R Davy, Mr M J Daley, Mr D O Lewis, Mr C G Wickham and Mr M D Snoxall.

## Ninth victory for Middlesex

Middlesex won the English Bridge Union's county teams of eight championship for the Tollemache Cup held at Birmingham at the weekend for a record ninth time. All five counties had won their area qualifying rounds but the only one to mount a serious challenge was the North-west who finished nine points behind.

Placings: 1, Middlesex, 86; 2, North-west, 77; 3, Staffordshire, 49; 4, Berks and Bucks, 48; 5, Essex, 40.

Winning teams: D Smerdon, A Waterlow, Miss N Gardener, M Dilks, A Forrester, S Lodge, D R V Smith, P Steckelmacher, L Young and A M G Thompson.

## Fan Makers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Fan Makers' Company: for the ensuing year: Master, Mr Robert Gold; Free Warden, Mr D A Collins; Foreign Warden, Mr R H Husband; Clerk, Mr R Suthcombe.

## Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Atkinson, Mr John Slate, of Barnard Castle, Co Durham £270,724

Dedrick, Mrs Doris Harriott, of West Malling, Kent .........£337,338

Gill-Carey, Mr Chapple, of Highgate, London ...................£206,966

Rennell, Mary, Lady, of Presteigne, Powys .................£324,855

Wilmot, Mr Charles Mandeville, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire £446,819

Werner, Bessie Esther, of Aldwick, West Sussex.........£398,353

**Miles Kington is on holiday this week**

Princess Michael of Kent leaving the King Edward VII Hospital for Officers in London yesterday after a gall bladder operation last month. She is accompanied by Prince Michael.

## When the silver farthing gave way to token change

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

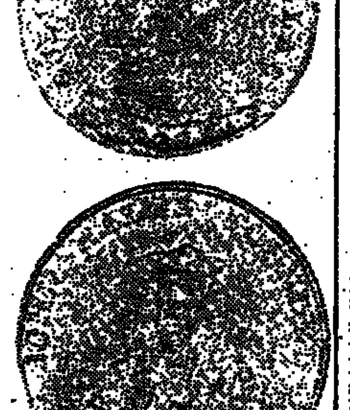
Nowadays the Royal Mint copes with inflation by issuing coins of ever larger denomination as their value falls. In earlier times, when the value of coinage was linked to its weight in precious metal, no such easy solution was available.

The issue of a silver farthing being beyond the capacity of the authorities, small traders and tavern keepers stepped into the breach and issued tokens which were used as small change within their restricted locality.

Tomorrow Spink's of King Street, St James's, is to hold one of the most important auctions of these tokens. Prices are expected to run from £10 for two Welsh tokens to £625 for a comprehensive group of 23 seventeenth century pieces struck for use at Blandford in Dorset.

No silver farthings were struck after 1553 but there was an acute need for small coinage and tokens began to circulate. During the seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries they were commonplace. Indeed, between 1648 and 1672 more than 17,500 types of token were issued, 5,000 of them in London alone, and sometimes only accepted as currency in a few streets of the capital.

Tomorrow's auction includes the collection of Dorset seventeenth century tokens formed by Sir John Ludlow Hanham (1897-1955) and the collection of Cambridgeshire seventeenth century tokens accumulated by the late Willian Gilbert during the first 40 years of this century, which is the most comprehensive group of its kind ever auctioned.



Token change: An Ayrshire halfpenny of 1797 (top) and a Coventry Nickson halfpenny of 1799.

The largest group of material, covering all counties, comes from the collection of Harry Pegg of Beeston, the eighteenth century series being largely of genuine trade tokens. Other small collections cover Worcestershire and Gloucestershire.

## Play-off planned after four win chess tournament

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

There was a quadruple tie for first place in the finals of the Western European Zonal tournament that ended on Sunday at Marbella in Spain.

Three Englishmen, Mestel, Nunn and Stean, and a Dutchman, Van der Wiel, scored 4½ points and as a result there will have to be a play-off among those four to determine the three to go forward to the next stage in the cycle of World Championship qualifying events, the Interzonal tournament due to be played later this year.

It is not yet known when the play-off will take place but since all four players are on their way home it cannot be played at once in Spain and it may well take some time for such a meeting to be arranged. From an English point of view the result is not unsatisfactory since England is sure of having at least two representatives in the Interzonal.

Tension ran high when the seventh and last round began on Sunday. That applied in particular the the key game between Nunn and Mestel in which not only qualification for the Interzonal was at stake. Mestel required only half a point to gain the grandmaster title and make sure of qualifiying for the Interzonal. But he lost the game, failed to gain the title and must now contend in a play-off for qualifying.

Meanwhile Short looked to have the worst of it against Rivas but he fought back well to win an important game. Had Short lost then Rivas would have joined the four qualifiers. In the other two games Stean duly beat Hebden and Van der Wiel and Ligterink had, seemingly, a prearranged draw.

The final scores were Mestel, Nunn, Stean (England) and Van der Wiel (Netherlands) 4½, Rivas (Spain) and Short (England) 3½, Ligterink (Netherlands) 2½ and Hebden (England) ½.

## The Times University Results Service

The following is a list of higher degrees announced by Stirling University:

MASTER OF LETTERS
I Billers, Marion Lines, J MacGlone.

MASTER OF LETTERS IN MODERN FRENCH LITERATURE
J Bagshaw.

MASTER OF LETTERS IN SCOTTISH STUDIES
F K Monaghan, N M O'Neill.

DOCTOR IN PHILOSOPHY
Mary J Krislowska, J Smith.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AQUACULTURE AND FISHERY MANAGEMENT
W G Birtwistle, P B Featherstone.

MASTER OF EDUCATION
J B Collins, R J Elder, A D Fraser, T P McKenna, D S Murphy, J O'Loan, J D Paterson, Catherine M Syme.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
I Bryson, J M Hutcheson, G A Keenan, Graciela C de Munoz, S Butts.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN TECHNOLOGICAL ECONOMICS
M J Elliot, P A Guest, M J Morgan.

BACHELOR OF ARTS (First Degrees)
Honours in English Studies
Bernadette Brown, Lesley M Greenan, Ann Thexton.

English Studies and French
Christine A Pope.

Accountancy and Economics
Z M N Vella.

Economics
C W Brown, A A V de Candole, R Gulamani.

History
G J Semple

Earth and Environmental Science
E P Wallace.

Environmental Science with Biology
Diana E C Munro

Education and History and English Studies and Diploma in Education
M J Elliam, E R Grivan, Edith J M Slater.

Education and History and Diploma in Education
Claire S Wallace.

English Studies with Education and Diploma in Education
D Browne, P G Doyle, K Fleming, A J P Forrest, J C Mowat, S J Murchison, Jacinta M Murray, Phillipa K Teall, Marion M Wilson.

German with Education and Diploma in Education
Fiona E Lambert, Janet H Woods.

History with Education and Diploma in Education
G T Fraser, T Greene.

Religious Studies with Education and Diploma in Education
Yvonne Williams.

Biology with Education and Diploma in Education
Kathleen M Hogan.

General Degree with Diploma in Education
Susan Bowser, Anne B Brown, Jennifer M Cox, Susan R Edwards, Mary A S Gemmell, P Kildare, Selone Leahy, R Louden, Myra Maclean, Christine C Neilson, Marie H Pettigrew, Patricia H Smith, Lynn A Stewart, Karen A Stokes.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
General Degree with Diploma in Education
Morag C Aitken, Alexis E W Hughes, Patricia K Turner.

BACHELOR OF ARTS
General Degree
R Beattie, W Brown, D J H Connell, A J Cowan, Donna Cowe, D D Crombie, Linda J Fleming, H C Guest, S Haldane, T K Leong, A P Loughray, H J Low, P G A Morris, A Cil Nicoll, J Park, W Pendlebury, R Saez, D W Simpson, Marion J Simpson, Jane E Smart, I C Stewart, B J Welsh.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
General Degree
J A Black, Alison I Campbell, D A Campbell, B Gorman, I Hussain, R Morgan, N C Thompson, Rebecca L Thomson, Anne B Ward, Kristy H R Watson.

DIPLOMA IN SOCIAL WORK
Aine J Ennis, A Janes, Sheila C Johnstone, Mary M Kennedy, Anne McCoy, Susan Power, Anona E Rea, Annabella C Sinclair, D J Stewart, Sybil E Taylor, Elizabeth A Timms, Dorothy B Wilson, Leah A Woods, Robina K A Young.

CERTIFICATE IN ACCOUNTANCY



# OBITUARY

## SIR ROBERT SCOTT

### Inspiring influence in occupied Singapore

Sir Robert Heatlie Scott, GCMG, CBE, died on February 26. He was a great public servant and a legendary figure of the Second World War in Singapore. He was 76.

He was born at Peterhead on September 20 1905, eldest son of T. H. Scott, a civil engineer. When he was still a boy the family moved to Trinidad following the father's work. There he completed his schooling begun in Inverness. He was a clever but rebellious student. He used to tell of the happy occasion on which he was saved from further corporal punishment when the first blow of the cane coincided exactly with the initial shock of a serious earthquake. He nevertheless scored a precocious triumph by winning at the age of 15 a scholarship to New College, Oxford. The college refused to accept him at that age and he taught at his school for two years before coming to England.

At Oxford he briefly tried mathematics before changing to law, was called to the Bar, and then decided to enter the Consular Service in the Far East. In China he met and married another Scot — Rosamund Dewar Durie. He served in Japan, Manchuria, Peking, Canton, Chunking, Shanghai and Hongkong and added to his knowledge of the Chinese language by learning Japanese, German, Dutch, French and some Russian. During his career in China at that time he often fell foul of the Japanese. At the beginning of the Second World War he was conducting British propaganda in Japan but in 1941 was transferred to Singapore to set up a branch of the Ministry of Information. As the crisis deepened in Singapore he became a member of the Governor's War Council consisting of the three Service chiefs. From contemporary accounts he outshone the others in vigour and imagination in the face of the impending catastrophe.

When the city fell he attempted to get away on the last boat to leave. His wife had gone on ahead to Australia. Then began a period in his life which gave him his place in history. The ship was intercepted by a Japanese destroyer. He volunteered to row across to the warship with some others in an attempt to persuade the enemy captain to allow the refugee ship to proceed. The sea was rough and the warship opened fire before the lifeboat could reach her. There were few survivors. Scott succeeded in reaching Sumatra where he was briefly in hiding until he was returned as a prisoner to Singapore.

After a period in solitary confinement he was put in Changi jail with other civilian prisoners. But Scott was always regarded with suspicion by the Japanese who equated the Ministry of Information with intelligence and spying. He quickly became a leader in the camp. Discipline was not unduly aggressive initially and the inmates did much of their own administration. Contact was maintained with those outside. Towards the summer of 1943 the Japanese became apprehensive about the activities within the camp and were planning a careful raid to crack down on them. But in late September matters came quickly to a head. A commando daringly led by Captain Lyon reached Singapore from Australia undetected and blew up tankers in the harbour. The Japanese mistakenly thought that the raiders had accomplices in the camp. Scott was assumed to be the ring leader and he was found to have a radio.

For weeks he was terribly beaten and tortured but no confession was ever obtained. He was put on trial by the Japanese and eventually sentenced to six years in Outram Road prison. Throughout this ordeal Scott conducted himself very calmly and established a moral and intellectual ascendancy over his prosecutors who found his arguments and predictions most disturbing.

A duel of words and wits developed between Scott and his chief tormentor Colonel Sumida. An observer said that no one who saw it would forget the smile that passed between Scott and Sumida at the latter's war crimes trial after the Japanese surrender. There was no doubt who was the victor but there was no malice between them.

During part of his time in Changi he was held in solitary confinement at the top of the prison tower where from time to time he could be seen by his fellow prisoners in the yard below. He became known throughout the city as "the man in the tower" and was a symbol to the British and Chinese of defiance and resistance.

Years later as one walked with Scott through the streets of Singapore he was constantly greeted by Chinese survivors from the camps.

His wife in Australia was all this time unaware of his fate and drew a widow's pension. When the Japanese surrendered the prisoners in Changi made their own way towards the harbour as best they could. On the way Scott encountered Ian Morrison, *The Times* Far Eastern correspondent who had just arrived with the British forces in the city. Morrison expressed surprise and told Scott he had written his obituary in his book... *Malayan Postscript* published in 1942. Scott replied that one day he would repay the compliment. In fact he did so when Morrison was killed in the Korean War.

Scott was a principal prosecution witness in the war crimes trials which were then staged in Singapore. His testimony was given without rancour and with such fairness that all were astonished — not least the accused. In fact Scott never subsequently showed any animosity towards the Japanese. Some years later with the help of the British Ambassador in Tokyo he arranged a meeting with some of his former gaolers. After a slow start it proved a great success.

After his release he returned to the United Kingdom where his convalescence was shortened by an insensitively heavy demand for back income tax, levied when the authorities found that he was in fact alive. From 1950-1953 he was Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office with responsibility for the Far East. This period included all the problems of the Korean War. From 1953-1955 he served as Minister at the Embassy in Washington. In 1955 he was made KCMG and sent to Singapore as Commissioner General for the United Kingdom in S.E. Asia — a regional post with civil and military responsibilities. By a cruel trick of fate his only son, a Royal Marine officer, was drowned in a training accident on the day of his investiture.

His appointment in South East Asia was greeted with warm approval by the people of the area and by British Colonial officials and Service chiefs with whom he worked in great harmony. He was an invaluable source of good advice *locally and* helped Whitehall to understand the changing attitudes of old and new countries. He travelled widely seeing old friends and making new ones amongst the post-war leaders.

He became suddenly ill in 1957 and had to return to London for a serious operation from which characteristically he made a rapid recovery and returned to duty. He was made GCMG in 1958.

His unusual experience of both civilian and service affairs persuaded the Government to appoint him in 1960 the first civilian head of the Imperial Defence College. He was outstandingly successful and moved on naturally to the Ministry of Defence in 1962 as Permanent Under-Secretary.

Scott would have been the first to admit that he was never thoroughly happy in this new role which did not suit his character and individualistic manner of work. It was also an unhappy period of inter-Service rivalry. Those who served with him overseas and in Whitehall will always remember his tolerance, originality, his peace of mind, ease of manner and his preoccupation with essentials. All his business was conducted with a sense of fun heightened by his habit of drafting directly and inexpertly on to a portable typewriter. Modesty unhappily prevented him from writing a fascinating autobiography. He retired in 1963 and went to live near Peebles in a cleverly converted railway station on the banks of the Tweed which over subsequent years he and his artistic wife made into a charming house and garden.

His great energy and zest for life ensured that in his Scottish retirement he was as active as ever. Absorption with family and friends, counselling young offenders, salmon fishing, his duties as Lord Lieutenant of Tweeddale — all these and many other interests kept him constantly and happily on the go. A memorable man.

He is survived by his wife, daughter and two grandchildren.

## PROFESSOR J.M.ROBSON

Professor John Michael Robson, FRSE, died in London on February 18, at the age of 81.

He was born in 1900 in Belgium and came to England before the First World War. He studied medicine at Leeds University and qualified in 1925. He proceeded to MD in 1930 and DSc in 1932.

During the whole of his career he was principally involved in research dealing with the physiology and pharmacology of the reproductive system. He rapidly became a distinguished international figure in this field. Some of his early work on the role of hormones in the maintenance of pregnancy helped to form the basis of the new science of reproductive endocrinology. Without such fundamental research the contraceptive pill could not have been developed.

In 1946 he became reader in pharmacology at Guy's Hospital Medical School, London and in 1950 he was appointed to the first chair in pharmacology at Guy's. In addition to developing his original research on reproduction into the areas of chemical mutagens, teratogens and synthetic hormones, Professor Robson encouraged his co-workers to develop other lines of pharmacological investigation which were also initiated by him. Research workers who started their careers in his *department are still actively* working on the pharmacology of inflammation, teratogenicity and the immunology of leprosy.

He retired from Guy's Hospital Medical School in 1968. He was a private man with few close friends, but he had a profound love of music and of the countryside. Throughout his long career he was assisted in his studies and laboratory work by his wife Sarah who survives him.

## MR BRIAN HOLBECHE

Mr Brian Holbeche, who died on February 17 in a road accident near Taunton, at the age of 61, was educated at Wyggeston Boys' Grammar School in Leicester and the Northampton Polytechnic in London, before gaining a double first in the English Tripos examinations at St Catharine's College, Cambridge.

During the Second World War as an RNVR officer he was in the submarine service in the Middle East.

He taught for four years as assistant master at Kingswood School, Bath, and for seven years as senior English master at St Peter's School, York before becoming headmaster of King Edward's School, Bath in 1962.

The next 20 years were to witness a remarkable transformation of that establishment (previously a small school set in cramped conditions in the city centre). Numbers trebled; buildings multiplied on its fine new site; academic standards rose to an impressive level.

Holbeche also made a name for himself in the wider world of education. Elected on to the executive committee of the HMA in 1966, he became chairman of its parliamentary committee in 1967, national president of the association in 1970 and honorary secretary in 1971. Nor was he idle meanwhile in the ranks of the Headmasters' Conference. He became chairman of the direct grant committee of HMC in 1972, a member of its academic committee in 1976 and its representative in the governing council of the Schools Council in the same year.

He was also a member of two important working parties — on the Plowden Report on Primary Education in 1964 and on the James Commission on Teacher Training in 1971. He contributed a number of papers on various aspects of education — "The Problems of Transition from School to University", "Problems of Timetabling", "The Four Term Year", "The Sixth Form of the Future", "Authority and Participation in the Schools", etc. For all these services to education, he was appointed CBE in 1972.

A man of boundless energy, abundant humour and lively personality, he was widely respected in the City of Bath, serving for many years as a local magistrate.

He leaves a widow, a married son and a married daughter.

## MAJOR W.L. BAXENDALE

Major William Lloyd Baxendale died on February 15 at the age of 62. John Baxendale (as he was universally known) was a talented wildlife painter in watercolours. Born in 1919, the second son of Captain G V Baxendale, DL, of Framfield place, East Sussex, he was educated at Eton and University College, Oxford, and in 1940 was commissioned in the Coldstream Guards. He served in the second World War (in which both his brothers lost their lives) with 6th Armoured Division, 1st Army, and was in North Africa 1942-43.

A popular regimental officer, he retired in 1947 to join the Thames Steam Tug & Lighterage Co. in the City of London, of which his father was for many years chairman, and of which he was managing director until the company became part of the Transport Development Group in 1961.

He remained with its successor company until he left the City altogether in 1970 to devote himself fully 1970 to devote himself fully to his career as an artist. Having studied under Philip Rickman, whose style he closely followed, he held several exhibitions in London in recent years. His work was much in demand.

He was a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for East Sussex and was High Sheriff in 1963. A knowledgeable gardener, he created with an artist's eye a beautiful garden at his home at Hailwell House, Framfield. Endowed with great natural charm, as well as humility, he will be missed by a wide circle of friends.

He married in 1946 Lady Elizabeth Joan, younger daughter of the 5th Earl Fortescue KG and is survived by her, two sons and a daughter.

Lady Percy of Newcastle, widow of Lord Percy of Newcastle, PC, sometime President of the Board of Education and of the Royal Institution, died on February 21 at the age of 86. She was Stella, daughter of Major-General Laurence Drummond CB, CBE, MVO, and she was married in 1918. She was a Justice of the Peace for East Sussex. Her husband died in 1958.

Galleries

# Good reasons for regional pride

**Arthur and Georgie Gaskin**

Birmingham City Museum and Art Gallery

**Meredith Frampton/ Lionel Constable**

Tate Gallery

**Harold Gilman, 1876-1919**

Royal Academy of Arts

We are so constantly besought these days to emphasize, respect and wonder at the artistic independence of the regions (provinces no more) that more often than not we have the impression that we are bolstering a politic fiction rather than acknowledging a self-evident fact. And yet, for all the tendency of at least three centuries to concentrate artistic activity in London, the regional traditions did and do exist, and there have certainly been more than enough groups arise on the spot, stay put, and expect Londoners, if they were interested, to post up to Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Birmingham or wherever, rather then wait to be wooed in the West End. And if they were not interested, well, that was their loss; local markets offered more than enough material support.

It is always pleasing to see such local manifestations of the art-spirit commemorated in situ. Birmingham City Museum and Art Gallery has a fine record here: in the last four years, it has begun to work its way systematically through the main figures of the great Arts and Crafts flowering which took place around Birmingham in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. First there was a comprehensive show, *By Hammer and Hand*, in 1978 to mark out the confines of the subject and introduce us to the Birmingham craft scene. Then came smaller shows devoted to Edith Payne, exquisite depicter of flowers, and E. A. Jones, metalcraftsman, and last year a big one-man show of Joseph Southall, the painter in tempera. This year it is the turn of a couple closely linked with the others, Arthur and Georgie Gaskin (until March 21).

The Gaskins were both illustrators, both *jewellery designers* and workers in precious metal. Before they got married in 1894 Georgie had achieved some slight note under her own name of Georgie Cave France; after that she tended to receive less notice than her husband, though she continued to illustrate books in a style markedly distinct from his until around 1900, after which she devoted herself almost entirely to designing jewellery, an activity in the nature of things closer to anonymity. There has been no exhibition of Arthur's work since the Memorial Show of 1929, and none really of Georgie's ever. The organizers of the present show, George Breeze and Glennys Wild, attempt to separate the two (closely linked as they were, professionally and personally) and to give both equal billing. The show is accompanied by one of those beautifully illustrated catalogues which tell us all we could possibly want to know (well, almost) about its subjects, and will remain the definitive work on the subject. It is written by the organizers, and costs, during the exhibition, a modest £2.95.

So, are they worth all the care and trouble so patently lavished on them? Is it more than local pride? No one is going to pretend that either of the Gaskins is an artist of world stature, shamefully neglected. But, at the same time, there is enough skill and individuality to make this study overdue. Finally Arthur succeeds primarily as a draughtsman (even his paintings are solidly based on draughtsmanship), while Georgie is almost as gifted in illustration before 1900 as in metalwork afterwards.

It is not surprising that Arthur early gained the attention and respect of William Morris, who wrote an enthusiastic introductory note to his exquisitely illustrated edition of *Good King Wenceslaus* (1895), printed in its first version at the Birmingham Guild of Handicraft Press and one of the most desirable of Arts-and-Crafts books. It is very surprising that Morris should later have turned against him, and rejected the series of illustrations he did for the Kelmscott edition of *The Well at the World's End*; Mr Breeze quite rightly observes that they are among Gaskin's best work, and, since most of the original designs are included, we can decide for ourselves. Many good judges like Arthur's illustrations for Hans Andersen best of all those inspired by the fairy-stories, and the show has turned up an astonishing amount of other book-work, used and unused. Later, Arthur continued to paint, meticulously, in tempera, and draw landscapes and people. Some of his later pastels, such as *A Barley Field* of 1918, take on an unexpectedly fauve richness of colour.

Georgie quietly went her own way. Her illustrative work was usually more delicate and, as we used to say, feminine than her *husband's*. When she turned exclusively to *jewelry* and other metalwork, she rapidly made her own style, passing from Arts and Crafts *chunkiness to a sometimes* almost rococo lightness and grace in which renaissance models undoubtedly played their part. It seems generally agreed that she did all the designing and Arthur sometimes helped with the execution, along with their assistants and apprentices. Seen en masse, like this, the necklaces and pendants and brooches and rings emerge as remarkably stylistically coherent: there should never be too much problem again about *identifying individual pieces as* Georgie Gaskin's work. A small benefit, perhaps, but a genuine one, emerging as a by-product of the small but absolutely genuine pleasure the whole show affords, even to people who are not already besotted with Arts and Crafts.

In London there are further small, quiet pleasures to be culled from the small, unassertive show at the Tate in which **Meredith Frampton** is restored to us as a *significant figure in twentieth*-century British art after 37 years of inactivity (enforced by failing eyesight) and neglect. The show, which runs until March 28, is the first ever devoted to Frampton, now in his eighty-eighth year, and actually, though modest in proportions, contains most of his mature works: he was always a very slow, precise worker, and nearly all his paintings, especially the portraits which predominate, were done on commission, so even in his heyday he was not exactly well-known.

Also, which has tended to militate against his fame both in the 1930s and since, he was a highly conservative artist. So conservative, in fact, that his work becomes eccentric and even experimental. (Hardly surprisingly, he admires the hard perfection of Dali's technique, and many of his own paintings have the hallucinatory clarity we associate with Dali and other classic surrealists.) Looking at a still-life like *Trial and Error* (1939), we really do not know whether we are seeing something rather advanced for its time, or about three centuries too late.

Of course, it really does not matter which. The fact that we pause and wonder is some measure of Frampton's flinty originality. And it must be admitted that he is really a superb portrait painter. He captures the idiosyncratic personality of Sir Henry Wood or produces a stately yet human image of George VI when Duke of York which comes over clearly to us even as we marvel (not quite irrelevantly) at the technique he brings to bear on Sir Henry's boots or the future king's orders and decorations. His rendering of the skin on Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins's hands or Sir Ernest Gowers's strangely ascetic face leaves Annigoni looking like an amateurish beginner. Perhaps his qualities are not such as to recommend him, ever, to a mass public. But we owe the Tate a real debt of gratitude for making this hitherto private pleasure somewhat public at last.

Another Tate rescue operation in the shallows brings us concurrently what is no doubt the first show dedicated to John Constable's artist son **Lionel Constable** (until April 4). It may be recalled that in 1976 there were a few ripples on the smooth surface of the art world when the organizers of the bicentenary exhibition at the Tate concluded that there were some works always attributed to John which were almost certainly by his children. This observation is now carried a stage further by isolating more than 50 paintings and drawings by Lionel.

No very marked individuality manifests itself, to be sure. But at least, gathered together, Lionel's work does not look all that like his father's. He has a nice feeling for unexpectedly lurid colour (with a particular fondness for bright blues and pinks in his skies), and an identifying trick of sketching in delicately a few stalks of grass or bare bushy branches in the foreground of a landscape to give depth and relief. A very minor figure, no doubt, who would hardly now be exhibited in this way if he were not the son of a famous father. But — and let us thank heaven for small mercies — it is wholly pleasurable to make his acquaintance.

I must not omit to point out that the **Harold Gilman** show which I wrote about enthusiastically from Stoke-on-Trent last year has now arrived at the Royal Academy, until April 4. Go and see it: even if you are familiar with the Camden Town Group as a group, I think you will be surprised at the power and individuality of Gilman thus isolated from the rest.

**John Russell Taylor**



**"The Well at the World's End": one of Arthur Gaskin's designs so surprisingly rejected by William Morris**

Television

# Sinister errands

Since every ambitious Tom, Dick and Harry in the media studies world is currently mounting seminars either on the role of the police as agents of repression or on satisfyingly insoluble problems of editorial bias, **Police** (BBC 1) is already assured of its place in the history books. It would have earned that place on face-value alone.

Last night the cameras swooped about in the dark on errands which were by turns comic and tragic. Now we know what the police are snarling as they bear down on us in their supercharged Rovers: "Out of the way! Out of the way! Out!" They got out their sketchpads and brooms at a motorway crash, and set off into the fields to catch a driver. They lay in wait like pikes until foolhardy fish decided to jump red lights, and then they struck. Jammed traffic parted like the Red Sea as they sped to the scene of a fatal accident; back at the station they had the rending task of getting details from the victim's father. He was too shocked to remember his son's middle name, or his birthday.

**Shots in the Dark** (*Horizon*, BBC 2) looked at the pros and cons of an injected contraceptive called DMPA which may yet prove to be a cause of cancer. The Ban the Jabbers in Washington are mounting a big campaign to outlaw it in the poor countries where it is currently widely used; *Horizon* went to the Burma-Thai border to see how it was administered, and how its users felt about it.

We saw the contraceptive bus make its quarterly visit to a village. It never missed a date (if necessary, elephants would tow it through the floods) and neither did its customers; traders turned its arrival into a market day. A familiar dilemma emerged: for many women the distant fear of cancer was far outweighed by the nearer fear of unwanted pregnancy or botched abortions. DMPA is apparently very effective. The programme touched on its more sinister, compulsory uses, both in Cambodian refugee camps and, it was darkly suggested, with "problem" teenagers in Britain, but its final achievement was to pose a mighty question.

The question hanging over **Forged Papers** (BBC 2) related to its producer's intentions. What was he trying to do? A *maquisard*, a Colditz-style escaper, the wife of a rich hatter, and the wife of a dead martyr were invited to reminisce about their experiences in occupied France. It was all very confusing and, with the exception of the widow's dreadful tale, very dispensable.

**Michael Church**

Dance

# Double triumph

**Royal Ballet**

Covent Garden

To see a good dancer surpass his or her own standards is always a pleasure. For it to happen twice in one evening is a special treat, which Saturday's programme at Covent Garden afforded.

The first to shine was Bryony Brind, dancing Nikiya for the first time in *La Bayadère*. Something about the role, or more likely about Nureyev's coaching and his presence on stage as her partner, must have inspired her. The line of her dancing became sharper, the timing likewise; and, without diminishing the individuality that has made her the audience's favourite among many gifted young dancers, she sank herself deeper into the role than in previous classical assignments. She caught the gravity that is at the heart of the choreography (in the full ballet, Nikiya is a ghost at this point), and suffused it with rapture.

Far from suffering by Brind's transfer to the leading role, the trio of soloists in which she danced at the première actually gained, because Deirdre Eyden proves even better suited to that part, where her control, poise and exceptional phrasing are all beautifully shown.

In *The Two Pigeons*, it was Wayne Eagling's turn to excel. With his impetuous manner, he might have been born to dance the headstrong hero, and the earnest wholeheartedness of his performance was as apt as his wild abandon. He does not attempt to emulate David Wall's triple *tours en l'air* in the last solo, but dances throughout with an exultant energy.

Rosalyn Whitten, playing the gypsy girl, shakes her shoulders and bats her eyes as to the manner born; she gets up a nice turn of speed in her solos, too. A third newcomer to this ballet, Michael Crookes, shows all the qualities needed for her lover (glamour, a good jump, strong partnering, a bold presence), but does not yet make enough of any of them.

Sympathy for the misfortune of Wendy Ellis, who fell and injured her wrist while dancing the leading girl, cannot disguise that she had already shown herself out of her depth in its comic aspects, lacking subtlety. Lesley Collier, who happened to be in the audience, deserves a medal for the speed with which she got herself into a costume and on to the stage to take over, and a bar to it for dancing so well without having been able to warm up or even to make up.

**John Percival**

The dispute between the Royal Opera House and the Musicians' Union is over. Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet returns to Rosebery Avenue tonight and, included in the programme, is the world première of Kenneth MacMillan's "Quartet". This is set to the second movement of Verdi's String Quartet. MacMillan (right) has just used the first movement as a showpiece for Terabust and Schaufuss in Italy, as **John Percival** reports.



# A duet of pure virtuosity

**Aterballetto**

Reggio Emilia

A small town situated just about the hip-joint of Italy seems an unlikely spot to find a new work by Kenneth MacMillan—and his most successful creation for some time, at that. But Reggio Emilia is, anyway, hardly where you would expect to find the base of a company that in its first year has already toured all over Italy, and in its second is seriously discussing the possibility of a trip to London next August.

The name Aterballetto comes from an acronym for Associazione Teatri Emilia-Romagna. The idea of forming a dance company to serve the many theatres of this region dates back about five years, but at first they ventured only into occasional productions mounted for a tour with a specially assembled cast. Continuous activity began in the 1980-81 season when one of Italy's leading dancers, Amedeo Amodio, became director. During that year they put on two works by Balanchine (*Allegro brillante* and *Donizetti Variations*), two by Tetley (*Sphynx* and *Mythical Hunters*), Tudor's *Jardin aux Lilas* and three creations by Amodio: quite an ambitious programme.

Last month, to open their second season, Aterballetto presented five more works. The programme is well chosen, with strong contrasts of style but all suited to the company of 16 dancers (nearly half of them Italian) and three guest stars. It begins with Balanchine's *Agon*, ends with an ingenious and enjoyable adaptation by Amodio of *Aurora's Wedding*, and in between offers two modern works and the new MacMillan piece.

MacMillan has made it as a showpiece for two of the company's frequent guest dancers, Elisabetta Terabust and Peter Schaufuss, to the first movement of Verdi's String Quartet in E minor: music which he enjoyed so much that he has now set the second movement for Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet — the première is tonight — and hopes later to make a ballet of the whole work.

He really ought to find another name for this first round, which he calls *Verdi Variations*, a title already taken a month of two back by André Prokovsky for his latest creation for Festival Ballet. It would be well to avoid confusion, since both works are likely to be around for a while. MacMillan's is an extended duet of pure virtuosity.

Terabust, a dancer of immensely increased confidence and poise latterly, has never looked better than she does in her solos, full of pretty little steps, and in the many off-balance poses of the adagio sections. Schaufuss, besides partnering her with unfailing strength and friendly attentiveness, tackles such wildly whirling leaps in his solos that there is no defining or even describing them; yet the most prodigiously abandoned moments are all carried off with astonishing accuracy.

Flanking this display of classical bravura are two modern works, both of them unhackneyed choices. One is by another British choreographer, Richard Alston, who has mounted his *Rainbow Ripples* for seven of the young dancers. They perform its lively, often amusing sequences every bit as well as the Ballet Rambert cast for whom the work was originally made. It might be tactful, though, to persuade Charles Amirkhanian to make an Italian version of the rhythmic word-patterns which accompany most of the action. This is wild opera country, and audiences are vocal about anything they do not understand.

José Limón's *Orpheus*, created in 1972, is to another string quartet, Beethoven's op 95. It uses movement of much weight, and curved lines echoing the shape of the hero's lyre (apparently made from a pair of antlers), to express mourning, a sadly fated reunion of the parted lovers and their eventual separation by three gently forbidding spirits. An unusual and touching work, it is danced with raw emotion by René Lejeune and Deborah Weaver.

In *Agon*, I have seen the opening male quartet danced with a more jaunty toughness, and the succeeding double and triple quartets given with sharper timing; but this is not an easy piece and may take more performances to work into. Certainly there was no faulting the way Terabust and another guest, Jonas Kaage, met the challenging complexities of the *pas de deux*; and the two *pas de trois*, led respectively by Marc de Graef and Beverly Destry, were very reputably done.

Concerts

# Dash for safety

**Academy of Ancient Music/Hogwood**

Queen Elizabeth Hall

It was appropriate, with their recordings of Mozart's complete symphonies ending this week, that the Academy of Ancient Music should offer the last two publicly, if only to assure us that their recreation of Mozartian performing circumstances works equally in the concert hall and is not too much the creation of the recording engineer's art.

Decca's recording angels have certainly done a fine job; but hearing the Academy in the flesh does provide different kinds of revelation: About, for example, the near-impossibility of getting everything perfect and accurately tuned, from the wind especially; about the way the sound of an "authentic" orchestra based on 22 strings comes across in a medium-sized hall (the answer is, with less weight than one might expect — and one cannot turn up the volume); about the sheer sweetness and beauty, though not a sensous, fulsome romantic beauty, of the strings, and the richness and character of the wind chorus (particularly the G minor, done in the clarinet version).

The G minor: impassioned, personal outpouring, or concert-hall analogue of *opera buffa?* The Academy's answer to this famous dispute was firmly on the latter side: the Andante charming and elegant but hardly soul-searing, the Minuet rumbustious but never turbulent, the finale pulsing with vitality but low in intensity. Are we deceived by modern instruments and over-romantic conductors? I think not. This was the Mozart of between *Don Giovanni* and *Cosi*, capable of ranging infinitely wide and deep; it is simply that Christopher Hogwood and Jaap Schröder (the leader) take a rather cool view. Authentic instruments do not lead direct to revealed truth; there is interpretation here just as in any other performance.

*Predictably*, the less introspective "Jupiter" came out closer to full size. There are, certainly, events that they let pass too easily, and parts of the first movement wanted more weight, of the second more warmth. But the whole possessed real stature, and the great fugal finale, done with both repeats, came across with dash and uncommon clarity.

**Stanley Sadie**

**Philharmonia/ Kasprzyk**

Festival Hall

What is one to make of a conductor who has some difficulty keeping two horns together playing crotchets in common time at a slow tempo? I dare say the question occurred on Sunday not only to me but also to members of the Philharmonia playing Mahler's first symphony under the young Polish conductor Jacek Kasprzyk, and the answer they came up with was simple but effective: charge through at high speed and give it everything you have.

It turns out, perhaps because Mahler was himself a *conductor* of decisive command, that his music is proof against those whose baton-waving is to less purpose. A uniform fast speed is not too terribly damaging to the outer movements and the Scherzo, while the third movement is thoughtful *enough to provide* a constant funeral march pulse to keep everbody in line. Accidents can really only be serious in the slow introduction to the work, as they were here, with some notably ill-timed cuckoos. And of course the only other thing to suffer is the vastly ranging expressive flexibility that makes this symphony worth performing at all.

Having heard Mr Kasprzyk with his own Warsaw radio orchestra, both in London and in Poland, I was not surprised that his demeanour was so excitable, nor that the results he obtained were so direct, but it was curious to find him communicating so little with the Philharmonia. *They had trouble, too, in the* other work on the programme, Stravinsky's *Apollo*.

This was an odd coupling. The only link I can think of is that both works send up the popular music of their day, but, where Mahler is dealing with raw experience of café music and *military* marches, Stravinsky sounds to have just turned the radio on. In any event, here it was all one. The Philharmonia proved themselves to have absorbed Stravinsky's rhythms as surely as Mahler's, and the lack of direction only caused technical problems — as opposed to a musical flatness throughout — in the tricky coda.

**Paul Griffiths**

**Brandis Quartet**

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Though a wholly enchanting work, Debussy's String Quartet is somewhat backward-looking, at least in relation to what he would soon be doing. On Sunday afternoon, without undue emphasis on the manifestations of cyclic form derived from César Franck, the Brandis Quartet did rather stress its conventional warmth and lyricism. They produced a lovely tone at all times, and showed a splendid ensemble unanimity, but I would have preferred a clearer separation of lines and more decisive phrasing in the first movement, and again in the fugato *section of* the finale.

These requirements were met in the Scherzo, which was delightfully airy and insubstantial. The slow movement also exactly suited this Berlin team's style, and sounded mellifluous, touched with subtle colours; this was a beautiful, sweetly brooding piece of music making.

Haydn's Quartet Op 20 No 4 is less elegant and sometimes *fiercely contrapuntal*. Here the Brandis ensemble played with resolute clarity throughout, even with a kind *of rustic directness* in the Minuet with its strong cross-accents. Work of acute refinement and expressive*ness* was done in the slow movement, a set of variations, and stock was quietly taken of Haydn's structural niceties. In this movement, for example, there was the matter of the unemphatic repeat of the theme at the beginning of the last variation; in the first movement the false recapitulation early in the development.

There is not, as is sometimes asserted, much of the letter or spirit of gypsy music in Haydn's finale, but the piece is full of high good humour and was thrown off with a virtuosity that augured well for what was to follow. This was Schubert's D minor quartet, whose outer movements, especially, received a performance whose stinging intensity was finely contained by a vividly communicated sense of the music's overall shape and direction.

**Max Harrison**

**Orchestra of St John's/Lubbock**

St John's

Schubert's eighth symphony seemed on Sunday not so much unfinished as without end — and without very much of a beginning or a middle come to that. Ponderously slow and ill-defined, its only real contrasts lying in the alternation of pompous bombast with ingratiating complacency, the performance was an inauspicious start to a cycle of Schubert symphonies that the Orchestra of St John's Smith Square will give in the course of five concert programmes in Cheltenham, Reading and on their home ground.

*Their* conductor, John Lubbock, was too ready to let the warm acoustic of St John's do the work for him: instead of playing it off by sharpening incident, rigorously selecting and pointing theme and counter-theme, both here and in the incidental music to *Rosamunde*, he allowed his players to drift in and out of phrases, sinking deeper and ever more wearily into the plush of unvariegated sound.

That same lack of selection, proportion and searching attention to detail in the orchestral accompaniment of Mozart's K488 Piano Concerto did little to help Sunday night's soloist, the young French pianist Bernard d'Ascoli. Dame Janet Baker's indisposition (she was to have sung Mahler's *Songs of a Wayfarer*) gave a public already stimulated by his performances at Leeds and on the South Bank a chance to hear what he would make of Mozart.

That same thoughtful musicianship, the warm, *mobile and deep-toned* drawing out of the instrument's voice, was there; but Mr d'Ascoli seemed less at home *with both the music's idiom* and the building's acoustics. His tendency to hug a phrase close, to weight each note, together with the orchestra's vulgar phrasing, blurred the spare simplicity of the second movement, suffocating its breathing and dulling the contrasting contours of its themes.

The orchestra drew itself up to make a sprightly enough reply to the Finale's rondo theme, yet neither pianist nor orchestral *soloists was able to bring off* quite that sense of mischief and urbane delight in each new episodic character.

**Hilary Finch**

● Three of the leading actors at Stratford, Ontario — Len Cariou, Lewis Gordon and Nicholas Pennell — will take part in a new "virtuoso performance" series at the Stratford Festival this summer. *Lewis Gordon plays* Father Damien in Aldyth Morris's single-character play *Damien;* Len Cariou appears with the Primavera String Quartet in *A Musical Theatre Piece* by Stanley Silverman and Tina Howe; Nicholas Pennell features in *A Variable Passion*, which draws on sources from Shakespeare to Spillane in observing the relationship between men and women.

● Mary Allen, formerly Projects Adviser with Mobil Oil, *has been appointed Assistant* Director (Arts) by the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts.

Stock Exchange Prices

# Good gains in gilts

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 1. Dealings End, March 12. § Contango Day, March 15. Settlement Day, March 22.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

## BRITISH FUNDS

| 1981/82 High | Low | Stock | | Price | Ch'ge | Int. only Yield | Gross Red. Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHORTS | | | | | | | |
| 98½ | 93 15/16 | Treas | 8¼% 1982 | 98¼ | +⅛ | 8.378 | 12.791 |
| 97⅞ | 93 13/16 | Exch | 9¼% 1982 | 97⅞ | •+⅛ | 9.451 | 13.351 |
| 96½ | 93⅝ | Exch | 8¼% 1983 | 96½ | +⅛ | 9.087 | 13.238 |
| 94 | 84⅞ | Exch | 3% 1983 | 93¾ | .. | 3.200 | 9.897 |
| 99 7/16 | 95¼ | Treas. | 12% 1983 | 98⅝ | •+⅛ | 12.167 | 13.475 |
| 96⅝ | 90¼ | Treas | 9¼% 1983 | 96¼ | +⅛ | 9.611 | 12.306 |
| 101 15/16 | 95¼ | Exch | 13½% 1983 | 99¾ | +⅛ | 13.532 | 13.635 |
| 95½ | 89¼ | Exch | 10% 1983 | 95⅜ | +⅛ | 10.484 | 12.970 |
| 90½ | 83½ | Fund | 5½% 1982-84 | 90¼ | +¼ | 6.095 | 11.409 |
| 96¾ | 90¼ | Exch | 11¼% 1984 | 96⅞ | +¼ | 11.671 | 13.403 |
| 103 5/16 | 95¼ | Exch | 14% 1984 | 100¼ | +¼ | 13.981 | 13.911 |
| 84¼ | 77¼ | Exch | 3% 1984 | 84¼ | +¼ | 3.563 | 10.989 |
| 98 7/16 | 90⅝ | Treas | 12% 1984 | 96⅝ | •+⅜ | 12.452 | 13.705 |
| 107 13/16 | 95⅞ | Treas | 15% 1985 | 102¼ | +½ | 14.670 | 14.037 |
| 98⅞ | 88⅝ | Exch Cv | 12% 1985 | 95¼ | •+½ | 12.601 | 13.956 |
| 78⅛ | 71 | Treas | 3% 1985 | 78⅛ | +¼ | 3.841 | 11.288 |
| 96 1/16 | 85⅝ | Treas | 11½% 1985 | 92¾ | +½ | 12.402 | 14.276 |
| 99¾ | 87¾ | Exch | 12¼% 1985 | 93⅞ | +½ | 13.047 | 14.409 |
| 97¼ | 84⅞ | Exch | 11¾% 1986 | 92¼ | +½ | 12.735 | 14.367 |
| 74¼ | 65¾ | Treas | 3% 1986 | 73½ | .. | 4.078 | 11.029 |
| 97⅞ | 84⅝ | Treas | 13% 1986 | 91⅞ | +½ | 13.061 | 14.601 |
| 88⅜ | 78⅝ | Treas | 8½% 1984-86 | 83⅝ | +⅜ | 10.163 | 13.598 |
| 97¼ | 92 | Exch | 14% 1986 | 97⅛ | +⅜ | 14.416 | 14.863 |
| 103¾ | 89⅞ | Exch | 13¼% 1987 | 95⅛ | +⅝ | 13.931 | 14.665 |
| MEDIUMS | | | | | | | |
| 81¾ | 71¼ | Fund | 6½% 1985-87 | 79¼ | +¼ | 8.432 | 12.688 |
| 99¾ | 81½ | Treas | 12% 1987 | 93¼ | +¾ | 13.453 | 14.887 |
| 82 | 72½ | Treas | 7¾% 1985-88 | 78¼ | +½ | 10.018 | 13.428 |
| 65⅞ | 58½ | Trans | 3% 1978-88 | 62½ | +⅛ | 4.838 | 11.656 |
| 92¾ | 79½ | Treas | 11½% 1989 | 86 | +⅜ | 13.415 | 14.865 |
| 67¼ | 59¾ | Treas | 5% 1986-89 | 65½ | +¼ | 7.860 | 13.562 |
| 101⅜ | 85¾ | Treas | 13% 1990 | 93⅞ | +¾ | 14.097 | 14.699 |
| 95⅞ | 81½ | Exch | 12½% 1990 | 88⅞ | •+¾ | 13.981 | 14.761 |
| 80¾ | 69⅞ | Treas | 8¼% 1987-90 | 76¼ | +⅜ | 11.097 | 13.473 |
| 93¼ | 77⅛ | Treas | 11¾% 1991 | 86¾ | +⅜ | 13.793 | 14.795 |
| 66⅝ | 57 | Fund | 5¾% 1987-91 | 62¼ | • .. | 9.161 | 12.799 |
| 99⅞ | 72¾ | Exch | 11% 1991 | 85⅜ | +⅜ | 13.492 | 14.640 |

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 148 | 85 | Gen Mtr BDR | 161 | +1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | .. |
| 100 | 45 | Gestetner 'A' | 62 | −2 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 12.8 |
| 64 | 20 | Gleves Grp | 39 | .. | ..e | .. | .. |
| 237 | 140 | Gill & Duffus | 140 | −8 | 12.0n | 8.6 | 15.1 |
| 57 | 30 | Glasgow Pavilion | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 132 | 55 | Glass Glover | 122 | +4 | 3.6b | 2.9 | 18.7 |
| 488 | 242 | Glaxo Hldgs | 478 | +2 | 16.1 | 3.4 | 14.1 |
| 81 | 39 | Glossop Ltd | 75 | .. | 6.6 | 8.8 | 14.6 |
| 115½ | 70½ | Glynwed | 105½ | .. | 10.5 | 10.0 | 6.4 |

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | 12 | Mettoy | 12 | .. | 0.1 | 1.2 | .. |
| 81 | 50 | Meyer M. L. | 59 | .. | 3.1 | 5.2 | .. |
| 93 | 48 | Midland Ind | 66 | .. | 3.7 | 5.6 | .. |
| 173 | 82 | Milletts Leis | 83 | .. | 9.9 | 12.0 | 8.1 |
| 180 | 88 | Mining Supplies | 116 | +3 | 2.9e | 2.5 | 13.1 |
| 65 | 42½ | Mitchell Cotts Gp | 53 | .. | 5.2 | 9.7 | 14.6 |
| 90 | 61 | Mixconcrete | 86 | −1 | 5.8 | 6.7 | .. |
| 29 | 12 | Moben Grp | 31 | +2 | .. | .. | 7.1 |
| 32 | 20 | Modern Eng | 27 | .. | 4.3 | 15.9 | .. |

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 203 | 98 | Man Ship Canal | 98 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | 21 | Mang Bronze | 28 | .. | 3.1 | 11.1 | .. |
| 154 | 72 | Marchwiel | 120 | • −3 | 9.4 | 7.9 | 6.7 |
| 145 | 106 | Marks & Spencer | 140 | +1 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 19.1 |
| 51 | 33½ | Marley Ltd | 44½ | .. | 3.2 | 7.2 | 12.4 |
| 37 | 14½ | Marling Ind | 33½ | −½ | 1.4 | 4.2 | 23.4 |
| 50 | 22 | Marshall T Lox | 47 | .. | 4.0 | 8.4 | 4.2 |
| 48 | 21 | Do A | 44 | .. | 4.0 | 9.0 | 3.9 |
| 330 | 178 | Martin News | 320 | −5 | 13.9 | 4.3 | 6.9 |
| 270 | 203 | Martonair | 221 | .. | 10.9 | 4.9 | 12.0 |
| 74 | 48 | Medminster | 67 | .. | 5.3 | 7.9 | 7.2 |
| 250 | 140 | Menzies J. | 238 | .. | 5.6 | 2.4 | 11.9 |
| 224 | 128 | Metal Box | 170 | +2 | 16.5 | 9.7 | 14.9 |
| 125 | 100 | Metal Bulletin | 120 | .. | 7.1 | 6.0 | 14.4 |
| 52¾ | 37¼ | Metalrax | 44 | .. | 3.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 |

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 188 | 88½ | Swire Pacific 'A' | 90½ | −1 | | | |
| 195 | 140 | Syltone | 195 | .. | 12.9 | 6.6 | 21.6 |

### T — Z

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 15 | TACE | 20 | | | | |
| 121 | 85 | TSL Therm Synd | 95 | +1 | 10.0b | 10.5 | 11.7 |
| 25⅝ | 10⅜ | Takeda BDR | £20⅞ | −⅝ | 17.6 | 0.8 | 22.8 |
| 6½ | 3½ | Talbex Grp | 4½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 440 | 316 | Tarmac Ltd | 426 | +6 | 23.3 | 5.4 | 7.4 |
| 220 | 126 | Tate & Lyle | 200 | +6 | 16.4 | 8.2 | 5.0 |
| 607 | 441 | Taylor Woodrow | 550 | .. | 19.0 | 3.5 | 0.8 |
| 400 | 250 | Telephone Rent | 325 | .. | 14.6 | 4.5 | 16.2 |
| 71 | 48½ | Tesco | 56 | +1 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 6.0 |

## Sterling: Spot and Forward

| | Market rates (day's range) March 1 | Market rates (close) March 1 | 1 month | 3 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $1.8065-1.8250 | $1.8210-1.8220 | 0.05-0.15c disc | 0.45-0.55c disc |
| Montreal | $2.2280-2.2420 | $2.2355-2.2365 | 0.30-0.40c disc | 1.30-1.45c disc |
| Amsterdam | 4.75-4.79fl | 4.76½-4.77½fl | 2¼-1¼c prem | 5¼-4¼c prem |
| Brussels | 79.40-80.00f | 79.70-79.80f | 5 prem-10c disc | 5-20c disc |
| Copenhagen | 14.55-14.60k | 14.57¾-14.58¾k | 10 prem-75ore disc | 415-550ore disc |
| Dublin | 1.2280-1.2330p | 1.2310-1.2325p | 45-65p disc | 135-160p disc |
| Frankfurt | 4.33-4.36m | 4.34¾-4.35¾m | 1¾-1¼pf prem | 4½-4pf prem |
| Lisbon | 127.50-130.00e | 129.55-129.85e | 50-165c disc | 140-395c disc |
| Madrid | 187.70-189.00p | 188.35-188.65p | 10-35c disc | 100-125c disc |
| Milan | 2330-2341lr | 2334-2336lr | 12-15lr disc | 39½-42½lr disc |
| Oslo | 10.90-10.98k | 10.91¾-10.92¾k | 120-35ore prem | 25-110ore disc |
| Paris | 11.05-11.11f | 11.07¾-11.08¾f | ¾-1¾c disc | 5¾-6¾c disc |
| Stockholm | 10.52-10.60k | 10.56½-10.57½k | 125-55ore prem | 270-200ore prem |
| Tokyo | 430-435y | 433-434y | 3.25-2.90y prem | 8.05-7.70y prem |
| Vienna | 30.40-30.60sch | 30.42-30.47sch | 17-14gro prem | 37-31gro prem |
| Zurich | 3.43-3.47f | 3.44¾-3.45¾f | 2¾-1⅞c prem | 5¾-5¼c prem |

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was unchanged at 91.1.

## Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 13½ Low 13½

*Week Fixed: 13⅝-13½*

**Treasury Bills (Dis%)**

| Buying | | Selling | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months | 13⅜ | 2 months | 13¼ |
| 3 months | 13 5/16 | 3 months | 13 3/16 |

**Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 13 19/32-13½ | 1 month | 14 3/16 |
| 2 months | 13 15/32-13⅜ | 2 months | 14⅛ |
| 3 months | 13 5/16-13 7/32 | 3 months | 13 15/16 |
| 6 months | 12 31/32-12 27/32 | 6 months | 13⅞ |

**Local Authority Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 14½-14⅜ | 7 months | 14-13¾ |
| 2 months | 14½-14¼ | 8 months | 14-13¾ |
| 3 months | 14½-14¼ | 9 months | 14¼-14 |
| 4 months | 14¼-14 | 10 months | 14¼-14 |
| 5 months | 14¼-14 | 11 months | 14¼-14 |
| 6 months | 14-13¾ | 12 months | 14⅛-13⅞ |

**Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 14 5/32-14 1/32 | 6 months | 13 13/16-13 11/16 |
| 3 months | 13⅞-13¾ | 12 months | 13 13/16-13 11/16 |

**Local Authority Market (%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 days | 14⅛-14¼ | 3 months | 14 |
| 7 days | 14½-14¼ | 6 months | 13⅞ |
| 1 month | 14⅛ | 1 year | 13 |

**Interbank Market (%)**

Overnight: Open 14¾-14⅝ Close 14¼

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 week | 14⅛-14½ | 6 months | 14 1/16-13 15/16 |
| 1 month | 14 3/16-14 1/16 | 9 months | 14 1/16-13 15/16 |
| 3 months | 14 1/16-13 15/16 | 12 months | 14 1/16-13 15/16 |

**First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)**
3 months 14½ 6 months 14½

Finance House Base Rate 15%

## Other Markets

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | 1.6855-1.7055 |
| Bahrein | 0.6805-0.6835 |
| Finland | 8.2515-8.2915 |
| Greece | 110.50-112.50 |
| Hongkong | 10.6830-10.7230 |
| Iran | not available |
| Kuwait | 0.5130-0.5160 |
| Malaysia | 4.1850-4.2150 |
| Mexico | 81.00-89.00 |
| New Zealand | 2.3030-2.3230 |
| Saudi Arabia | 6.1750-6.2050 |
| Singapore | 3.8175-3.8475 |
| South Africa | 1.7730-1.7940 |

## Dollar Spot Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| * Ireland | 1.4775-1.4795 |
| † Canada | 1.2278-1.2280 |
| Netherlands | 2.6175-2.6205 |
| Belgium | 43.78-43.81 |
| Denmark | 8.00-8.0050 |
| West Germany | 2.3865-2.3875 |
| Portugal | 71.15-71.35 |
| Spain | 103.35-103.45 |
| Italy | 1281.50-1282.50 |
| Norway | 5.9925-5.9975 |
| France | 6.0840-6.0890 |
| Sweden | 5.7950-5.7969 |
| Japan | 238.10-238.25 |
| Austria | 16.72-16.74 |
| Switzerland | 1.8940-1.8955 |

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8145-0.8147

## Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12¾-13¾; seven days, 14 1/16-14¾; one month, 14 7/16-14 11/16; three months, 14 11/16-14 15/16; six months, 14⅞-15⅛.

## Gold

Gold fixed: am, $358.75 (an ounce); pm, $361.25 close, $359.75.
Krugerrand (per coin): 370-372 (£203.20-204.20).
Sovereigns (new): $87.5-88.5 (£48-48.30).

## TEA

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 213 | 178 | Assam Frontier | 208 | .. | 14.3 | 6.9 | .. |
| 465 | 415 | Camellia Inv | 465 | .. | 7.1 | 1.5 | .. |
| 380 | 230 | McLeod Russel | 368 | .. | 11.8 | 3.2 | .. |
| 153 | 132 | Do 8.4% Cnv Pf | 138 | −2 | 12.0 | 8.7 | .. |
| 295 | 255 | Moran | 288 | .. | 7.1e | 2.5 | .. |
| 128 | 93 | Surmah Valley | 128 | .. | 1.4 | 1.1 | .. |

## MISCELLANEOUS

| 1981/82 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | 27½ | Calcutta Elec | 41 | | 8.8 | 21.4 | |
| 34½ | 29 | Essex Wtr 3.5% | £32½ | .. | 500 | 15.4 | .. |
| 34 | 20 | Gt Nthn Tele | £33½ | .. | 150 | 4.6 | 12.6 |
| 285 | 150 | Imp Cont Gas | 185 | .. | 11.9 | 6.4 | 11.7 |
| 158 | 93 | Milford Docks | 147 | .. | 0.7 | 0.5 | .. |
| 193 | 122 | Nesco Inv | 133 | −2 | 10.0 | 7.5 | .. |
| 35 | 28½ | Sunderlnd Wtr | £31¼ | • −¾ | 500 | 16.0 | .. |

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

## RECENT ISSUES

| | Closing Price |
|---|---|
| A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a) | 80 |
| Amersham International 25p Ord (142) | 188-6 |
| Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100) | 73 |
| City Site 25p Ord (35a) | 30 |
| Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225) | 238-2 |
| Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82) | 84 |
| Equipu 10p Ord (80a) | 82 |
| Exchequer 13¾% 'A' 1987 (j) | £21½+⅛ |
| Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a) | 78 |
| Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a) | 102 |
| Hayters £1 Ord (150a) | 160 |
| Moray Firth Exp | 95-8 |
| Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05) | 263 |
| Nimslo Int $0.20 Ord (54.25a) | 233+7 |
| Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a) | 22½+1¼ |
| Peek Holdings 7p Ord | 13½ |
| Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid) | 48+3 |
| Speyhawk 10p Ord (115) | 132 |
| Television South West 5p Ord | 14-1 |
| Treasury 3% 1987 | £65+¼ |
| Treasury 2½% Index Linked 2011 (†f) | £35⅞ |

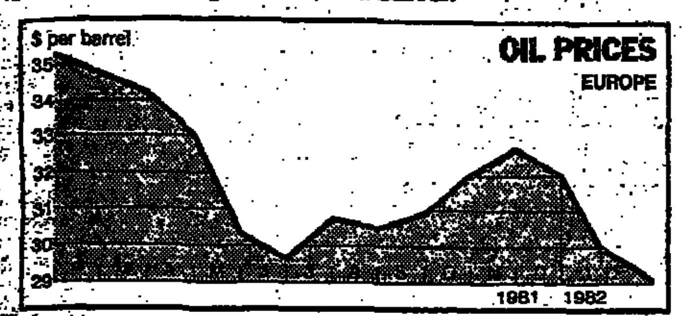
| RIGHTS ISSUES | Latest date of renun | |
|---|---|---|
| Lovell Y.J. (220) | Mar 26 | 260f |
| Smith St. Aubyn (25) | Mar 19 | 33f |

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a Unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £35 paid. j £20 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

# BUSINESS NEWS

## Oil down to $29

Oil prices are now in full retreat, with average spot prices for crude oil in Europe dropping from neary $33 a barrel in November last year to $29 a barrel or even lower now. North Sea oil has been trading at around $30 a barrel, $5 a barrel below its official price, while Saudi Arabian crude oil has been sold at more than $4 a barrel below its official price of $34 a barrel.




## US upturn hopes dashed

The leading United States economic indicators dropped for the ninth month in a row in January, dampening hopes that what appeared to be a slight increase in the December figures signalled the beginning of economic recovery.

They also raised doubts that President Reagan's forecast of an upturn by the spring will occur.

Instead, the index of leading indicators showed a 0.6 per cent decline in January and a 0.3 per cent fall in December, according to revised estimates from the United States Commerce Department.

## Burmah out of Croda battle

Burmah Oil has effectively withdrawn from the £79m battle for control of Croda International. It announced yesterday that it would not be raising the terms of its offer as many in the stock market had expected. The bid will remain open until March 4 but acceptances so far have been minimal. Croda shares fell 6p to 76p.

Business Editor, Page 17

## West Country as business sunbelt

The West Country could become Britain's California, with small businesses providing industrial expansion in essentially rural areas, according to a report published today by the Economists Advisory Group. Small business is making progess, the report says, but it is hindered by lack of capital, premises, skilled labour and individual enterprise. Other obstacles are deficiencies in the educational system, taxes, rates, planning restrictions and too little say for business in local government.

## Comet deputy

Comet Radiovision has announced that Mr Paul Guy, finance director, is also to become deputy chairman. Mr Michael Hollingbery remains chairman and chief executive. Mr Edmund Pears' resignation as director has been confirmed.

● Royal Insurance, one of Britain's leading insurance companies, is raising car insurance premiums for its 550,000 holders by 6 per cent from May 1. Royal Insurance yesterday reported a small *drop in pre-tax profits from* £122.2m to £117.6m.

Tough business, Page 16

## MARKET SUMMARY

### Cautious opening to account

Gill and Duffus, the troubled *internatinal comodity broker*, which hit the headlines last week after after downgrading last year's profits of £16m by up to £4m, slipped 3p to 140p yesterday.

The City believes there is still worse to come and the £500,000 written off for losses in tin trading may prove to be on the conservative side. But having lost 36p in the last three trading days there is growing speculation among dealers that the group may soon be the target of a bid.

The balance sheet remains healthy and the prospects for overseas traders to pick up one of the few public British companies *to trade on the LOndon Metal* Exchange has its attractions. The shares are not expected to fall much farther and some genuine support is reckoned to be round the corner.

The trouble of Smith St Aubyn, which earlier this year announced gilt trading losses of around £20m , show signs of receding. Its recent attempt to raise£2.7m by way of a rights issue to help out was well received by shareholders.

*Of the 8.68m extra shares* issued around 98 per cent were taken up. So it was left to brokers Hoare Govett to place the rump of the 160,000 shares with institutions yesterday.

The rest of the equity market opened the new account on a cautious note worried buy the possibility of a tough *deflationary* Budget from the Chancellor next week.

However, a rally by the *pound* and further indicators from the money market of yet another easing of interest rates saw an improvement in confidence.

The FT index closed at its high for the day 3.5 up at 550.8, after opening 1.8 down at 10 am.

Gilts produced further rises of up to £¾ in thin trade also buoyed by the hope of a fall in interest rates.

*Sentiment was helped by some* impressive profits from Fisons, 15p up at 255p, while Barclays Bank slipped 1p to 480p after full-year figures in line with expectations. But losses were seen elsewhere in the banking sector with National Westminster *down 18p at 443p and Lloyds* Bank 15p off at 468p.

Hopes of a bid lifted the fruit and vegetables wholesaler Albert Fisher 13½p to 23½p after brokers Capel-Cure bought Tynelake's stake of 1.15m shares, of 28.9 per cent of the group, for an unknown buyer.

Shares of Platignum, the pen manufacturer, returned from suspension 1½p higher at 9½p after last week's details to raise £1m through a rights issue and *news of a small acquisition.*

But shares in Greaterman Stores, the South African group, were suspended at 450p after the suspension of the listing in *Johannesburg. There was also a* line of 300,000 from Harris Queensway on offer at 125p which wiped 4p from the price at 128p.

Associated Communications advanced 3p to 84p after the High Court rejected the bid from Mr Robert Holmes a'Court's Bell Group and Croda International slumped 6p to 76p after Burmah refused to increase its bid.

Amersham International, the centre of a government inquiry *over the way it was brought to* market, encountered its first bout of profit taking, sliding 5p to *188p*. Neverless, the shares are still displaying a healthy premium of 46p over last Thursday's offer price.

Equity turnover on February 26 was £177.013m (22,608 bargains).

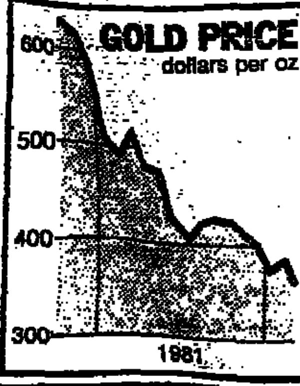
Michael Clark

### LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 550.8, up 3.5
FT Gilts 66.91, up 0.52
FT All-share 317.18, up 0.29
Bargains 22,518

### COMMODITIES

● The pride of gold sank to its lowest fixing level since September 1979 in London yesterday *morning, when it fetched* $358.75 an ounce, against Friday's close of $363. Despite a brief rally in the afternoon the metal finished trading only $1 higher at *$359.75*, down *$3.25* from Friday. There is no sing of an end to gold's decline, which began several months ago. High American interest rates and a strong dollar continue to depress sentiment. Some experts believe the price could fall to $350 or lower on present trends.




### OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkel Dow Jones average 7,327.44 down 113.02
Hongkong: Hang Seng index 1,237.61 down 33.99

### CURRENCIES

The dollar lost early gains which followed Friday's worse than expected money supply figures. The *pound, steadied* by the Bank's intervention, recovered after falling below $1.81 in early trading.

LONDON CLOSE

**Sterling**
$1.8215 unchanged
Index 91.1 unchanged
DM 4.3475
FrF 11.0825
Yen 433.50

**Dollar**
Index 113.5 up 0.2
DM 2.3870 up 20 points

**Gold**
$359.75 down $3.25

### TODAY

Joint Land Requirements Committee issues first report on housing needs. Opening of second International Production Engineering and Productivity Exhibition, Olympia (until March 5). United Kingdom official reserves (February); capital issues and redemptions (February).

Board meetings: Interims: Alnwood Garages, Diploma, Elders. Finals: Heywood Williams Group, Home Charm, Mercantile Investment Trust, Mount Charlotte Investments, Provident Financial, Unilever, "W" Ribbons.

### MONEY MARKETS

*Domestic rates:*
Base rates 13½
3-mth interbank $14\frac{1}{16}$-$13\frac{15}{16}$

*Euro-currency rates:*
3-month dollar $14\frac{11}{16}$ - $14\frac{15}{16}$
3-month DM $10$-$9\frac{15}{16}$
3-month Fr.F. $15\frac{15}{16}$-$15\frac{13}{16}$

# Judges put ACC on open market

Three Court of Appeal judges effectively put Lord Grade's former company, Associated Communications Corporation, on the open market *to the highest bidder* yesterday.

They said that Lord Grade's agreement to sell his shares and the other ACC directors' promise to accept a £36m bid from the Australian financier Mr Robert Holmes à Court had breached the companies articles of association and were void. But the directors had not breached their fiduciary duty by accepting the *Holmes* à Court bid after a 17-hour board meeting on January 13.

That agreement with Mr Holmes à Court's Bell Group shut out any other takeover bids for the company. But property millionaire Mr Gerald Ronson — who now values ACC at £49m took the company to the High Court in an attempt to unwind the agreements and promises on share transfers and allow his *own bid to* be considered by all the shareholders.

Lord Justice Lawton, sitting with Lord Justice Templeman and Lord Justice Brightman, took two hours to read their judgment after the nine-day hearing of Mr Ronson's action which ended last week.

It would be lamentable, Lord Justice Lawton said, if Mr Holmes à Court succeeded in forcing on shareholders his 66p a share *bid* while Heron was offering 90p a share.

The judgment says that the ACC board's good faith had not been impugned. The directors genuinely believed that it was in the best interests of ACC and its shareholders to embrace the Bell offer immediately.

"No matter what skeletons Mr Holmes a Court might *have discovered in the cup*board after he became a director of ACC last December, he valued ACC at £36m in January 1982. Yet after a month as chairman and chief executive with every opportunity to discover more skeletons, he valued ACC at £46.5m in a second offer, *Lord* Justice Templeman said. This is still below Heron's current offer of £49m.

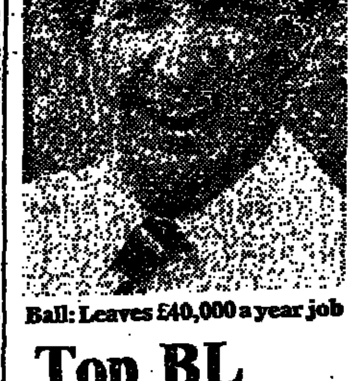
The judgment allows the directors to accept whatever takeover bid they feel they could recommend to other shareholders.

ACC declined to comment on the judgment last night, but from his home in Perth, Australia, Mr Holmes à Court *said: "I am meeting the Bell* group tomorrow. My first duty will be as chairman and chief executive of ACC and in that capacity we will be looking for the highest cash offer."

"I am obligated as chairman and chief executive of ACC to see that the best *possible price is obtained. So* long as Bell's associated company, TVW Enterprises, has a major investment, I would be concerned to be involved in the management of ACC as chairman and chief executive."

The Bell group now has two alternatives: withdraw both its takeover bids — an unconditional offer worth 66p for the non-voters and 320p *for the voters and* a conditional bid valuing the voters at 85p a share and the non voters at 340p a share — or increase its bid, matching or topping the Heron bid.

Bell's 44 per cent-owned associate, TVW, through which Mr Holmes à Court controls 51 per cent of ACC


Ball: Leaves £40,000 a year job

## Top BL executive to leave

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

BL directors were surprised yesterday at the decision of Mr Tony Ball, their most senior sales executive, to leave the company when his contract expires in the *autumn*.

Mr Ball, who is 47, is chairman and managing directors of BL Cars world sales operation and was responsible for the successful launch of the Metro and the Triumph Acclaim.

A former Austin apprentice, Mr Ball was brought to BL by Sir Michael Edwardes, the chairman, four years ago, and one of his tasks was to create a new motivation among the comany's demoralized car dealers.

His departue adds to the changes at the top of BL that will be *taking place this year.* The Government will soon be searching for a successor to Sir Michael, who confirmed recently that he would be leaving the company in November.

Mr Ball's announcement that he did not wish to renew his *contract* was clearly unexpected at BL. It was described by a spokesman only as "a case of him wanting a new challenge".

Mr Ball said: "Four years ago few people would have given BL a chance. Now, with the positive action we have taken and new products coming through virtually every month, the company has a bright future.

"It has been a tremendous challenge and a rewarding experience to be a member of Sir Michael's team."

Mr Ball gave no reason for leaving the £40,000-a-year job but it is thought that he considered his style of management to be no longer needed at BL. It is understood that *he has no definite* plans for the future.

Mr Ball began his career as a shop floor apprentice at Austin in Birmingham and later became the company's youngest sales manager. He was given the task of launching the Mini in 1959.

## Ulster plant to close with loss of 850 jobs

By Robert Rodwell

The largest remaining plant in what was once Northern Ireland's huge manmade fibre industry is to close within four weeks with the loss of 850 jobs.

jThe British Enkalon polyester factory at Antrim, which has been reduced to making only carpet yarns, is to go after operating under a seven-month stay of execution of a closure decision made last August by its parent the Dutch Enka group. In that time substantial improvements in efficiency and productivity have been made but were *insufficient to save the plant* in the face of the continuing recession and gross world overcapacity.

The Northern Ireland Minister of State, Mr Adam Butler, is understood to have offered further short-term aid to the owners, after the *£1½m provided last year, but* the offer was rejected.

The Antrim plant is believed to have lost about £20m in the last three years. Last August, Enka offered to hand it over free to Stormont's Department of Commerce. The Government decline the offer when consultants said it could take at least three years to achieve viability.

*The final decision to close* was announced by Ejnka yesterday in a list of other cutbacks throughout the group totalling 4,000 jobs.

Little more than a year ago, 2,000 people were employed at Antrim and the Ulster plant was the subject of a planned £30m five-year modernization programme. Now only two smaller fibre factories, Monsanto at Coleraine and Ho uchst at Limavady, both in Co Londonderry, remain in Northern Ireland of what was once the largest concentration of fibre plants in Western Europe.

Those already closed in the past 18 months with the loss of thousands of jobs include Du Pont's orlon plant at Londonderry, ICI's nylon plant and Co urtaulds' nylon and viscose factories at Carrickfergus, Co Antrim, and a further Courtaulds facility near Derry.

□ Northern Ireland Secretary Mr James Prior yesterday firmly rejected a suggestion that the Government and its agencies should *forgo their priority* as preferential creditors of and debenture holders in De Lorean Motor Cars to enable unsecured commercial creditors to obtain payment of outstanding debts.

He also told a deputation representing 158 Northern *Ireland companies who* collectively are owed more than £20m, that the Government could not give guarantees to the banks to cover, over a three year period, up to 100 per cent of the debts owed by De Lorean to unsecured creditors.

*Mr Jack Fetherston*, president of Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Industry, led the deputation, accompanied by the leader of the Official Unionist Party, Mr James Molyneaux.

Among creditors who have identified themselves publicly as being distressed by the company's failure to pay for their goods and services are C. P. Trim, a venture launched jointly by the Northern Ireland Development Agency, and the Northampton-based Chamberlain-Phipps group which manufactures seats and other interior trim for De Lorean at a new plant in West Belfast.

## Hiccup for maritime satellite

By Bill Johnstone

The £140m maritime communication satellite MARECS A officially became part of the International *Maritime Satellite Organisation* (INMARSAT) system yesterday, but not without problems. A technical hiccup over the weekend prevented the satellite going into full operation yesterday and a scheduled inaugural telephone call could not be made. *MAREC A*, which was launched in December, was to have the telecommunications traffic on the satellite MARISAT, launched in 1976, transferred to it on Saturday. Further tests need to be made within the next few days before the transfer can be *completed. MAREC A*, which was built by British Aerospace with communications provided by Marconi, communication.

## Car workers trade pay for security

From Bailey Morris, Washington, March 1

Workers at the Ford *Motor* Company have approved overwhelmingly an agreement which trades wages and benefits for assurances of job security.

The agreement, which is effective from tomorrow, could save the company $1,000m *in* its 30 months of life, according to Mr Douglas Fraser, President of the United Automobile Workers Union.

He persuaded his members to accept the agreement by emphasizing the need to regain competitiveness.

In return for the concessions, workers have been promised a two-year freeze on plant closures, linked to work performed by *outside* suppliers, in addition to a new profit-sharing plan and a guaranteed income until retirement for workers laid off after 15 or more years' experience.

The workers forgo their traditional, annual wage increases and *six days of their* holiday. Nine months' worth of cost-of-living increases will be deferred though not abandoned.

The overwhelming support for the agreement increases the likelihood of renewed talks between General Motors Corporation and the union, which failed to agree new conditions in January because of opposition to wage and benefit concessions demanded by the company.

Since then, the company has announced plans to close *seven* plants, five of them permanently. It has also said it is negotiating for a new model to be produced in Japan instead of America.

## Vosper pays £43m dividend to BS

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Vosper Thornycroft, the warship builder which is under threat of further restructuring because of defence cuts, paid a dividend of £43m to British Shipbuilders, the parent state company last year, it was disclosed *yesterday*.

The South Coast company, which derived the bulk of its profit before nationalization from exports, recorded a trading profit last year of £8.4m. But that figure, included in British Shipbuilders accounts, considerably understated *overall* profits.

Separate accounts showed that total profits before tax last year were £24.4m, including £16m in interest payments received. The previous year, pre-tax profits were £22m.

The financial *performance* of the company following nationalization is expected to be used by the company's former owners in the continuing legal battle with the Government over the terms of compenstion to

Vosper is among half a dozen *shipbuilding* companies challenging the level of payments through an action being considered by the European Commission on Human Rights. The company has received £5.3m compensation against assets *valued* at £25m at the time British Shipbuilders was vested as a public corporation in 1977.

*A separate case* involves GEC and Vickers oaver compensation terms for the nationalization of their aircraft interests. The companies expect to learn within the next few days whether the commission will grant the Government a further extension *to submit observations.*

If the commission approves the extension, observations are likely to be submitted by early next month. The companies would then expect to have a further two months to comment on the Government's submission.

*There Conservative* Party fiercely opposed Labour's nationalization legislation for the shipbuilding and aircraft industries. Subsequently, in August 1980, Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary for Industry, said that although the situation was grossly *unfair, the Government was* not prepared to amend the Act.

## TELECOM URGED TO EXPAND

British Telecom will be *encouraged* by the Government to expand its manufacturing in Britain through formation of a subsidiary.

British Telecom does not manufacture telecommunications equipment on any scale but nearly £100m worth of modifications and repairs are done each year by 4,000 staff at seven factories in London, Birmingham, Cwmcarn and Edinbugh.

Western Electric, the manufacturing arm of American Telephone & Telegraph exploits the discoveries made by the Bell Laboratories of AT & T and is likely to be the model for expansion.

British Telecom has research facilities at Martlesham Heath, near Ipswich and has formed a subsediary called Martlesham Enterprises in partnership with four City institutions to exploit the by-products.

Plessey, GEC, Mitel, STC, TMC and others supply British Telecom but it is generally believed that there is enough growth in telecommunications to accomodate an expanded corporation without these suppliers suffering. Telecommunications equipment, if able to compete with the Japanese and the American products in quality, has substantial export *potential*.

## Banks near solution to Romania's debt

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Romania's debt could soon be sorted out London bankers say. Last week's meeting between eight Western banks and Romanian banking officials in Frankfurt is believed *to have yielded broad agree*ment in principle on rescheduling part of Romania's hard currency debts. These are estimated at more than $10,000m (£5,494m).

The rescheduling terms discussed last week, which are thought to be acceptable *to the Romanians*, are not expected to be as long as those on offer to Poland and are likely to involve the placing of short-term credits on longer maturities and the rescheduling of elements of medium term debt due this year.

A task force has yet to be set up to handle negotiations with Romania and other bank creditors beyond the eight at last week's meeting will now have to be brought up to date on developments.

*But an indication* of the optimism came yesterday from Barclays Bank International, which was represented at last week's meeting. "I would hope that during the first half of this year we would see satisfactory arrangements concluded", Mr Peter Leslie, senior general manager, said.

In contrast attempts to reschedule Poland's debt are still being dragged out by the Poles' failure to settle 1981 interest payments. Signing of the 1981 rescheduling is certain to be delayed beyond the March 4 target date.

## Japan appeals to EEC over trade ban move

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, Mar 1

Japan has asked the European Community to help in *its attempts* to dissuade the United States Congress from introducing restrictive trade laws based on reciprocity.

The request was presented *to Mr Leo Tindemans*, president of the EEC's Council of Ministers, in Tokyo today, when he met Mr Shitaro Abe, Japan's Minister for International Trade and Industry (MITI), to discuss trade frictions beween Japan and Western Europe.

*But while Mr Tindemans* is reported to be sympathetic, he is said to have warned Japan of growing disquiet about Japanese trade with Europe.

In essence hard-liners in the United States Congress are attempting to introduce "reciprocal" restrictions against Japanese exports to force Japan to remove non-tariff and *other* trade barriers.

According to a Japanese spokesman, Mr Tindemans said the EEC would work together with Japan in an attempt to block the legislation on the principle that any restriction in trade could lead to a wave of protection

The community could not support legislation "aimed at introducing new forms of protectionism".

But the EEC leader *went* on to warn Japan that a growing demand for restrictive trade measures in Western Europe could undermine the free trade system unless Japan takes substantial steps to redress its lopsided trade surplus with Europe.

## McAlpine consortium backs Euroroute

# Boost for BSC tunnel scheme


One of two *man-made islands* on the proposed Euroroute. An undersea tunnel would run between them, and they would be linked with the mainland by bridge.

By Our Transport Correspondent

British Steel's huge Euroroute bridge and tunnel scheme across the Channel received an important boost yesterday when a *leading* civil engineering group headed by McAlpine agreed to back it.

*With Mowlem*, French Kier and Germany's Thyssen as partners, the group claims to be Europe's leading offshore contractor with the Sullom Voe oil terminal and the Hongkong mass transit system to their credit.

At a *cost of* £3,800m, about five times that of British Rail's single tube rail tunnel, the Euroroute project has been considered a back runner in Anglo-French government negotiations.

But that is not McAlpine's view.

"We see this as the scheme for the twenty-first century where British Rail's is for the twentieth," Reg Clare, McAlpine's project director, said yesterday. "When it was first announced with its artificial offshore island at heavy cost it was considered grandoise, but since then we have detected a noticeable change on both sides of the Channel in favour of it."

The group was backing it because it considered it an attractive, forward-looking scheme, and the best choice for Britain and Europe. Governments would be affected by the high capital cost, but in the view of merchant bankers the big road traffic content would make it easier

**BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS**

# The blooming of Fisons . . . the joy of Extel

## Goodbye to fertilizer, hello to boom

Fisons is looking a real winner. The management's problem must be that everything it is doing enhances the groups attractions in the eyes of potential bidders Sally White writes. Yesterday, Fisons announced profits of £9.3m, about 15 per cent above the hopes of the most optimistic brokers. This was just a month after it had negotiated the sale of its troubled fertiliser division to Norsk Hydro for £50m.

The pretax of £9.3m compared with £3.8m last year. Sales are £494.4 against £453.7m. The final dividend is 8.5p gross, making an unchanged 14.2p gross for the full year. Earnings per share are up from nil to 10.3p.

That news and the picture of present trading given to assembled brokers' analysts, has raised expectations to £18m pretax for 1982 and £23m for 1983. Earnings per share on a fully taxed basis on these figures would be 24p and 32p, and the per 10.6 and 8. "That is hardly a demanding rating compared to other companies in the pharmaceutical sector — I would not see them going as far as Beechams, but I might see perhaps 13 or 14 times." Mr Christopher Clark at Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee said.

So, could Fisons be at 300p to 366p?

*Fisons is already being rerated.* The shares have been chased up from 180p before the Norsk Hyrdo announcement to a close of 255p after the profit improvement yesterday. But no institution has more than 3 per cent, and the recovery funds have only just started to buy.

"I think the fact that we could sell the fertiliser side to anyone impressed people," Mr John Kerridge chief executive, said. Incidently, the trading in that division has been turned round from a loss of £1.1m to a profit of £800,000 — still not enough to make it a viable growth business for Fison. Shorn of that discouragement to any bidder Fisons are vulnerable to a bid from Bayer, or an United States major.

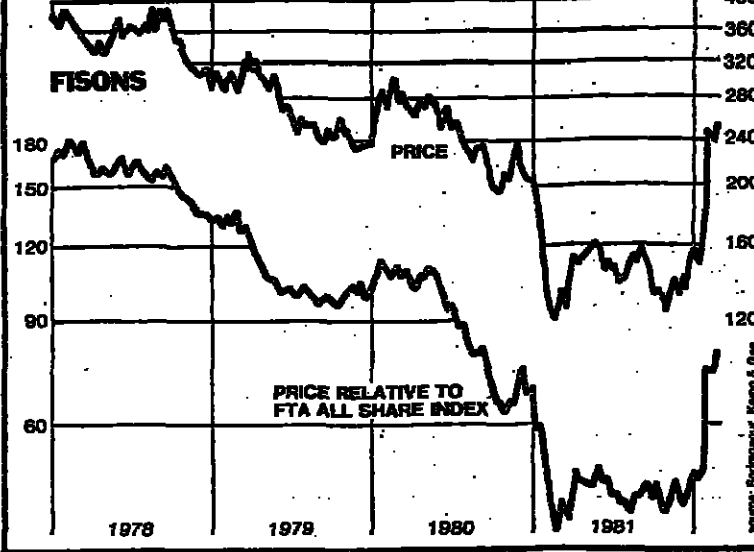
Extraordinary items total £18.7m, include the closures and redundancies in the scientific equipment divisions, and one would think everything else possible to clear the decks.

Cost saving, strict cash management and aggressive management are the main ingredients quoted by Mr J. Kerridge to account for the improvements. Now Fisons is in 1982 with its net assets per share about 300, and interest charges likely to be only £3m to £4m this year.

More than 60 per cent of Fisons' profits arise overseas. In *the scientific equipment business* Fisons act as wholesaler for a number of companies, selling products as well as turn-key projects. Horticulture is being expanded overseas, after acquisitions in France and Canada.

Pharmaceuticals look attractive for the long-term. Mr Clark says the company is likely to be more active in licensing to secure good product exchanges and wider, faster margins.

New products are coming through, which the group will announce later. Anti-inflammatory, vasolilatory and skin treatment areas are on the list of potentials.




## The buzz is expansion

Two buzzwords in the market are "electronics" and "communications". One company that has thrived on the fashion in this, the year of information technology, is Extel Group with its news agency, printing, advertizing and telecommunications businesses, Drew Johnston writes.

Since the market shake-out last autumn, the share price has swept upwards from 210p to 270p. The rating is just short of 14 and the *yield is 4.2 per cent.* Market capitalization is £33.6m.

Figures are due in May, the year end is March, and the market is looking for an improvement in pretax profits from £3.5m to about £4.5m.

The market likes Extel's policy of cautious expansion. *The shares* are tightly held with about 70 institutions owning about 70 per cent as strategic long-term holdings.

Extel pleased them with a move into microcomputers 15 months ago through a 60 per cent investment in *Digital Microsystems* of California. It paid £1m for its stake and, according to Mr Alan Brooker, chairman and chief executive, expects to make further investment in this business. There are plans to service the United Kingdom and European markets from a Thames Valley manufacturing plant by this time next year.

Other activities in the group's broad spread of related interests have also been doing reasonable business over the past year — enough, some analysts believe, to attract potential bidders.

"We don't have a principal interst. That way we minimize dependence on any particular area", Mr Brooker says.

Extel's printing division specializes in City work, and produced, for example, the Cable and Wireless offer-for-sale document.

The Royds advertising subsidiary, where profits dipped from £1m to about £400,000 last year, is still suffering from recession in recruitment advertising. A profits recovery to £700,000 is expected this year on improvement in the consumer advertising side.

Profitability may also be about to fall at Robophone, which makes and sells telephone answering systems. Analysts argue that the *profits growth here may* have run out of impetus because of the rise in cheap imports.

No dramatic growth is expected in the sporting and financial news services. Several refinements of the service, such as Extel-PA Show, which visually displays *racing information in betting* shops, have been introduced. The company has also halted sports information to Prestel.

Mr Booker, who joined Extel more than 20 years ago as assistant accountant and became chairman and chief executive in July 1980, is aggressive about further expansion.

"We're looking hard in several directions, primarily at related activities in the United Kingdom and the United States, but we're not near a decision yet", he says.

Last July, the company raised £4.2m through a one-for-four rights issue to strengthen the balance sheet and set the stage for further acquistion-led growth.

"There's an element of opportunism in prospecting for acquisition," Mr Brooker says.

"We've looked at plenty of companies, but only spoken to a few."

## INTERNATIONAL

### JAPAN

Japan's production of videotape recorders totalled 828,000 units in January, up 85.8 per cent from January 1981. Exports to the European Community as a whole surged by 175.3 per cent to 294,000 units, while exports to the United Kingdom rose by 257.1 per cent to 124,000 units.

● The pace of recovery in Japan's corporate earnings could slow to 14.2 per cent in the second half of the fiscal year from a previous expectation of 42 per cent because of recession in the United States and Europe in industries such as cars and electric goods, according to a survey of 865 companies conducted by the business newspaper *Nihon Keizai.*

### CHINA

*China's trade* topped $48,000m (£21,000m) for the first time last year, as exports rose 23 per cent. About 70 per cent of the export business was with Japan, the United States, Hongkong, West Germany, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

### SAUDI ARABIA

The Italian state-owned Efim group has signed a $300m (£165m) contract with Saudi Arabia to supply 200 M113-type armoured personnel carriers. The tracked vehicles will be equipped with American-made emerson anti-tank missiles.

● Saudi Arabia boosted its exports by 12 per cent last year to 405,000m riyals (£63,800m) while imports rose by 19 per cent to 119,000m riyals (£18,740m), the Finance Ministry said.

### HOLLAND

Gulf Oil plans to close its Europoort chemicals plant in Rotterdam by April 1 because of overcapacity in the industry. The company's oil refining activities would not be affected, a company spokesman said.

### AUSTRALIA

The Australian Government is planning to borrow the equivalent of between A $300m (£176m) and A $350m on the Swiss capital market to bolster its foreign currency reserves, which has been falling.

ROYAL INSURANCE

## Overseas business gets tough

After last week's better than expected results from Commercial Union, it was the turn yesterday of the other large composite insurer to produce results at the top *end of market forecasts.*

Against estimates pitched a good £10m lower after a disappointing third quarter, Royal Insurance has managed to hold the fall in pretax profits to below 4 per cent at £117.6m.

In common with the rest of the world insurance industry, Royal has found the going tough in its main areas of operation, especially in Canada and Australia.

For the first time ever with a major insurer, Royal has changed the format of its results to provide shareholders with a clearer idea of the return from its general insurance operations by splitting out income from insurance operations and that which is more properly a return on capital in the business.

This information is already used inside composites for commercial decisions on underwriting business and Royal is now making this available to investors at large.

In changing the accounting ment now, Royal chairman Mr Daniel Meinertzhagen is highlighting the different problems it is facing in its main operating areas. In the United States, despite a more than doubled underwriting loss of £32.1m, the general insurance profit was unaltered at £28m but in Canada and Australia sharply higher underwriting losses still lead to an overall loss of £27.8m and £17.1m respectively.

Royal is still reasonably relaxed about its United States operations even though the current year will deteriorate. The group is *picking up market share, the* operating ratio of 104 per cent above average and the geigraphical spread improving.

In Canada Royal has taken stern remedial action with rate rises of almost a half last year and cutting out of unprofitable lines which has hit market share. The hope now is for continued recovery in Canada and Australia as rate increases work through and it is mainly this loss elimination which has led to the board's confident forecast of a better outturn in 1982.

Royal had a satisfactory year in the United Kingdom with premium income 15 per cent ahead. But the bad *weather caused an escalation* in claims with December's weather losses three times normal at £13m.

Unlike CU, Royal is now claiming to be seeing the bottom of the underwriting cycle which together with a 5 per cent rise in the dividend to 36.1 gross helped the shares gain 12p to 363p.

Mr Daniel Meinertzhagen, chairman of Royal Insurance

BLAGDEN & NOAKS

## On the mend

Profits have slumped again at Blagden & Noaks which, with its spread of chemicals, plastics to steel drum interests, *is often regarded as one* of the more representative industrial groups.

Last year, when pretax profits were clipped back to £2m against £2.6m the group certainly bore out trends in the chemical sector.

Blagden, which changes its name this month to Blagden Industries, believes the slide has been arrested and is expecting, but not forecasting, better results this time round. Despite particularly bad results for January, caused by exceptional weather conditions, and little better in February, Blagden reports encoraging signs that demand is picking up. Profits in the region of 20 to 30 per cent ahead are within sight.

After a rather bad first half in 1981, with profits down to £928,000, Blagden expected an upsurge in the second half which failed to materialise. In turnover terms volume was down in the year by £1.6m to £58.6m. *This, with pressure on profit* margins, saw trading profits £500,000 lower at £2.5m.

Blagden's biggest operation making and reconditioning drums and casks to the chemical industry with ICI its largest customers increased profits to £1.68m against £1.3m. Much of the increase is still coming through from cost-savings carried out in 1980 but margins are still being squeezed.

But plastic mouldings and transformers were worst hit with profits sliced to £242,000 against £856,000 on turnover static at £12m. The chemicals division, despite a good performance from its new formaldehyde plant, saw profits down to £363,000 from £446,000. A fall in profits from £423,000 to £277,000 from industrial *protective equipment is blamed* on unemployment levels.

The final gross dividend is being held at 4.29p making an unchanged gross of 8.57p and the group's shares fell 5p to 112p yesterday.

WVF

## Returns fall

Wholesale Vehicle Finance (WVF), which provides stock finance for British distributors of BL Cars, made an operating profit of £3.17m in the year to December, against £3.50m.

The average rate of return on the total funds subscribed by the shareholders, largest *of which is the National* Enterprise Board with a 75 per cent stake, was 20 per cent, - 2 per cent lower than the previous year.

Despite BL increasing its market share for the first time since 1974, with its share of the United Kingdom market rising from 18.2 per cent to 19.2 per cent, the dealer network suffered a difficult year through price comperition and the high cost of money.

WVF gave concesions to the network in September 1981, yielding an overall saving equivalent to a reduction of 0.5 per cent on the WVF charge, This averaged 15.6 per cent for the yea, against 18.4 per cent, and was 1.3 per cent above the Average Finance Houses Base Rate.

Distributors profits for the year amount to £2.37m against £2.74m, and dividend per share is unchanged at 20p.

Besides the NEB, the other shareholders in WVF are the National Coal Board Pension Funds. Post Office Staff Superannuation Fund and United Doninions Trust with 8½ per cent each.

*A new subsidiary, WVF* Commercial, started operations in June, 1981 funding commercial vehicles for British distributors of Leyland vehicles, and had an operating profit of £142,000 for the six months of operation.

Distributors have gradually been brought on to the scheme, but progress has been slower than expected due to the depressed state of the commercial vehicle *market.*

*Mr Alfred Singer, chairman* of WVF, said that the group's performance during the year had been good, given the problems of BL.

SANGERS GROUP

## Branches Close

*Sangers Group* has drastically cut its loss-making pharmaceutical interests with the sale or closure of 12 of its 14 branches.

Seven are being closed with the loss of 400 jobs. A further five are being sold but *will* continue trading, protecting most of the jobs at these branches. Three will be bought by MaCarthys Pharmaceuticals for £1.5m cash.

This leaves the two branches in Northern Ireland as Sangers' only remaining pharmaceutical interests. The charges will generate about £2m.

Mr George Robinson, chairman, said it had become necessary to stem losses in the pharmaceuticals division but said it was too early to *say where the proceeds* would be reinvested.

Much of the interests in the group had centred on the near 24 per cent stake built up by Bermuda-based financier Mr Tom Whyte and his apparent attempts to gain control of the company. He was in Forida yesterday and unavailable for comment but Mr Robinson doubted whether he would launch a full bid at present.

Sangers retains it photographic and optical interests *plus* Sangers Agencies and Castlereagh Agencies. The agencies sell and distribute for major British and overeseas companies.

Sangers lost just over £1m in the half-year to August, despite the pharmaceuticals *business increasing its market* share and holding its losses at the previous year's level.

The branches to be closed are at Brighton, Llandudno, Bournemouth, Bedford and Truro to extend operations into Devon, Cornwall and Somerset. It will also aquire stock from the branches at Brighton and Bedford for up tp £700,m000. Branches are also being sold at Reading and Maidstone.

*Sangers' shares were* suspended on Friday at 46p and are expected to be re-quoted today.

FOSECO MINSEP

## £4m buyout

A management buyout has been completed by M. J. H. Nightingale's Over-the-Counter market to enable CCL Group to purchase a group of companies trading *as CCL Systems from* Foseco Minsep.

Foseco agreed to the sale, for £4m, because CCL's activities increasingly fall outside its own mainstream interests in the supply of specialist chemicals. CCL is the new holding company covering four main divisions — civil engineering, construction materials, wire rope swaging, and electrical.

Foseco has received £3.3m in consideration and £700,000 *from interim dividends. Foseco* has also agreed to lend CCL Group £700,000 at a reduced rate of interest repayable in 1987 and 1988.

Pretax profits in 1977 were £309,000 and estimates for 1981 are £825,000 on turnover of £9.9m. Trading starts tomorrow. It will be the 21st stock to be traded on the OTC market.

## LATEST RESULTS

| Company Int or Fin | Sales £m | Profits £m | Earnings per share | Div pence | Pay date | Year's total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barclays Bk(F) | —(—) | 566.6(523.5) | 152 8(124.2) | 11.5(9.25) | 13/5 | 22(18.5) |
| Blagden & N. (F) | 58.6(60.2) | 2(2.59) | 8.5(17.7) | 3(3) | 2/4 | 6(6) |
| Fisons (F) | 494.4(453.7) | 9.3(3.8) | 10.3(—) | 6(3.1) | 1/6 | 10(10) |
| Royal Insurance (F) | —(—) | 117.6(122.2) | —(—) | 15.5(14.7) | 22/4 | 25.2(24) |

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net.

## BIDS AND DEALS

C. Itoh and Co one of Japan's largest trading houses, plans to establish a company in London to specialize in trading crude oil and oil products, a company spokesman said in Tokyo yesterday. The new company forms part of C. Itoh's strategy of boosting its third-country sales of petroleum goods to a targetted 30 per cent of its total oil dealings, from the current 10 per cent.

Pritchard Services Group yesterday announced it had completed acquisition of the Sheffield-based Arrow Securities. Purchase price was £215,000.

UTAC yesterdat said that its offer, announced on February 5, to acquire all the issued capital of Tadiovisor Parent has become unconditional and will remain open until June 2. This followa acceptances in respect of more than 95 per cent of the deferred and ordinary shares in Radiovisor Parent.

LL and E Indonesia (Southwest Java) wholly-owned subsidiary of Louisana Land and Exploration has signed an agreement with Pertamina, the State -owned oil company of Indonesia, calling for LL and E Indonesia and a subsidiary of Getty Oil to jointly conduct exploration work on a 2,291,890-acre block in the northern portion of the Indian Ocean, offshore south Java. The agreement, under which LL and E Indonesia will be operator, requires an extensive seismic work over the initial two years of the six-year exploration programme.

The receiver of L. B. Holliday and Company Mr Peter Copp, of Stoy Haywood, yesterday anounced that the business has been sold as a going concern to a Jersey-based consortium headed by Mr Terry Brain. Holliday, Huddersfield maker of dyestuffs and intermediate products, went into receivership last October. The company has continued trading during receivership and rationalization carried out by the receiver has reduced the workforce from 450 to 320. Despite difficult trading conditions sales have been maintained at an annual rate of about £9m and, United Kingdom sales in particular have held up well. The purchasers have acquired all assets at Huddersfield as well as subsidiaries

## CAPITAL MARKETS

The Italian state railway, Ferrovie Dello Stato, is raising Dm150m through a five-year bullet Eurobond lead managed by Commerzbank AG, bond market *sources said.*

The issue carries an indicated coupon of 10½ per cent with open pricing. Market conditions indicate an issue price of 99¼ per cent. Final conditions are expected to be set on March 10.

Mexico is floating Fr100m of five-year notes on the Swiss capital market for private placement, market sources said.

The coupon of the bullet issue was set at 8½ per cent and issue price at par by lead manager Union Bank of Switzerland.

The Swiss Government has privately placed Fr55m of 5½ per cent, five-year notes at par, banking sources said. The bullet issue renews a maturing six-year note issue.

Murata Manufacturing Company's Dm50m convertible Eurobond has been postponed, lead manager Bayerische Vereinsbank said.

Postponement of the eight-year bond, on which final terms were to be set yesterday, is at the borrower's wish and follows a sharp fall in the company share price since the issue's launch on February 18, Bayerische Vereinsbank said.

## WEST GERMANY

West Germany's Index of Import Prices (1976 equals 100) stood at 144.4 in January, up 0.8 per cent from December and up 6.9 per cent from January last year. The 6.9 per cent import price rise was the lowest year-to-year increase in a month since March 1979.

## BELGIUM

EEC prices rose by 1 per cent in January and were 12.5 per cent higher than in 1981, the statistical agencies in Brussels said. Inflation in the 10 member countries picked up from December's rate of 8.7 per cent but was virtually the same as in the previous three months.

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

## PEOPLE

# Cyprus is so British -Panayides

What I like about people who want our money is that they are so British. Take the Greek part of Cyprus. Yesterday the Cyprus Trade Centre helped by the London Chamber of Commerce told us how like us they were. Their law is the same; English is "widely spoken". The currency is based on the pound. Their accountants and lawyers are English trained. They do more business with us (wines, grapes, potatoes, and so on) than with anyone else.

Even so Mr Tassos Panayides, the Cyprus High Commissioner wants more English money and know-how. Cyprus is a tax haven (brass plate companies pay only 4.25 per cent tax) and it is apparently an economical place to set up business, tax wise, if you wish to penetrate the Middle East Larnac has an industrial free zone.

*However, of 1200 enterpreses in Greek Cyprus, only* 200 are British. The Cypriots hope that this reflects our exchange control (until recently) rather than anything else. But do not expect amazing tourist package deals. Cyprus does not have the hotels, or indeed the inclination to accommodate "down market" holiday makers.

*The only Ex British Greek* Cypriot businessman of conseque in this country that I know of is Mr Reo Stakis of the lesisure group of that name. He will not be speaking tomorrow at the London Chamber of Commerce conference. I do not know why.

*Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of BL, appears no longer to need the flamboyant services of Tony Ball, the super salesman he appointed four years ago to breathe life into the company's international marketing operation but who has now decided to quit.*

*Ball, noted for the excellence of his after-dinner speaking, has performed his task at BL admirably but he does not fit in any more with the new, steadier, less aggressive BL corporate marketing image.*

*Ex-Ford man Trevor Taylor, Ball's second in command who is tipped as his successor, has the distinction of being the only executive whom Sir Terence Beckett, when chairman of Ford of Britain, said he would re-employ. Usually, those who leave Ford are destined never to return.*

"'Ere Elsie. According to the DoE; we married women only work to provide the luxuries of life."

## The Churchill of crime

Monica de Hellerman is trying to make crime pay — at least for conference organizers like her. Miss de Hellerman, an American, is organizing a symposium here in London at the Churchill Hotel (March 11 to 13) on *Crime in Business.*

Her speciality is in having the people who commit, investigate or prosecute crime to address delegates at this kind of conference. In this instance Miss de Hellerman is promising a videotape of alleged KGB defector Kaarlo Tuomi discussing the ways in which his former employers pinch American and British business secrets.

*France's Communist Transport Minister Charles Fiterman is facing similar problems on Paris transport fares as the GLC's Ken Livingstone has on London's bus and tube fares. But whereas Livingstone wanted the fares to be subsidized by rate-payers Fiterman looked to employers. The project has been killed — not by France's legal equivalent of the House of Lords, the Conseil Constitutional — but by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy who does not want to raise industry's costs.*

**Peter Wainwright**

## NEW APPOINTMENTS

**Mr Philip Perry** has been appointed group secretary of Barclays Bank, in succession to the late Mr Douglas Johnson.

**Mr David Morris**, a local director of Barclays Bank's Manchester district, has been appointed a Caribbean director at Barclays Bank International's Carribean head office in Barbados.

**Mr Edward D Collins** has been appointed a non-executive director of Hanson Trust.

Opec's surpluses are dropping fast. Michael Prest examines the financial implications

# Recycling oil funds — the rules of the game start to change

For almost a decade one of the world financial markets' *primary concerns has been* "recycling" - the current account surplus of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But *there is now widespread* speculation that the days of recycling are over. As Opec surpluses are depressed by falling oil prices the 1980s look very different from the 1970s.

There is little doubt about the figures. On any reasonable estimate last year's collective Opec surplus was well below the record $126,000m accumulated in 1980, and this year could well see it further reduced by a half to $35,000m. At that level the surplus is the same in cash terms as it was in 1975, the first full year of greatly increased oil prices, but over the intervening years purchasing power has fallen by more than 50 per cent.

Opec's trade is therefore suffering in two ways. Individual members' gross revenue from oil exports may be insufficient to cover *imports. First, since oil* accounts form much the largest part of Opec foreign exchange earnings, and since prices for commodities other than oil are also at the lowest for 20 years, the outlook is serious.

Second, the terms of trade have shifted against Opec, possibly for the first time since 1974. The cost of imports continues to be forced up remorselessly by inflation in industrial countries, while oil prices fall. It may be that over several years reduced oil prices will also cool inflation, but in the meantime Opec members will have to borrow, as Libya did *last year, or dig into their* reserves built up during the boom.

As the table shows, eight of the 13 Opec members have *only small foreign exchange* reserves, measured either absolutely or relative to their needs. The four Arabian members and Libya, by contrast, enjoy a felicitous combination of high oil production, and small populations.

The implication is that the first five in the table will contribute most, if not all of the Opec surplus this year, and possibly into the mid-1980s. Even if Saudi Arabia, by far the biggest exporter and foreign exchange earner, does cut its crude production from 8.5 million barrels a day, Opec collectively is unlikely to go into deficit *unless oil prices collapse in a* manner which is not generally anticipated.



Clerks at the Saudi Investment Bank, Jeddah: Arab banks will take an increasing role in recycling surplus cash built on the sale of oil

The prospect, therfore, is of a small surplus, concentrated in a handful of countries. "Recycling" will not stop, but the scope of the exercise will be diminished. *Critically, the massive redistribution of income which* characterised the middle years of the 1970s will be replaced by handful of countries with payments surpluses — a common enough state of affairs. By the same *token, however, it will be* much harder to blame currency instability on oil prices and Opec surpluses.

On this logic, the financial system will be saved from the uncertainty caused by powerful flows of "hot" money. In one respect at least bankers will return to more recognizable territory: the cash which would have passed to oil exporters, back to western and Japanese *financial* institutions, and out agin, will in part skip the first stage. To that extent the world financial system will be a little simpler.

But the banking business marches on. The urony is that Opec members faced with balance of payments *deficits could well resort to* borrowing from those same banks which only a year or two before were competing for their deposits. Some of the funds will, of course, come from Opec members still in surplus. What is emerging, *however, is how* exaggerated was the recycling idea: acting as intermediaries between the source and application of funds has always been the purpose of financial systems.

**THE SURPLUSES**

| | $000m |
|---|---|
| 1975 | 35,000 |
| 1976 | 38,000 |
| 1977 | 33,500 |
| 1978 | 13,200 |
| 1979 | 63,000 |
| 1980 | 126,000 |
| 1981(estimate) | 70,000 |
| 1982(projection) | 35,000 |

**THE RESERVES**

| | $000m |
|---|---|
| Saudia Arabia | 161,600 |
| Libya | 33,400 |
| Kuwait | 76,200 |
| United Arab Emirates | 38,600 |
| Qatar | 16,100 |
| Iran | 3,000 |
| Iraq | 31,000 |
| Nigeria | 4,500 |
| Algeria | 3,800 |
| Gabon | 700 |
| Venezuela | 7,700 |
| Ecuador | 700 |
| Indonesia | 10,000 |

The two facts that, put crudely, the cash is still in the system and that "recycling" will continue, albeit in a *defferent guise, suggest that* smaller Opec surpluses do not mean less banking business. But they do imply changed business. The vital trait of Opec surpluses was that they were liquid assets searching for investment *outlets.*

For currency, political and administrative reasons many Opec members, particularly those with big surpluses, retained a high proportion of their excess revenues on deposit rather than investing in fixed assets, bonds, equi*ties or other securities.*

This is not to say that investment is about to dry up. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the other surplus countries will continue to be net investors abroad. Interest alone on previously invested funds almost matches oil revenues and therefore guarantees income to the host of intermediaries and advisers who swarmed *around the Arabian honey* pot.

On the whole, however, the emphasis in future should shift over the next few years from dampening the instability threatened by huge financial flows rapidly accumulated, to more *limited* and specialist concerns for countries' individual requirements. Recycling is moving from the general to the particular.

Three consequences follow. The climate of international financial operations will alter, possibly for the better. *Governments and* banks will not longer need to worry as they did six or *seven years ago about the* affect on the dollar and exchange and interest rates of apparently indigestible Opec surpluses.

*Such phenomena may well* spring from other clauses, but blaming the Arabs is less convincing with every fall in *the oil price.*

This general improvement, if such it proves to be, will take time to show through, however. The second consequence is being felt now. Whatever happened on the exchanges, banks involved in recycling earned profits from handling the funds. Extra deposits were translated into extra loans, some to the Third World, and balance *sheets swelled. Then came* commissions from stockbrokers, bond salesmen, commodity dealers, and the whole panoply of investment advisors.

If part of this business is to be replaced, it will have to *come from sources nearer* home. Banks, stockbrokers and others who opened *Middle East branches will* therefore need to justify costly overheads. Offices in Bahrain, Dubai and Jeddah will either close, suffer a *contraction, or become more* closely involved in the local markets,

That process has already started. But what is less noticed, although it is partly the consequences of these trends, is that Opec insti*tutions,* the Arab banks notably, are making inroads into a recycling business which was until recently dominated by western and Japanese houses. Arab banks and sister companies such as the major Kuwaiti investment *houses are firmly established* in the syndicated loan and bond markets, and are poised to move into the related areas.

Being Arab and local helps a great deal, of course. Rich private investors who abound in the Gulf like to do business with their compatriots — even if they are Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian — and they occasionally feel uncomfortable about the *publicity which can surround* the activities of Western banks. More important, Opec states with investible surpluses have encouraged indigenous banking and related expertise. The Arab Banking Corporation, the Gulf Inter*national Bank (both based in* Bahrain), and a number of smaller companies, have governments and rulers as shareholders.

One plausible outcome, therefore, of diminishing Opec surpluses is that a higher proportion of the recycling trade will pass into indigenous hands, whether Arab or Indonesian or Venezualan. This represents a transfer of financial knowledge and skill which, in the long run, could prove as significant as the transfer of income caused by soaring oil prices in the mid-1970s.

# Football trying to score with absentee fans

**MARKETING AND ADVERTISING: THE SELLING OF SOCCER**

**By Torin Douglas**

Music and emotion have always been powerful sales weapons. Last week the 92 chairmen *of the Football* League clubs were persuaded that they could well provide one answer to the game's appalling financial problems, though not until next season.

The chairman saw a presentation from the advertising *agency J. Walter Thompson* of a campaign aimed at gettig the country's armchair soccer fans back in the stands where, in the club's view, they belong.

The strategy is unashamedly emotional, playing heavily on *the excitement and atmos*phere of actually being at a football match. Central to the campaign is a football-style song — 'We'll be there" — which *is virtually guaranteed* to hammer its way into the nation's consciousness in the way the best advertising jingles have done over the years.

After years of declining attendances and increasing financial problems — culminating in last week's decision by *Hull City to call in the* receiver — the football clubs are starting to look seriously at techniques which in any conventional business have been commonplace for years.

Six months ago, the Football League appointed a marketing manager, Graham Walker, who moved from the Conservative Party's ad agency, Saatchi and Saatchi, *where he was a director.*

Walker masterminded last week's marketing presentation to the chairmen and he went about the exercise in the same way *he would* for any major marketing company.

He conducted research, to find out how the product was perceived and what its problems were; he briefed a number of advertising agencies and saw presentations from them; he then selected two approaches to be shown to the "board", in this case the League chairmen.

"One approach is designed to capture the emotions", says Walker, "and the other *is designed to offer football* spectators a better deal. We think this combination, together with other proposals we have put forward on *public relations, sponsorship,* new media opportunities and new product development — *in the form of an indoor* game called Soccer Six, which we shall be launching on a pilot basis at the end of this season — should bring back spectators and improve the financial viability of the game."

The J. Walter Thompson campaign is central to the plan. One marketing expert said it was one of the best presentations he had ever seen, for any product, and it was undoubtedly responsible for arousing the chairmen's enthusiasm for the whole marketing package.

Football *resembles most* marketing commodities that are in decline, such as milk or bread, except for one thing — it receives over 150 hours of television coverage a year, something that most *marketing* companies would pay millions for, either in straight television advertising or in the form of sponsorship.

*J. Walter Thompson* pinpointed the reason that this television coverage was not helping the game. Television was not actively taking spectators away from grounds — League games are not broadcast live — but it was making football look very bland through its presentation.

"Television coverage of soccer *is intended* as an entertainment in itself", says John Paine, a J. Walter Thompson director. "It is not there to sell live soccer and it has a homogenising effect, which has built up the apathy and inertia of the armchair supporter.

"This homogenising effect weakens the emotional experience for the viewer and we have to put this across. You cannot rationally argue people into going to football games — it must be an emotional sell."

In its presentation, the agency showed clips from interviews they conducted *with football supporters.* "You don't get the excitement on television", said one fan, in his mid-thirties. "It's hard to explain — you have *to be there to know* what it's like."

To rekindle this atmosphere, Thompsons has proposed a television campaign which *will build up the* excitement of going to a football match — shots of boys queueing at the turnstiles, the floodlights coming on, jubilation at a goal and so on — with the stirring "We'll Be There" as the soundtrack.

In addition to this theme advertising, which could be likened to the generic campaigns run for bread (also a J. Walter Thompson account), milk and eggs, Thompsons has proposed that the clubs should do their own "brand" advertising.

*Such campaigns* would be aimed at the "fair weather" supporter, who only goes to games when his club is doing well or is playing a *glamorous rival.*

Unfortunately, of course, such campaigns can be expensive and at a time when football's finances are at an even lower ebb than usual, clubs are likely to be reluc*tant to spend* very much money.

For this reason, the Football League is considering ways of raising up to £5 million to put towards promotional campaigns of this sort.

One obvious route is sponsorship and the league yesterday *announced* that the National Dairy Council would be backing the League Cup — to be called the Milk Cup — from next season.

A more *imaginative fund*raising proposal has been put forward by one of the other advertising agencies who presented for the business, The Hutton Company, which has come up with the concept of the Football League Supporters Club.

This proposal, which also caught the imagination of the League chairmen, is Walker's second approach — the one offering spectators a better deal — and it will enable members to buy a wide variety of goods and services more cheaply in addition to giving them benefits more directly connected with football.

"We want the Football League Supporters Club to be the largest club in the country," says the agency's chairman David Hutton. "There would be a charge of *£3 or so* and in return members would get a card, rather *like the Countdown* card, which would give them immediate reductions on all sorts of purchases. We would be creating a bulk-buying vehicle with the clout to get large discounts for members.

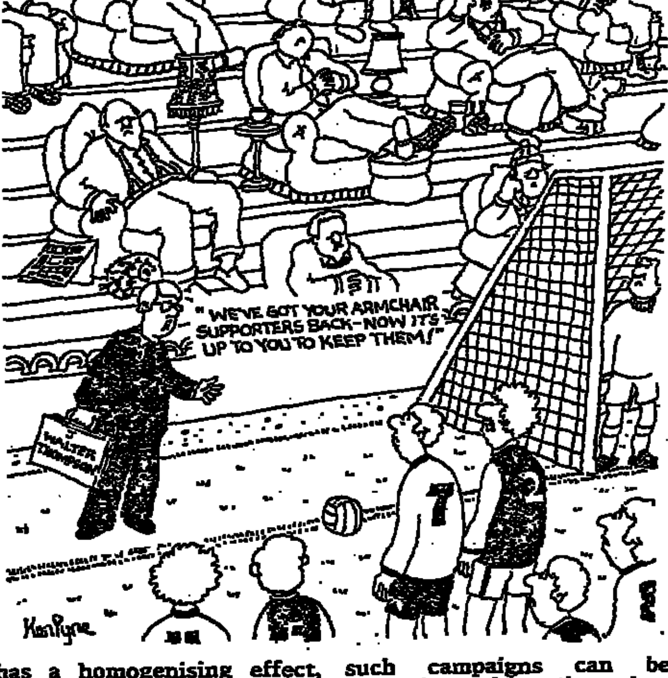
"Members would also get a £3 voucher which could be used for admission to a game on specified days, so they would immediately get their money back, and there would be any number of merchandising opportunities such as T-shirts, car stickers, carrier bags and so on."

J. Walter Thompson also has a number of merchandising ideas based on the "We'll Be There" theme, including badges *reading* "I Was There" and incorporating the scoreline of the match the spectator had seen and *milk* bottle collars to remind people of their local team's forthcoming matches.

Quite how the two campaigns will be knitted together has yet to be decided. Both schemes are *still technically just* proposals which have to be approved (and their budgets found and finalised) by the League's commercial subcommittee, though after their enthusiastic reception at last week's meeting this is likely *to be a formality.*

Marketing obviously is not the only answer to football's problems. The product itself has to be improved, with better facilities at grounds, a reduction in violence on the terraces and a more positive approach on the field.

Nevertheless, there is little doubt that by calling in the professionals, albeit at the last moment, League clubs will have a better chance of withstanding the recession next season.




## Base Lending Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| ABN Bank | 13½% |
| Barclays | 13½% |
| BCCI | 13½% |
| Consolidated Crds. | 13½% |
| *C. Hoare & Co* | *13½% |
| Lloyds Bank | 13½% |
| Midland Bank | 13½% |
| Nat Westminster | 13½% |
| TSB | 13½% |
| Williams & Glyn's | 13½% |

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 11%. £10,000 up to £50,000 11½% £50,000 and over 12½%.

## Business Editor

# Burmah loses its nerve

Burmah Oil has done its reputation no good over the lame handling of the bid for Croda. The takeover was being trumpeted as a core element in the group's newly-framed strategy to build up a speciality chemicals business, so yesterday's decision not to up the ante for Croda puts something of a question mark over the group's develop*ments.*

It seems silly for Burmah to argue that it would have been prepared to raise its terms slightly after the 1982 profits forecast but for the big dividend increase which has swept the shares out of its reach. The truth of the matter is that Croda chairman Sir Freddie Wood is a past master of the takeover scene and has been outmanoeuvering Burmah all along.

In what always looked as *though it would be a hotly*-contested bid, it soon became apparent that the *originl* £79m offer never stood a chance, but the stockmarket has been sending out fairly clear signals that it would have been *prepared to listen more* seriously if the offer had been improved by another £8m. Many agreed that this would still not have been an outrageous price for a company that was evidently on the mend.

Clearly, Burmah was frightened of appearing to pay too much for an acquisition after its reckless spending in the 1970s. But in looking for fresh ways of determing its future similar growth by acquisiton will not be easy now that Croda has escaped its clutches.

For its part Croda has a lot to live up to after the profits and dividend forecasts of the last couple of months and it must be hoping that the market will not upset these plans. Croda shares dropped 7p to 75p after the news at which level they can just about justify the fundamentals.

*Burmah, however, is un*likely to hold on to its 14.9 per cent Croda holding as a trade investment, so the possibility of a share placing is likely to overhang the price. In the event, only Croda shareholders are *likely to feel hard done by.* deprived of the opportunity of realizing their holding at levels that have never been seen before and might not be seen again.

## Services Growth area

Barriers to invisible trade are rapidly becoming a vogue issue. Last month the Committee on Invisible Exports in London set up a body to examine the question. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris has been beavering away at the issue for some time, chiefly at the behest of the United States.

This is intended as a prelude to a new round of world trade negotiations aimed, in part, at reducing barriers to cross-frontier trade in fields like banking, insurance, shipping, telecommunications, advertising, consultancy among others.

The Americans, *in particular,* have been pushing hard for greater liberalization. That is hardly surprising: more than half of the *American gross* domestic product comes from the services sector, even if *Government services* are excluded. In the case of Britain, the proportion is about two-fifths. This is about the same as for most other Western countries, with the principal exception of Germany.

*For many of them, services* are more important than manufacturing. Yet, until now, people have been worrying more about deindustrialization than about building up their services industries, although according to classical theory, there is a normal tendency for countries to develop *from agricultural economies,* through manufacturing to predominantly service-oriented economies.

According to Ronald Shelp, the author of "*Beyond Industrialisation*" (just published by Praeger), *political* institutions have always tended to lag behind economic reality. This is true today when the services industries are pushing *for greater* political recognition as it was 150 years ago when the industrial classes were beginning to assert themselves in a world *dominated* by the landed gentry.

Ronald Shelp is an executive of American International Group and chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce International Service Industry Commitee. *The* effectiveness of the services lobby in America can be gauged from the fact that two pieces of draft legislation are before Congress aimed at bringing the law governing services into line with that for trade in goods.

The problem is that while many countries have become service economies, few people have considered the *implications* of this. Will a service-oriented economy be built on supplying low-skilled personal *services or* will the skills and talent required be more sophisticated? What does it mean for employment and growth?; Will it bring an end to pollution, capital shortages and economic *fluctuations?; Does it imply* a growth or reduction in the size of Government? They are questions that need addressing, otherwise the development of a world economy in which service activities play a prominent *role will, in Shelp's opinion* inevitably lead to conflict.

## Barclays Confident

At first glance Barclays' results are mildly disappointing showing only an 8 per cent pre-tax gain to £567m. Moreover, most of *this has come from the* international side, while profitability from the United Kingdom parent bank is down for the second *year running.*

Barclays Bank International (BBI) has had a *good year, growing* strongly. International net interest income, for instance, was 37 per cent at £623m. The North American operations have done much better than the previous year and though higher bad *debt provisions — reflecting* the involvement in Poland and elsewhere — and increased interest on *loan* capital have contained the increase, BBI still managed an improvement from £160m to £198m before tax.

*On the domestic side* Mercantile Credit's achievements are reflected both in the advance from £38m to £52m profit before loan interest and the drop in the group tax charge from £152m to £105m on account *of leasing. But the parent* bank's profits were down from £291m before loan interest to £267m.

Barclays claims a ½ per cent rise in domestic share, doubtless helped by its growth in mortgage lend*ing. But lower interest* rates, a further small swing from current to deposit accounts and a rather higher rise in staff costs — up by 15 per cent — than say Nat West, appears to have accounted for the *drop.*

Domestic bad debts provisions at Barclays have fallen, although not by the huge extent seen at Nat West.

The underlying domestic performance from Barclays *and Nat West* was probably broadly similar if this is allowed for, and not as good as *Lloyds.*

The balance sheet growth at Barclays from £37,100m to £48,000m gives an indication of why Barclays recently raised £100m on the bond market to strengthen its capital base.

*Meanwhile* the 19 per cent dividend rise and indication that it will be maintained after the one-for-five scrip shows there is no lack of confidence. At 480p the prospective yield is 7.9 per cent.

# BUSINESS NEWS

## OVERSEAS COMPANIES

**Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz** said it achieved satisfactory results in 1981 after a Dm38,530m group net profit in 1980, but gave no figures. Group external sales rose Dm200m to Dm4,800 in 1981. Profits will be announced in May.

Increased international competition put pressure on margins and this would continue in 1982 while profits in 1981 would be hit by poor results by its Argentine subsidiary.

A forecast recovery in Japanese corporate profits will be slower than expected in the second half of the financial year, a survey by the financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun of 865 companies shows. Profits are expected to rise by an average of 14.2 per cent from the preceding six months, when they fell 16.9 per cent. An earlier estimate predicted a 42 per cent increase.

In Tokyo Green Cross reports a 7.6 per cent unconsolidated net earnings gain in the year to 1981 to December, despite what it called a serious setback as a result of a Government enforced price cut.

Green Cross's net earnings rose to Y4,870m (£1,132m) from Y4,528, in the previous year.

Sales showed a sharper 18.7 per cent rise totalling Y71,168m in contrast to 1980's Y59.962m.

Per-share profit fell to Y37.12 from Y39.68, because of a share increase.

The net earnings of **Nederlandse Credietbank**, the fifth biggest Dutch bank, fell 12.4 per cent to 19m guilders in 1981. The bank is proposing to cut the annual dividend to 3.6 guilders from 4.6 guilders a year earlier.

Gross income rose 13.8 per cent to 291.2m guilders, while costs rose 14.7 per cent to 226.4m.

The bank is setting aside 42m guilders in provisions compared with 28m for 1980. Taxes amount to 3.8m against 8.9m a year earlier.

The bank's balance sheet total rose 14.7 per cent to 15.6m guilders.

**Kredietbank** of Brussels expects to maintain net profits for the current year at a similar level to last year, despite reports of losses on activities in Saudi Arabia. In the year ended March 31 1981, Kredietbank made a net profit of BelFr1.7m.

The **Pengkalen** board advise, as forecast in the letter to shareholders dated December 4 the company's dredge has now exhausted available mining land in Malaysia and is being placed on a care and maintenance basis. A small amount of mining income will continue to be derived from tribute operations.

**Southern Pacific Petroleum, Central Pacific Minerals** and **Esso Exploration and Production Australia** announce that a joint agreement over the Rundle Oil Shale Project has begun in Australia.

**Woodside Petroleum** announced in Melbourne that sales of north west shelf liquified natural gas to Japan will be delayed by one year until 1987.

Woodside said that the decision was due to a rapidly changing economic climate both in Australia and Japan.

Target date for first gas sales will now be about April, 1987. The delay follows a decision by the company to defer the building of a second production platform for the A$8,000m project.

## WALL STREET

New York, March 1 — technical factors caused the market to show a modest improvement despite the negative background news.

The Dow Jones industrial average started the session higher, moved to the down side by midday and then bounced back to close up about 4 points. Advances led declines by around 840 to 640 and volume swelled to some 53m shares from 43.84m on Friday.

Several analysts said the market is overdue for a technical

Weighing on the market was a $1,200m gain in the money supply (M1) last Friday, which analysts said clouded the outlook for interest rates, and a 0.6 per cent drop in the January leading economic indicators.

The drop marked the ninth consecutive monthly decline in the index, designed to predict trends in the economy.

Mr Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp said investors were also concerned by a leading economist's statement that chances of an economic recovery by spring are slim and President Reagan's warning that he is opposed to any changes in scheduled tax cuts.

| | Mar 1 | Feb 26 |
|---|---|---|
| Allied Chem | 33½ | 33½ |
| Allied Stores | 28⅛ | 28 |
| Allis Chalmers | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| Alcoa | 23¼ | 23½ |
| Amax Inc | 28⅞ | 28⅝ |
| Amerada Hess | 17½ | 17¼ |
| Am Airlines | 13¼ | 12⅞ |
| Am Brands | 38 | 37⅞ |
| Am Broadcast | 29½ | 29½ |
| Am Can | 26½ | 26¼ |
| Am Cyanamid | 28⅜ | 28⅜ |
| Am Elec Power | 16⅝ | 16¼ |
| Am Home | 35¼ | 36⅛ |
| Am Motors | 2¾ | 2⅞ |
| Am Nat Res | 34¼ | 33¾ |
| Am Standard | 25¼ | 25⅜ |
| Am Telephone | 54⅞ | 54⅝ |
| AMF Inc. | 19½ | 19⅝ |
| Armco Steel | 21½ | 21¼ |
| Asarco | 20¾ | 21¼ |
| Ashland Oil | 24¼ | 24½ |
| Atlantic Richfield | 36⅛ | 36¼ |
| Avco | 16¼ | 16 |
| Avon Products | 25¼ | 25½ |
| Bankers Tst NY | 35¼ | 34⅝ |
| Bank of America | 19 | 18¾ |
| Bank of NY | 44 | 43⅞ |
| Beatrice Foods | 18¼ | 18⅝ |
| Bendix | 54 | 53⅝ |
| Bethlehem Steel | 20⅛ | 20½ |
| Boeing | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| Boise Cascade | 26⅛ | 26⅜ |
| Borden | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| Borg Warner | 26 | 25⅜ |
| Bristol Myers | 55⅞ | 55¼ |
| BP | 30 | 29¼ |
| Burlington Ind | 19⅜ | 19 |
| Burlington Nthn | 46½ | 46¼ |
| Burroughs | 37½ | 36⅜ |
| Campbell Soup | 33½ | 32¾ |
| Canadian Pacific | 27½ | 27¼ |
| Caterpillar | 47⅞ | 47⅞ |
| Celanese | 53¼ | 53½ |
| Central Soya | 10⅛ | 10½ |
| Chase Manhat | 59¼ | 58⅜ |
| Chem Bank NY | 55⅜ | 55⅛ |
| Chrysler | 5¼ | 4¾ |
| Citicorp | 26¼ | 26⅞ |
| Cities Service | 29½ | 28 |
| Clark Equip | 24¼ | 24⅞ |
| Coca Cola | 30½ | 30¼ |
| Colgate | 18 | 17⅝ |
| CBS | 42½ | 43 |
| Columbia Gas | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| Combustion Eng | 30 | 30¼ |
| Comwlth Edison | 21 | 21¼ |
| Cons Edison | 34½ | 34¼ |
| Cons Foods | 33⅛ | 33¼ |
| Cons Power | 17¼ | 17½ |
| Continental Grp | 27⅞ | 27¼ |
| Control Data | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| Corning Glass | 44¼ | 44⅝ |
| CPC Intnl | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| Crane | 27 | 27¼ |
| Crocker Int | 29¼ | 29½ |
| Crown Zeller | 27 | 26¼ |
| Dart & Kraft | 50¼ | 50 |
| Deere | 32⅞ | 32¼ |
| Delta Air | 29⅛ | 29⅜ |
| Detroit Edison | 12 | 11⅞ |
| Disney | 52½ | 51⅞ |
| Dow Chemical | 21¼ | 21⅝ |
| Dresser Ind | 27¼ | 26 |
| Duke Power | 22½ | 22⅜ |
| Du Pont | 35⅜ | 35⅝ |
| Eastern Air | 6 | 5¾ |
| Eastman Kodak | 70½ | 69⅜ |
| Eaton Corp | 29½ | 28⅝ |
| El Paso Nat Gas | 25¼ | 25½ |
| Equitable Life | 9⅝ | 9½ |
| Esmark | 51¼ | 50 |
| Evans P. D. | 18 | 16 |
| Exxon Corp | 28⅝ | 29¼ |
| Fed Dept Stores | 41½ | 41 |
| Firestone | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Fst Chicago | 18⅛ | 19¼ |
| Fst Intrst Bncp | 31¼ | 31½ |

| | Mar 1 | Feb 26 |
|---|---|---|
| Fst Nat Boston | 41¼ | 41½ |
| Fst Penn Corp | 2¾ | 2⅞ |
| Ford | 20¼ | 19¼ |
| GAF Corp | 9½ | 9¼ |
| Gen Dynamics | 23⅛ | 23 |
| Gen Electric | 63⅜ | 63 |
| Gen Foods | 31½ | 31 |
| Gen Mills | 37⅞ | 37¼ |
| Gen Motors | 38¼ | 37 |
| Gen Pub Util NY | 5⅛ | 4½ |
| Gen Tel Elec | 28⅜ | 28⅜ |
| Gen Tire | 19¼ | 19½ |
| Genesco | 4½ | 5 |
| Georgia Pacific | 17½ | 17¼ |
| Getty Oil | 47½ | 47½ |
| Gillette | 32½ | 32¼ |
| Goodrich | 19½ | 19 |
| Goodyear | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| Gould Inc | 20⅞ | 20⅞ |
| Grace | 38½ | 39¼ |
| Gt Atltc & Pacific | 5⅛ | 4½ |
| Greyhound | 15½ | 14⅝ |
| Grumman Corp | 25 | 24½ |
| Gulf Oil | 30¼ | 30½ |
| Gulf & West | 16 | 15⅞ |
| Heinz H. J. | 31 | 30⅜ |
| Hercules | 19½ | 20¼ |
| Honeywell | 76¼ | 76⅜ |
| IC Inds | 32½ | 32½ |
| Ingersoll | 49⅜ | 50¼ |
| Inland Steel | 21½ | 21 |
| IBM | 62¼ | 61½ |
| Int Harvester | 6⅛ | 6½ |
| INCO | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| Int Paper | 35⅝ | 35⅞ |
| Int Tel Tel | 26½ | 27 |
| Irving Bank | 46½ | 46 |
| Jewel Co | 29 | 29¼ |
| Jim Walter | 18¼ | 17¼ |
| Johnson & John | 37½ | 37 |
| Kaiser Alumin | 14⅞ | 14¼ |
| Kerr McGee | 31½ | 31¼ |
| Kimberly Clark | 60¼ | 60⅜ |
| K Mart | 17⅜ | 17¼ |
| Kroger | 27⅜ | 27⅛ |
| L.T.V. Corp | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| Litton | 52¼ | 50¼ |
| Lockheed | 48⅞ | 49 |
| Lucky Stores | 13⅜ | 13¼ |
| Manuf Hanover | 32 | 31¼ |
| Manville Cp | 14 | 14 |
| Mapco | 33 | 32¼ |
| Marathon Oil | 71½ | 73¼ |
| Marine Midland | 24⅛ | 24⅜ |
| Martin Marietta | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| McDonnell | 32 | 32¼ |
| Mead | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| Merck | 77½ | 78⅜ |
| Minnesota Mng | 55½ | 54⅞ |
| Mobil Oil | 22⅞ | 22⅝ |
| Monsanto | 68¼ | 67½ |
| Morgan J. P. | 55⅛ | 55⅜ |
| Motorola | 54½ | 53⅞ |
| NCR Corp | 46¼ | 46 |
| NL Industries | 26⅛ | 26⅞ |
| Nabisco | 31½ | 31⅞ |
| Nat Distillers | 21½ | 21¼ |
| Nat Med Ent | 15⅛ | 15⅜ |
| Nat Steel | 23⅞ | 23⅜ |
| Norfolk West | 48⅜ | 48⅜ |
| NW Bancorp | 22¼ | 21½ |
| Norton Simon | 22⅛ | 21½ |
| Occidental Pet | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| Ogden | 25¼ | 25⅜ |
| Olin Corp | 19½ | 19⅝ |
| Owens-Illinois | 25¼ | 25⅜ |
| Pacific Gas Elec | 22½ | 22½ |
| Pan Am | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| Penney J. C. | 33¼ | 31½ |
| Pennzoil | 41 | 42½ |
| Pepsico | 33¼ | 34 |
| Pfizer | 55⅛ | 56½ |
| Phelps Dodge | 26¼ | 26½ |
| Philip Morris | 45⅜ | 45⅜ |
| Phillips Petrol | 31½ | 32¼ |
| Polaroid | 19¼ | 19⅜ |
| PPG Ind | 31 | 31½ |

| | Mar 1 | Feb 26 |
|---|---|---|
| Proctor Gamble | 84 | 83½ |
| Pub Ser El & Gas | 19⅛ | 19⅞ |
| Raytheon | 32½ | 31½ |
| RCA Corp | 17½ | 17¼ |
| Republic Steel | 22½ | 22⅜ |
| Reynolds Ind | 45⅛ | 45¼ |
| Reynolds Metal | 20 | 20¼ |
| Rockwell Int | 28½ | 28⅜ |
| Royal Dutch | 29 | 29 |
| Safeways | 29 | 28½ |
| St Regis Paper | 27⅛ | 27⅜ |
| Santa Fe Ind | 16 | 15¼ |
| SCM | 20¼ | 20⅜ |
| Schlumberger | 46⅝ | 47½ |
| Scott Paper | 18¼ | 18⅛ |
| Seagram | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| Sears Roebuck | 17½ | 18⅛ |
| Shell Oil | 32⅞ | 33⅛ |
| Shell Trans | 24 | 23 |
| Signal Co | 24 | 23⅜ |
| Singer | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| Sony | 13 | 13½ |
| Sth Cal Edison | 30⅜ | 30¼ |
| Southern Pacific | 32½ | 33⅞ |
| Southern Rly | 89¼ | 88¼ |
| Sperry Corp | 30⅛ | 29½ |
| Std Oil Califnia | 31½ | 31⅞ |
| Std Oil Indiana | 37⅞ | 38⅛ |
| Std Oil Ohio | 33 | 33½ |
| Sterling Drug | 24½ | 24⅜ |
| Stevens J. P. | 15¼ | 15⅜ |
| Sun Comp | 35 | 35½ |
| Teledyne | 131¼ | 129⅛ |
| Tenneco | 27¼ | 27⅜ |
| Texaco | 30⅜ | 30⅜ |
| Texas East Corp | 42⅛ | 43⅜ |
| Texas Inst | 84⅜ | 83⅜ |
| Texas Utilities | 20⅛ | 20⅝ |
| Textron | 22⅞ | 22¼ |
| TWA | 19⅜ | 19⅜ |
| Travelers Corp | 48 | 48 |
| TRW Inc | 47¼ | 46⅞ |
| UAL Inc | 17½ | 17¼ |
| Union Carbide | 44⅞ | 44½ |
| Union Oil Calif | 29⅛ | 29¼ |
| Un Pacific Corp | 37¼ | 37⅝ |
| Uniroyal | 7 | 6¾ |
| United Brands | 9½ | 9⅜ |
| US Industries | 8⅝ | 8⅞ |
| US Steel | 24½ | 24½ |
| Utd Technol | 35½ | 35⅞ |
| Wachovia | 23¼ | 22½ |
| Warner Lambert | 23 | 23⅛ |
| Wells Fargo | 25 | 25⅜ |
| Westinghse Elec | 23⅛ | 22⅞ |
| Weyerhauser | 27¼ | 26¼ |
| Whirlpool | 24⅛ | 24½ |
| Woolworth | 17 | 16⅞ |
| Xerox Corp | 37⅛ | 37⅞ |
| Zenith | 13 | 13¼ |

**Canadian Prices**

| | Mar 1 | Feb 26 |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi | 19¼ | 19 |
| Alcan Alumin | 24⅞ | 24½ |
| Algoma Steel | 37⅝ | 36¼ |
| Bell Telephone | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| Cominco | 49⅜ | 50 |
| Cons Bathurst | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Gulf Oil | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| Hawker/Sid Can | 12 | 12 |
| Hudson Bay Mnr | 20 | 20 |
| Hudson Bay Oil | 48½ | 48½ |
| Imasco | 42⅜ | 42⅜ |
| Imperial Oil | 21⅞ | 21⅞ |
| Int Pipe | 15 | 15 |
| Mass-Fergsn | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| Royal Trust | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| Seagram | 64½ | 63⅜ |
| Steel Co | 26⅜ | 26½ |
| Thomson N 'A' | 23⅜ | 23⅜ |
| Walker Hiram | 15⅛ | 15 |
| WCT | 13⅛ | 13½ |

•Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

## COMMODITIES

**COPPER:** Higher grade closed steadier. Afternoon.—Higher grade cash, £852-852.50; three months, £881.50-882.00; Sales: 10,135 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £849-851.00; three months, £877-879; Sales: nil tonnes. Morning.—Higher grade cash, £845.50-846; three months, £875-£875.50. Settlement, £846.00. Sales: 16,025 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £845-845.50; three months, £871-872. Settlement, £845.50. Sales 2,100 tonnes.

**TIN:** Standard tin, for cash, £7030-7040 a tonne; three months £7230-7340. Sales, 730 tonnes. High grade, cash £7030-7040, three months £7230-7240; three months £7145-7150. Settlement, £7040. Sales, 1,975 tonnes. High grade, cash £7030-7040; three months, £7145-7150. Settlement, £7040. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $29.60 a picul.

**LEAD:** closed steadier. Afternoon.—Cash £321.50-322.50 per tonne; three months £333-333.00. Sales, 4725 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £320.50-321.50; three months £331.50-332. Settlement £321.50. Sales, 5,325 tonnes.

**ZINC** was steady, but quiet. — Afternoon. — Cash £426.50-427.50 per tonne; three months £434-434.50. Sales, 1,650 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £425.50-426. three months £433-434.00. Settlement, £426.00. Sales, 4,350 tonnes.

**PLATINUM** was at £187.70 (342.00) a troy ounce.

**SILVER** was steady, but quiet. — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot, 425.20p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 774.10); three months, 439.40p (803.70c); six months, 454.10p (832.10c); one year, 484.30p (892.30c). London Metal Exchange.— Afternoon. — Cash, 429-430p; three months, 444-444.5p. Sales, 40 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash, 425-426p; three months, 439.5-440p. Settlement, 426.0p. Sales, 63 lots.

**ALUMINIUM** was quiet. — Afternoon. — Cash, £581.50-582.50 per tonne; three months £604.50-605. Sales, 875 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £580-581.00; three months £603-603.50. Settlement, £581.00. Sales, 3,075 tonnes.

**NICKEL** was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash £3150-3160 per tonne; three months £3170-£3180. Sales, 752 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £3140-3145; three months £3165-3170. Settlement, £3145. Sales, 384 tonnes.

**RUBBER** (pence per kilo): — Apl 46.00-46.80; May 46.00-46.40; Apl/Jne 47.20-47.30; Jly/Sep 50.50-50.70; Oct/Dec 53.40-53.60; Jan/Mch 56.30-56.50; Apl/Jne 59.20-59.30; Jly/Sep 62.10-62.60; Oct/Dec 65.00-65.10. Sales: 198 lots at 15 tonnes (includes six kerbs).

**COFFEE.** — **ROBUSTAS** (£ per tonne): Mar 1388-1386; May 1287-1286; Jly 1244-1243; Sep 1225-1224; Nov 1207-1204; Jan 1205-1195; Mar 1195-1185. Sales: 2,716 lots.

**COCOA** (£ per metric ton). — Mch 1176-1178; May 1141-1142; Jly 1160-1161; Sep 1174-1175; Dec 1193-1195; Mch 1209-1218; May 1218-1235. Sales: 1,547 lots. ICCO prices: daily (Feb. 26). 94.06 c; indicator price (March 1). 5-day average, 94.30 c. (US cents per lb.).

**SUGAR.** — The London daily price of "raws" was £1.00 lower at £166; the "whites" price was £3.00 lower at £175. Futures (£ perm tonne): May 167.90-167.95; Aug 170.60-170.75; Oct 174.10-174.20; Jan 174.75-175.75; Mch 179.50-180.00; May 181.75-183.00; Aug 185.75-187.00. Sales: 3,263 lots. ISA prices (Feb. 26): daily, 12.60 c; 15-day average, 13.02 c.

**SOYABEAN MEAL** (£ per tonne): — Apl 131.60-132.00; Jne 129.40-129.60; Aug 129.20-129.40; Oct 130.20-130.50; Dec 132.50-133.50; Feb 133.00-135.00; Apl 133.00-136.50. Sales: 89 lots.

**WOOL.**—NZ Crossbreds, No 2 contract (cents per kilo): March, 410-408; May, 410-416; Aug, 433-435; Oct, 430-432; Dec, 436-438; Jan, 438-439; March, 445-447; May, 450-452; Aug, 460-462.

**GRAIN** (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, No 1 13½, unquoted. US hard winter 13½ per cent; March, £116.75 quoted transhipment east coast. EEC, unquoted. English feed fob: March, £114.50 east coast seller.

**MAIZE.**—French: Second half, March, £135.00 trans-shipment east coast seller. S Africa white unquoted. S Africa yellow April, £80.50 quoted.

**BARLEY.**—English feed fob April/June, £114.00 east coast seller. All cif UK unless stated.

**London Grain Futures Market** (Gafta) EEC origin.—**BARLEY.** March, £106.75; May, £110.85; Sept, £102.30; Nov, £106.10; Jan, £109.30. Sales: 61 lots.

**WHEAT:** March, £110.70; May, £114.80; July, £118.60; Sept, £106.70; Nov, £110.30; Jan, £114.20. Sales: 85 lots.

**Home-Grown Cereals Authority.** — Location ex-farm spot prices.

| | Other Milling WHEAT | Feed WHEAT | Feed BARLEY |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern | £112.80 | £109.40 | £106.50 |
| E Mids | — | £109.90 | £106.50 |
| N East | — | £112.00 | £107.30 |
| Scotland | — | £112.10 | £106.50 |

**MEAT COMMISSION:** Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 1: GB: Cattle, 102.41p per kg lw (+0.45). UK: Sheep, 204.68p per kg est dcw (+1.55). GB: Pigs, 78.47p per kg lw (−0.52).

**England and Wales:** Cattle nos up 12.0 per cent, ave price, 102.54p (+0.35). Sheep nos down 10.8 per cent, ave price, 207.35p (+1.87). Pig nos up 10.8 per cent, ave price, 78.50p (−0.49).

**Scotland:** Cattle nos down 11.0 per cent, ave price, 101.84p (+0.67). Sheep nos down 18.6 per cent, ave price, 197.26p (−0.71). Pig nos up 35.2 per cent, ave price, 76.15p (−2.75).

**INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE** ($US per tonne).—Mar 267.25-67.50; Apr 254.00-54.75; May 249.50-49.75; Jun 250.75-51.00; Jly 252.00-53.50; Aug 253.00-55.00; Sep 254.00-56.00; Oct 260.00-62.00; Nov 260.00-68.00. Sales: 1,859 lots of 100 tonnes each.

**POTATOES** (Gafta.)—April, £147.20; Nov., £67.50; Feb., £77.50. Sales: 897 lots of 40 tonnes each.

**IMPROVED DEMAND AT LONDON TEA AUCTION:**—Traders reported improved demand for the 34,630 package on offer. Assams often shed one to three pence a kilo, but selected dusts and brokens were firm to dearer.

Brighter East Africans were firm; with plainer sorts irregular and sometimes easier, while selected dusts were dearer and Central Africans fully firm.

Mediums and brighter Ceylon BOPS losing one to two pence per kilo in less demand. Highest price paid was 132p for Kenya Pekoe Fanning.—Reuter.

# SPORT

FOOTBALL

## League Cup with £2.5m worth of cream on top

By Norman Fox

A £2.5m sponsorship deal to support the League Cup could be followed by the Football League itself being sponsored. Graham Kelly, the League's secretary said yesterday that finding another sponsor for the whole club season was a "priority".

The League Cup will be sponsored for the next four seasons by the National Dairy Council, the name of the competition will be changed to "The Milk Cup" and a new trophy designed. Yesterday's announcement was timed to ensure that the sponsors could take advantage of this season's attractive final between Liverpool and Tottenham Hotspur on Saturday week.

Sponsorship of the League itself is a much bigger proposition and Mr Kelly admitted: "We are a long way away from agreeing any deal but it is our priority now". The League employ a promotions company who will continue a search for new sponsors and work on all forms of marketing on their behalf.

Should a sponsor come forward to support the financially unsound League competition, he will be expected to contribute an estimated £1m a season. A spokesman for the National Dairy Council said: "That means they must find someone bigger than us to take that on, but I don't know where they will find anyone at the moment."

An exact figure for the deal with the Dairy Council was not revealed at yesterday's announcement but Mr Kelly believed it was "the biggest sponsorship deal ever negotiated in the history of British sport". How the money will be used was also kept secret, although probably because the whole deal had been rushed through in 10 days of negotiations and no meetings have been held to discuss plans.

Mr Kelly would like to see £25,000 a year spent on helping young footballers learn new trades, but, controversially, the largest proportion of the new income will probably go towards the financing of a £5m advertising campaign, suggested at the League chairmen's seminar, and to the "Milk Cup" successful clubs.

This is the first time football on a national scale has been sponsored and the League have avoided opposition by ensuring that the sponsor concerned markets a "healthy" product. The League refused to consider alcohol or tobacco companies.

Although there are still problems over players being seen on television wearing advertising slogans, the sponsorship of a competition avoids the present situation, especially if the name of the event is changed to satisfy the sponsor.

Mr Kelly said: "The sponsorship of the League Cup shows we can interest industry in our product, and we will also benefit from all the advertising and promotions they do over and above the money they are giving us".

Should the new trophy be finished in time, the winners on Saturday week will receive two trophies, the existing cup, which has been used since the competition began in 1960-61, and the new Milk Cup. The sponsors could hardly ask for a potentially better first final with Tottenham and Liverpool promising to upstage this season's FA Cup from which many of the most attractive teams have been eliminated.

A land flowing with milk and money ... and bread and water

## Noose tightens round Halifax

By Norman Fox

Halifax Town, a fourth division club said by their chairman to be "hopelessly insolvent", have been put up for sale and will close down at the end of the month unless someone takes over financial responsibility.

Sam Rorke, the chairman, yesterday called a meeting of the 17 professional players to tell them they were all being placed on the transfer list. Later he said Halifax had liabilities of over £250,000 and were losing £3,000 a week. He promised to pay the £4,000 a week wage bill and other expenses until the end of March.

In January there was a crisis meeting in the town's Civic Theatre attended by 1,600 people. An appeal was launched and Mr Rorke said he would resign at the end of February unless £100,000 was raised. Yesterday he said only £14,000 had been received with another £16,000 promised. That money had been paid into a special account and would not be used to pay debts.

With crowds of only 2,000 attending Halifax's home games, the prospects for the club are poor. Mr Rorke said he could see no way in which he and the rest of the board could continue to cover such heavy losses. The team are near the bottom of the fourth division and, ironically, tonight play their next game away to Hull City who are in the hands of a receiver.

Mr Rorke said it seemed that a prospective purchaser had little to buy because the public had shown no interest and there appeared to be no future for professional football in the town. Halifax were founder members of the third division north in 1921.

Scarborough, a non-League club who made one attempt to take over Halifax 15 months ago, are unlikely to try again. Their chairman, Don Robinson, said last night: "Halifax only had debts of about £70,000 to £80,000 then, but today they put that figure at over £250,000. That makes an entirely different ball game."

Plymouth held a board meeting yesterday to make further efforts to improve their finances. The chairman, Bob Daniel, said: "We are losing £5,000 a week and the £250,000 injected by new directors in October will have disappeared by June. The party is over as far as this club is concerned but we are not going to the wall." Drastic cuts on the managerial side are planned, through the manager himself, Bobby Moncur, is safe and the professional playing staff will be reduced. Another plan is to help form a midweek reserve league for the west of England clubs.

Football's financial problems have even extended to a firm of printers in Newton Abbot. Duplex Lido, who print 26 of the League's 92 club programmes, have called in a receiver. The company say programme sales are down by nearly 40 per cent.

Derby County's vice-chairman, Rex Stone, yesterday resigned because of ill-health but guaranteed to give the same financial support to the club's share issue as the remaining directors. Shares of about £40,000 have been sold but with the target £600,000 it has been decided to extend the issue to March 16.

John Newman, who has been acting manager at Derby since Colin Addison was dismissed, has been offered the job as manager.

## French victory inspires forwards

There was no shortage of goals when France's World Cup players returned to league duty at the weekend after their historic 2-0 victory over Italy.

The ten league fixtures produced 23 goals and one surprise. St Etienne were knocked off the top of the first division after being held to a 1—1 draw at home by unfancied Lille.

Their place at the top of the league was taken by Bordeaux whose international quartet of Tresor, Tigana, Giresse and Lacombe combined to produce a 2-1 victory at Tours.

St Etienne looked to be safely on their way to victory when the French skipper Michel Platini scored from close range only for Muslin to slam in a late shot from 25 yards.

Bordeaux were trailing inside half-an-hour at Tours. The home winger, Devillechabrolle (the longest name in French league football) crossed to Onnis who volleyed past Pantelic.

The visitors, playing superbly, slowly got on top, however, and equalized just before half-time with a tremendous drive by Tigana. Giresse headed the winner from a corner.

Monaco stayed in third place thanks to a 3-1 home win against Valenciennes and Sochaux kept in touch with the leaders with a 2-1 victory over Nantes.

At the other end of the table there was no change in the fortunes of Nice who went down 1-0 in Metz while Montpellier lost by the same score at Bastia.

There was no change at the top of the Spanish, Italian and West German leagues. In Spain Barcelona's 2—0 win in Seville kept them four points clear of their closest rivals Real Sociedad, who thrashed Valladolid 4—0. Real Madrid drew 1—1 with Bilbao to drop from second to third.

Juventus and Fiorentina stayed top of the Italian first division. Fiorentina looked far from impressive in a dour goalless first half at Avellino but scored after an hour through Bertoni after a solo run. Fiorentina added a second when a Bertoni shot was only half-cleared to Massaro who made no mistake. Juary pulled one back in the dying minutes.

The match between lowly Cagliari and Juventus was equally lacking in thrills, Tardelli's first half goal being enough for the league leaders.

Bayern Munich stayed top of the West German first division with a 3—1 victory over Eintracht Brunswick. They have 32 points, two more than Borussia Mönchengladbach who lost 1—0 at home to Borussia Dortmund.

Hamburg, who have scored more goals than any other side in the league (61), kept up their challenge to the leaders with a 2—0 home win against Eintracht Frankfurt, Tottenham Hotspur's opponents in the European Cup Winners Cup tomorrow. The day's main surprise was the 1—0 defeat of Cologne by bottom-of-the-table Duisburg.

### European league results

AUSTRIAN: Rapid 0, Austria Wein 2; Admira Wacker 0, Austria Salzburg 0; Gak 2, Lask 0; Voest Linz 1, Sturm Graz 0; SWW Innsbruck 1, Wiener Sportclub 1.
BELGIAN: Cup: Quarter-final first leg: Waterschei 3, Lierse 1; Beveren 1, Lokeren 0; Tongres 0, Antwerp 2; Eisden 1, Waregem 2.
BULGARIAN: Caka 5, Belasitsa 0; Marek 2, Lokomotiv Sofia 2; Etur 1, Chernomorets 1; Slavia 2, Haskovo 1; Beroe 1, Botev 0; Spartak 1, Levski Spartak 0; Sliven 1, Akademik Sofia 1.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Dukla Praha 1, [illegible] Senkopah 0.
FRENCH: Monaco 3, Valenciennes 1; Paris SG 2, Auxerre 1; Lens 4, Brest 0; Bastia 1, Montpellier 0; Tours 1, Bordeaux 2; Laval 3, Lyon 1.
GREEK: Prok 5, Rhodes 0; Apollon 1, Olympiacos 1; Ioannina 0, OFI Crete 0; Ethnikos 1, Panathinaikos 1; Iraklis 0, Aris 0; Kavala 1, Larissa 0; Kastoria 2, Paneraikos 2; Corinthos 3, Doxa Drama 1; Panionios 1, AEK 2.
HUNGARIAN: Pecs 2, Debrecen 0; Szeged 2, Nyiregyhaza 1; BP Honved 0, Bekescsaba 0; Zalaegerszeg 1, Raba Eto 0; OZD 2, Csepel 3; Volan 3, Ferencvaros 4; Haladas 1, Videoton 1; Vasas 0, Ujpesti Dozsa 2; Tatabanya 3, Diosgyor 3.
ITALIAN: Ascoli 2, Catanzaro 1; Avellino 1, Fiorentina 2; Cagliari 0, Juventus 1; Cesena 1, Inter Milan 3; Como 0, Napoli 4; AC Milan 2, Bologna 1; Roma 1, Genoa 0; Torino 1, Udinese 0.
ROMANIAN: Bucharest Steaua 0, RM Vilcea Chimia 0; Constanta FC 3, Bacau SC 2; Timisoara Politechnica 1, Petrosani Jiul 1; Olt FC 3, Studentesc 1; Hunedoara Corvinul 3, Arad Ut 1; Brasov FCM 3, Tirgoviste CS 0; Vulcan Progesul 0, Pitesti Arges 0; Bucharest Dinamo 3, Napoco [illegible]
[illegible] kusen 2, Karlsruher SC 1; MSV Duisburg 1, FC Cologne 0.
YUGOSLAV: Sarajevo 1, Olimpija Ljubljana 0; Red Star Belgrade 0, Velez Mostar 0; Radnicki Nis 1, Partizan Belgrade 0; Hajduk Split 1, Dynamo Zagreb 3; Zagreb 2, Osijek 1; OFK Beograd 1, Buducnost Titograd 3; Vojvodina Novi Sad 1, Rijeka 1; Teteks Tetovo 0, Vardar Skopje 0; Sloboda Tuzla 0, Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 3.

CALCUTTA: Nehru Gold Cup. semi-final round: China 1, South Korea 1.

CRICKET

## S. Africa: golden hands across the great divide

## Britain and US top the blacklist

By Simon Scott Plummer

The British and Americans have the most sporting contacts with South Africa, according to a United Nations blacklist published yesterday.

In its latest register of such contacts the UN Special Committee against Apartheid says that in the nine months up to December 31 last year 115 individuals and two teams from Britain took part in sporting events in South Africa.

They included the cricketers Mike Hendrick, Robin Jackman, Wayne Larkins, Geoff Miller, Chris Old and Peter Willey, the tennis players Buster Mottram and Virginia Wade, and the athlete Lynn Davies.

The report, which was issued simultaneously in London and New York, lists 81 individuals—including the tennis player Vitas Gerulaitis—and one team from the United States.

The British and Americans account for more than half the names on the register. The report accuses the Governments of both countries of failing to take sufficient action to prevent sporting exchanges with South Africa.

Britain has formally opposed such exchanges but has not taken "every practicable step to do so, as called for by the Gleneagles Agreement between Commonwealth countries in 1977", the report says. It adds that the United States "has taken no action at all" to discourage sporting contacts with South Africa.

At a press conference in London to launch the report, Mr Sam Ramsamy, chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), said that the number of sportsmen from a particular country going to South Africa reflected the attitude of the Government of that country towards such contacts.

However, he was encouraged that Mr Neil Macfarlane, the British Minister for Sport, had been "coming out more strongly and forthrightly" against sporting trips to South Africa by Britons. If this continued, their number would fall.

Mr Ramsamy said South Africa was using tennis, golf, cricket and rugby in particular "to form a very large battering ram to break out of isolation". The South Africans "were provoking problems in relation to Australia" in the hope that African countries would withdraw from the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane in October, he said.

Asked about the UN report's strictures against the British Government, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain was taking every practical step to discourage sporting contacts with South Africa. In the last analysis, however, the Government would not wish to infringe human rights by resorting to impounding passports and preventing people from leaving the country. That would smack of totalitarianism.

In New York there was mixed reaction to the blacklist: it was applauded by countries whose sports figures were not on the list, while those countries named looked upon the venture with various degrees of dissatisfaction.

## TCCB must not desert Test men

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Listening yesterday to the hysterical reactions of people who should know better, to the arrival in South Africa of a team of England Test cricketers, I was reminded of what was said to me in Soweto in September 1975, by two eminent Sowetans, one a town councillor, the other an executive of the local cricketing authority.

I had met them two days earlier, watching a double-wicket tournament at the Wanderers Ground in Johannesburg. We had lunched together, blacks and whites at the same table, in the inner sanctum where not long before no white man would ever have taken salt with a black one. "Come and visit us in the township" they had said. "And let's get to know each other better."

So I went, and while I was there they told me how disappointed they were that the MCC tour to South Africa (the last such (our ever scheduled) had just been cancelled. "In four months they could have done more for us and our cricket", they said, "than we shall be able to do for ourselves in 10 years." Now, for playing in South Africa, Gooch and Emburey and the other England cricketers currently in Johannesburg are being branded as pariahs.

To read yesterday's papers you would think that Gooch and Emburey, though doing nothing that as citizens of a free country they are not perfectly entitled to do, have disqualified themselves for good and all from playing for England again. For myself I sincerely hope, as those two Sowetans would, that they will be in Australia later this year, warmly welcomed as members of the England side.

In 1970, when Basil d'Oliveira was declared persona non grata by the South Africa Government, MCC said that England would not go there again until cricket in South Africa "was played and organized on a multi-racial basis." Fair enough. Threatened with permanent isolation, the South African Cricket Association, as their governing body then was, set about doing all it reasonably could to pull the barriers down. By 1979 they had achieved enough for a fact-finding commission visiting South Africa under the auspices of the International Cricket Conference, to recommend that a strong multi-racial team be sent there at the first opportunity.

And what have the ICC done? Nothing. And what have the Test and County Cricket Board done to encourage the South Africans to think that one day their efforts at emancipation will be rewarded? Nothing.

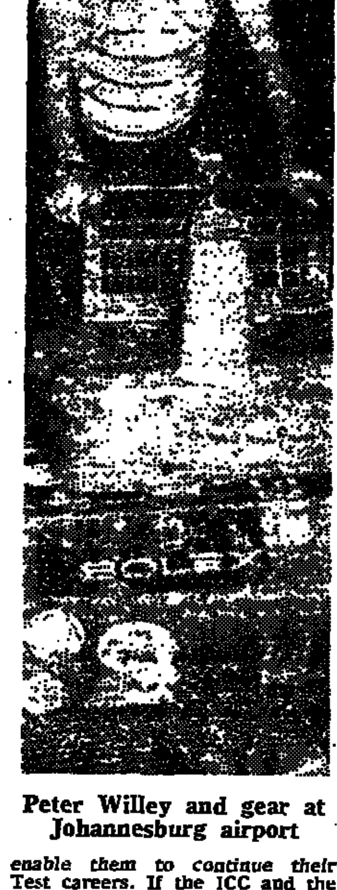
Although the all-white SACA of 1970 has long since become the non-racial South African Cricket Union (their first and late president, Rashid Varachia, was an Indian) they are given only the shortest shrift when they come to England. That they would eventually tire of this and use their great wealth to launch some sort of shadow series of their own was inevitable. This time next year a side of Australian Test cricketers could well be making up a triangular tournament.

What I had hoped for from the TCCB was not to hear that Gooch and Emburey had put themselves out of court, but that every possible way would be sought to enable them to continue their Test careers. If the ICC and the TCCB had done their stuff by sending to South Africa, on their own terms, sides to monitor the situation there, this need never have happened.

The secrecy of the latest operation smacked too much of Packerism to be attractive; and such was the nature of Boycott's performance in India that to have him as captain in South Africa seems meretricious. Yet Gooch and Emburey are cricketers of high principle: I know them well enough to believe that they think what they are doing is aimed, if only partly, at helping all the cricketers of South Africa.

As for the chances of this summer's tours of England by India and Pakistan surviving, that must not depend upon the TCCB agreeing to ostracize Gooch and the rest of them. Having done their best to stop them from going to South Africa, the TCCB, as the guardians of English cricketers, should work now to save their England places.

As indeed should the ICC, who came to a unanimous agreement at their last meeting that no one member country should dictate to the selectors of another. If the governments of India and Pakistan intervene, that is a different matter. If not, just wait for the outcry and the call for legal action if Gooch, having started the 1982 season in a blaze of glory, is omitted from the England side.



Peter Willey and gear at Johannesburg airport

## Players may gain little from gamble

By John Witherow

While the decision to play in South Africa for some of the older cricketers nearing the end of their careers can be seen as financially sound, it is rather more of a gamble for players such as Graham Gooch and John Emburey.

Gooch, aged 28, may well have earned in the region of £40,000 last year with two tours for England at £5,000 each, in addition to his Essex contract of about the same and various perks in the forms of bonuses, a car and free equipment.

But although he is due to make about £40,000 for the tour in South Africa, he may well find his earnings savagely cut if he is not selected to play for England. Not only will he lose Test appearance fees and prize money, but his chances of endorsing products would also be correspondingly slimmer.

When the matches were being discussed with the players during the Indian tour in December, it was suggested that if any were "victimized" they would be asked back to South Africa for the next two seasons for similar matches with handsome financial awards. That, however, would presumably depend on the success of the forthcoming matches.

A question mark must also hang over some players' county benefit matches, to which they are entitled after 10 years. For the larger counties that could mean anything up to £100,000 tax free for a former England cricketer, but it remains to be seen if the present furore will lead to wider repercussions and a loss of popularity for the individuals involved.

Some of the players perhaps believe that when the fuss has died down the decision to play in South Africa, all will be quietly forgotten.

But the doubts over the financing and the repercussions of the visit was apparently enough to deter such players as Ian Botham, Mike Gatting, David Gower, Bob Willis and Graham Dilley from accepting the offer.

It is understood that those who went felt that their chances of earning large sums from cricket were diminishing. Some also feel the international game is in jeopardy following the incidents during the West Indian and Indian tours because of sporting contacts of some players with South Africa.

For others the large financial inducement, with the possibility of more to come, outweighed the consequences and the financial penalties of not being selected for England again.

● The chairman of the New Zealand Cricket Council R. A. Vance yesterday expressed dismay at the private tour of South Africa by the group of England international players.

ROUND-UP

FOOTBALL

## Smith's place in sun

Jim Smith was last night handed the double task of taking Oxford United into the second division and putting the club on a sound financial footing. "We are not going to end up like Halifax", Robert Maxwell, Oxford's millionaire chairman, promised. He coupled the appointment with the announcement that he was no longer planning to sue the former manager, Ian Greaves, for breach of contract. Mr Greaves walked out on Oxford a montha ago. It is a fortnight since Mr Smith was sacked by Birmingham.

"We have kept on winning since Ian Greaves left and now we have replaced him with a better man. That makes it rather difficult to claim damages", Mr Maxwell, owner of the Oxford-based Pergamon Press, said.

Mr Smith was sunning himself in Majorca when he learnt that he had been given the job ahead of the acting manager, Roy Barry, and Ken Furphy. He said: "Oxford are a sensible, positive club and I'm delighted to be working for Maxwell. I cannot wait to start and keep the club on the right economic lines. I aim to combine a correct business manner with my main job of providing entertaining football."

Mr Smith has signed a two-year contract and Mr Maxwell has given him the same target as Mr Greaves was aiming for—a place in the second division

The club are fifth in the third division, six points behind the leaders, but Mr Smith will probably have to make do with the players on the staff.

● Denis Howell, the former Sports Minister accompanied Aston Villa, the league champions when they flew to Russia yesterday for the first leg of the European Cup quarter-final against Dynamo Kiev. Villa took their own food to minimise the risk of stomach upsets.

□ Ricky Villa has lost his fight to figure in Tottenham Hotspurs' European Cup Winners' Cup quarter-final against Eintracht Frankfurt, and the chances are the Argentinian will also not be available for Saturday's FA cup sixth round trip to Chelsea. Villa has a hamstring injury.

TENNIS

## Jaeger's first win over Evert

Oakland, California, March 1.—Andrea Jaeger recorded her first victory over Chris Evert Lloyd 7—6, 6—4 yesterday and won the $150,000 Avon Championship of California for the second year running.

Jaeger, aged 16, resembled Lloyd with her two-fisted backhand, high lobs, deft drop shots and powerful baseline strokes. But Jaeger added to that a desire that Lloyd appeared to lack.

It was the first tournament for Lloyd, who is 27 years old, in two months. Jaeger took advantage of that layoff to run her around the court and win the $30,000

Jaeger is off to a strong start this year, reaching the finals of three of the four tournaments she has entered and winning the Avon tournament in Detroit.

CRICKET

## Rain ruins hopes of Test result

Wellington, New Zealand, March 1.—The fourth day of the first Test between Australia and New Zealand at the Basin Reserve here was again abandoned without a ball being bowled, Peter McFarline writes.

The Test, with only one day to run, has now no hope of being decided. Heavy rain this morning caused the umpires to abandon play. So far only four hours and 49 minutes of play have been possible.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA 423 for eight dec (J Crower 126, D Hookes 63, P Sleep 53, I Callen 4-98) and 161 for one. (W Phillips 84 not out, R Darling 47)

VICTORIA 297 (J Weiner 116, I Scholes 64, D Sincock 4-85) and 286 (J Scholes 71, P Davies 57, J Weiner 42, P Sleep 343,

## TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

FIRST DIVISION: Brighton v Leeds United (7.45); West Ham United v Ipswich Town.

SECOND DIVISION: Grimsby Town v Bolton Wanderers; Leicester City v Newcastle United (7.45); Luton Town v Cambridge United (7.45); Sheffield Wednesday v Shrewsbury Town.

THIRD DIVISION: Huddersfield Town v Lincoln City; Walsall v Burnley.

FOURTH DIVISION: Hull City v Halifax Town; Northampton Town v Rochdale; Tranmere Rovers v Colchester United.

WELSH CUP: Fifth round replay: Colwyn Bay v Swansea City (at Swansea).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland: Corby v Wellingborough; Gloucester v Enderby; Witney v Stourbridge. South: Ashford v Dorchester; Hastings v Hillingdon; Tonbridge v Basingstoke; Waterlooville v Dover (7.15); Wealdstone v Welling.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Newcastle v Blackpool; Sheffield United v Coventry.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham v QP Rangers (7.0); Bristol R v Oxford; Ipswich v Leicester; Orient v Watford (2.0); Plymouth v West Ham.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Arnold v Spalding; Sutton Town v Brigg

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: FA TROPHY: Fourth round draw: Altrincham v Bishop's Stortford; Northwich Victoria v Sutton United or Worcester City; Kidderminster Harriers v Wycombe Wanderers; Enfield v Scarborough or Slough. Ties to be played March 20.

Billericay v Barking; Dulwich Hamlet v Leytonstone and Ilford; Hayes v Bishop's Stortford; Leatherhead v Staines; First division: Farnborough v Lewes; St Albans v Wembley. Second division: Egham v Barton; Epping v Cheshunt; Southall v Camberley. Cup. Fourth round: Carshalton v Wycombe.

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: Semi-final: Slough v Hungerford.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead v Grays; Harefield v Chertsey; Hoddesdon v Chalfont St Peter; Leyton-Wingate v Haringey Borough; Redhill v Uxbridge; Whyteleafe v Fleet; Woodford v Edgware.

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: Third round replay: Hastings v Bognor Regis. Third Round second replay: Worthing v Eastbourne.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: FA XI v Universities Athletic Union (at Altrincham); RAF v Arsenal XI at RAF Uxbridge (2.15).

FA TROPHY: Third round replay: Slough v Scarborough.

RUGBY UNION: Club matches: Hillhead v West of Scotland (7.0); Neath v Maesteg (7.0); Pontypridd v Swansea (7.0).

BADMINTON: Inter-Service championships (at RAF Brize Norton); England v Japan (at Aston Villa FC).

BOXING: Barrett and Duff promotion (at Royal Albert Hall).

RACE WALKING: RAF 20km championships (at RAF North Luffenham).

## FOR THE RECORD

### BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Boston Celtics 106, Milwaukee Bucks 102; Golden State Warriors 105, Atlanta Hawks 77; Washington Bullets 113, New York Knicks 109; Chicago Bulls 118, San Antonio Spurs 104; New Jersey Nets 110, San Diego Clippers 96; Los Angeles Lakers 102, Cleveland Cavaliers 101; Phoenix Suns 103, Seattle Supersonics 98; Indiana Pacers 112, Detroit Pistons 101.

### KARATE

CRYSTAL PALACE: European junior championships: Men: Individual: 60kg: 1, Vagrynen (Finland); 2, Gomez (Spain); equal 3, De Viana (GB), and Flavian (France). 60-65kg: 1, Abbad (Spain); 2, Piispa (Finland); equal 3, Sanz (Spain) and Morgan (GB). 65-70kg: 1, Stelling (Netherlands); 2, Kaunismambel (Finland); equal 3, Panathiel (Spain) and Rodrgyuez (Spain). 75kg: 1, Moreau (France). 2, Merino (Spain); equal 3, Pinnard (Spain) and Minambres (Spain). Over 75kg: 1, C Guazzaroni (Italy); 2, Robb (GB); equal 3, G Guazzaroni (Italy) and Byrd (GB). Team: 1, Spain; 2, Netherlands; equal 3, Switzerland and Britain. Women. 55kg: 1, Fillios (France); 2, Berger (France); equal 3, Garces (Spain) and Hooper (GB). 55-60kg: 1, Morris (GB); 2, Donovan (GB); equal 3, Ameele (Belgium) and Oldenberg (Switzerland). Over 60kg: 1, Joffroy (France); 3, Neilsen (Denmark); equal 3, Macquet (France) and Bryan (GB).

### SPEED SKATING

INNSBRUCK: World junior championships: Men: 1,500 metres: 1, I Shelsovsky (USSR), 2min 00.94sec. 5,000m: 1, G Karlstad (Norway), 7:18.80. Overall: 1, Karlstad, 167.996 pts. Women 1,000m: 1, A Stahnke (EG), 1.25.12. 3,000m: 1, Y van Gennip (Netherlands), 4:43.15. Overall: 1, Stahnke 176.967 pts.

### GOLF

TUCSON: Arizona Coffer Classic women's tournament, leading totals: 281, A Okamoto (Japan), 70, 72, 70, 69; S Little (SA), 73, 70, 72, 66 (Miss Okamoto won sudden death playoff); 284, A Alcott, 71, 70, 70, 73; 285, L Adams, 73, 72, 70, 71; P Rizzo, 71, 65, 73 76; 286, J Joyce, 74, 74, 67, 71; B Pearson, 73, 70, 72, 71; J Coles, 70, 70, 73, 73. Other foreign scores: 289, Y Moriguchi (Japan), 71, 71, 74, 73; 292, T Ohsako (Japan), 71, 73, 74, 74; A Sheard (SA), 73, 71, 78, 70; 295, P Pulz (Australia), 72, 73, 75, 75; 297, J Crafter (Australia), 77, 78, 73, 72; 298, A Hikage (Japan), 74, 75, 74, 75; C Charbonnier (Switzerland), 76, 75, 72, 75; 300, J Lee Smith (GB), 76, 73, 79, 73.

### BOXING

LUSAKA: African and Commonwealth featherweight championships: Nelson Azuma (Ghana) beat Charm Chiteule (Zambia), tenth.

### ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Winnipeg Jets 5, St Louis Blues 2; Colorado Rockies 5, Chicago Black Hawks 5; Philadelphia Flyers 5, Vancouver Canucks 3; Minnesota North Stars 5, Detroit Red Wings 4; Edmonton Oilers 4, Washington Capitals 1; Montreal Canadiens 6, Hartford Whalers 0; Pittsburgh Penguins 4, New York Rangers 2.

### CYCLING

ORISTANO (Sardinia): Tour of Sardinia, third leg (158km): 1, U Freuler (Switzerland) 4.00:31; 2, S Milani (Italy); 3, R de Vlaeminck (Belgium); 4, P Gavazzi (Italy); 5, D Perani (Italy); 6, C Giriandа (Italy); 7, N de Jonckheere (Belgium); 8, G Mantovani (Italy); 9, G Martinelli (Italy); 10, G Saronni (Italy). Overall all same time. (Italians unless stated): 1, G Saronni, 12 hrs 59 min 50 sec; 2, E Bombini; 3, G Petito; 4, W Panizza, all same time; 5, P Gavazzi, 13:00.03; 6, F Moser, same time.

### MOTOR RALLYING

HELSINKI: 1,000 kilometres international snow rally: 1, S Blomqvist and B Cederberg (Sweden, Audi), 4.22.00; 2, K Hamalainen and T Rydman (Finland, Ford), 4.26.19; 3, T Makela and K Paeive (Finland, Talbot), 4.32.08; 4, H Uoilla and T Leino (Finland, Ford), 4.36.26.

### TENNIS

MONTERREY (Mexico): Grand prix tournament: final: J Connors (US) beat J Kriek (SA), 6—2, 3—6, 6—3. Doubles final: V Amaya and H Pfister (US) beat M Purcell and T Delatte (US), 6—3, 6—7, 6—3.

GENOA: tournament: doubles: final: T Smid and P Slozil beat C Mottram and M Cahill (US) 6—7, 7—5, 6—3.

### SNOOKER

DERBY: Yamaha Organs Trophy: S Davis beat W Werbeniuk, 2—0. Frame scores (Davis first): 94—16, 120—0. K Stevens beat Werbeniuk, 2—1. Frame scores (Stevens first): 30—60, 71—66, 59—3. Stevens beat R Edmonds, 2—1. Frame scores (Stevens first): 76—55, 0—70, 68—44.

EBBW VALE: Welsh professional championship, final: T Griffiths (Llanelli) level with D Mountjoy (Ebbw Vale) 4—4. Frame scores: 70—45, 110—5, 31—77, 19—72, 41—65, 123—14, 86—34, 18—18.

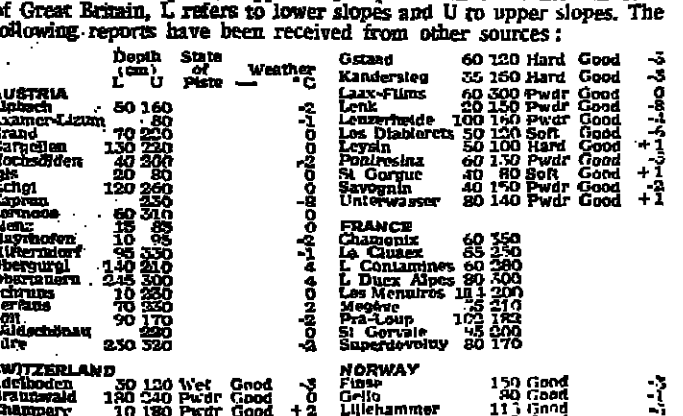
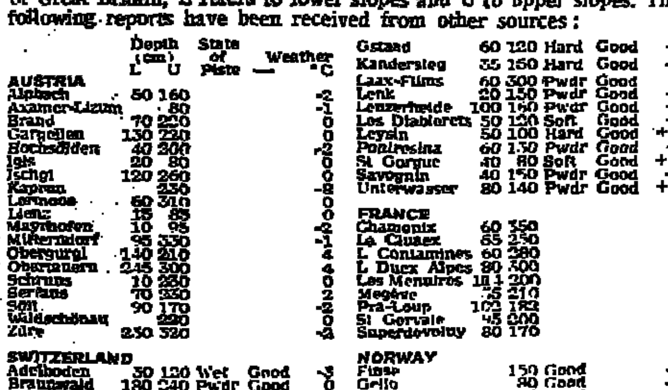
### BADMINTON

PRESTON: International: England 5, Japan 1. England names first: K Jolly beat K Zeniya 12—15, 15—8, 18—16; N Yates beat H Hasegawa 15—9, 15—4; H Troke beat K Kitada 9—11, beat M Tsuchida and S Miyamoi 15—6, 15—4; N Perry and J Webster beat P 12—10, 11—5; M Tredgett and M Dew Tohkairino and K Takamine 15—3, 15—10; R Stevens and A Goode lost to K Zeniya and T Stsuji 18—13, 6—15, 9—15.

## SKIING CONDITIONS

| | Depth (cm) L | U | Piste | Off Piste | Runs to resort | Weather (5 pm) | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crans-Montana | 100 | 145 | Good | Varied | Good | Fine | +2 |
| New snow on good base | | | | | | | |
| Davos | 140 | 250 | Good | Varied | Good | Cloud | -5 |
| Excellent piste skiing | | | | | | | |
| Flaine | 130 | 380 | Good | Varied | Good | Rain | +3 |
| Lower slope slushy | | | | | | | |
| Les Arcs | 120 | 250 | Good | Varied | Good | Cloud | -1 |
| Good skiing in all areas | | | | | | | |
| Niederau | 70 | 220 | Fair | Heavy | Fair | Fine | +15 |
| Warm weather, some slush | | | | | | | |
| Val D'Isere | 135 | 220 | Good | Varied | Good | Snow | +1 |
| New snow ver ywelcome | | | | | | | |
| Verbier | 40 | 220 | Good | Heavy | Fair | Thaw | +9 |
| South facing slopes slushy | | | | | | | |
| Wengen | 25 | 115 | Good | Varied | Fair | Cloud | +5 |
| Piste skiing remains excellent | | | | | | | |

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

| | Depth (cm) L | U | State of Piste | Weather | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRIA | | | | | |
| Alpbach | 50 | 160 | | | -2 |
| Axamer-Lizum | | 80 | | | -1 |
| Brand | 70 | 220 | | | 0 |
| Gargellen | 130 | 220 | | | 0 |
| Hochsölden | 40 | 200 | | | -2 |
| Igls | 20 | 80 | | | 0 |
| Ischgl | 120 | 260 | | | 0 |
| Kaprun | | 250 | | | -8 |
| Lermoos | 60 | 310 | | | 0 |
| Lienz | 15 | 85 | | | 0 |
| Mayrhofen | 10 | 95 | | | -2 |
| Mitterndorf | 95 | 330 | | | -1 |
| Obergurgl | 140 | 210 | | | 4 |
| Obertauern | 245 | 300 | | | 4 |
| Schruns | 10 | 230 | | | 0 |
| Serfaus | 70 | 330 | | | 2 |
| Soll | 90 | 170 | | | -2 |
| Wildschönau | | 220 | | | 0 |
| Zürs | 230 | 320 | | | -3 |
| SWITZERLAND | | | | | |
| Adelboden | 30 | 120 | Wet | Good | -3 |
| Braunwald | 180 | 240 | Pwdr | Good | 0 |
| Champery | 10 | 180 | Pwdr | Good | +2 |
| Chat d'Oex | 10 | 120 | Pwdr | Good | -3 |
| Disentis | 90 | 230 | Pwdr | Good | -1 |
| Engelberg | 60 | 180 | Pwdr | Good | -5 |
| Gstaad | 60 | 120 | Hard | Good | -3 |
| Kandersteg | 35 | 150 | Hard | Good | -3 |
| Laax-Flims | 60 | 300 | Pwdr | Good | 0 |
| Lenk | 20 | 150 | Pwdr | Good | -8 |
| Lenzerheide | 100 | 160 | Pwdr | Good | -4 |
| Les Diablerets | 50 | 120 | Soft | Good | -6 |
| Leysin | 50 | 100 | Hard | Good | +1 |
| Pontresina | 60 | 130 | Pwdr | Good | -3 |
| St Cergue | 40 | 80 | Soft | Good | +1 |
| Savognin | 40 | 150 | Pwdr | Good | -2 |
| Unterwasser | 80 | 140 | Pwdr | Good | +1 |
| FRANCE | | | | | |
| Chamonix | 60 | 350 | | | |
| La Clusaz | 65 | 250 | | | |
| L Contamines | 60 | 280 | | | |
| L Deux Alpes | 80 | 300 | | | |
| Les Menuires | 111 | 200 | | | |
| Megève | 75 | 210 | | | |
| Pra-Loup | 102 | 182 | | | |
| St Gervais | 45 | 200 | | | |
| Superdevoluy | 80 | 170 | | | |
| NORWAY | | | | | |
| Finse | | 150 | Good | | -3 |
| Geilo | | 80 | Good | | -1 |
| Lillehammer | | 113 | Good | | -3 |
| Norefjell | | 45 | Good | | -3 |
| Oslo | | 75 | Hard | | -5 |
| Rjukan | | 80 | Good | | -3 |

RUGBY UNION

## Short straw for Sale in the quarter-final

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

To Sale, conquerers of Rosslyn Park last Saturday, falls the dubious privilege of playing Gloucester, on their own patch at Kingsholm, in the quarter-final of the John Player Cup on Saturday week.

When the draw was made at the London Press Centre yesterday Gloucester's name was the first to emerge. When that of Sale came out next, there was an audible sigh of relief from the representatives of Leicester, and, for that matter, of all other clubs involved.

The holders of the trophy will have a home fixture against Gosforth, who have been drawn away for the twenty-fourth time in 33 knockout encounters over the years. This, then, will be a match between a club which has taken the trophy three times running, and another which has won it in consecutive seasons in the seventies.

Coventry, another club well inured to travelling far and wide in the competition, are away, yet again—on this occasion to Harlequins—for the twenty-fifth time in 34 matches. The other tie will be at the Reddings, between Moseley and Liverpool, who won at Bristol in the fourth round. For the northern clubs, it was not the happiest of draws. John Nisbett, a Sale official, said: "We don't fear the Gloucester team but the Kingsholm crowd might be a bit fearsome".

The Leicester captain, Steve Johnson, said they had got what they wanted, a match at home. "Gosforth will be a tough assignment for us," he added, "but we're content. We shan't in fact be able to get our full side together again until the next cup tie." What, with injuries and having so many players in the England team, Leicester will be eight or nine men short of their strongest for two matches this week.

Coventry's Harry Walker, that staunch England front row man of yesteryear, was not greatly enchanted by the draw. "I'd rather we were playing at Gloucester," he observed, "in front of a full house." The Harlequins have no choice but to play this game on the Stoop Memorial Ground; there is a Services match, Army against the Royal Navy, due on the main Twickenham pitch that day.

Nigel Morris of Moseley declared himself pleased that his club will be entertaining Liverpool. "No need to make any different arrangements", he explained. By a coincidence the two clubs were due to meet in a friendly fixture on the same day—and on the same ground.

### John Player draw

Gloucester v Sale
Harlequins v Coventry
Leicester v Gosforth
Moseley v Liverpool
Ties to be played on Saturday, March 13.

## Barbarians pick Butler in Calder's place

Jim Calder, the Scottish International flanker, has withdrawn for business reasons from the Barbarians' team to defend its title in the Cathay Pacific International Sevens in Hongkong on March 27 and 28, Peter West writes. His place goes to Eddie Butler (Pontypool and Wales).

As champions, the Barbarians will be seeded top in their group. So will Australia, last year's runners-up. This now firmly established tournament has attracted an entry of 20 teams from four continents.

The Barbarians' party, including six internationals, is: Clive Rees (London Welsh and Wales), Clive Woodward (Leicester and England), Les Cusworth (Leicester and England, captain), Stuart Barnes (Oxford University and Newport), Nigel Melville (Wasps), John O'Driscoll (London Irish and Ireland), Peter Wheeler (Leicester and England), Butler and Simon Jones (Bath).

Scotland will be represented not by the co-optimists, who lost to Australia in the semi-final round last year, but by the Scottish Border club with a party that includes six international players. These are Jim Renwick, John Rutherford, Keith Robertson and Roger Baird in he back line, and the two Paxtons, Ian from Selkirk, and Eric, from Kelso.

● Steve Smith, the England captain, rates himself almost certain to recover from an Achilles tendon injury in time to play against Wales at Twickenham on Saturday, and set a record for an England scrum half of 25 caps.

## Cup run can recoup losses at the Memorial Ground

By David Hands

When Alan Morley, the Bristol captain, scored a try near the end of the John Player Cup tie with Liverpool on Saturday the Bristol treasurer, Arthur Holmes, turned to the club chairman, Peter Colston, and said: "Must be worth £5,000 to us, that try". Moments later he could have bitten his tongue as Liverpool scored in injury time to remove Bristol from the competition and put the cap on what financially has been an unhappy season.

In Bristol they know all about money problems in sport with the spectre of Bristol City Football Club before them. There is no prospect of the rugby club going out of business but at the Memorial Ground there had been hopes of a good cup run to recoup the losses incurred when games were cancelled during December and January.

There has been, too, an imbalance in fixtures: more Saturday games are away this season than at home, and even those at home have had to be adjusted in the light of televised internationals or the cup demands of prospective opponents.

While he is understandably chary of putting precise figures on Bristol's deficit, Mr Holmes said his club were some £5,000 down at the end of 1981, money which could have been made up with victory in last Saturday's game. In addition, next season the club will have to pay nearly 40 per cent more in rates, currently running at £6,000 a year; that, combined with the 15 per cent VAT imposed by the Government on sports clubs, makes Bristol feel particularly friendless.

"We rely on the social club to a large extent", Mr Holmes said, but even the functions and sales of drink have been hit this year by the recession and bad weather. They have recently introduced a lottery, which has produced between £1,500 and £2,000 in its early stages, and an open-air market, held on their large car park in December, brought a return of some £3,000.

Mr Holmes is aggrieved at the VAT which clubs must pay; an average gate brings in between £400 and £500 so the loss of a fixture such as Cardiff, because of their Welsh Cup commitments—and a potential gate of £2,500—matters. This month Bristol have only one home Saturday game and it is no light matter taking the team away so frequently when the hire of the coach alone may be as much as £150.

Bristol were generous in their praise of Liverpool after the game while admitting they should have made it safe early on. It is to be hoped that Liverpool did their share of drinking before returning home as their contribution towards improving their hosts' finances.

● A 17-year-old schoolboy joined the England squad for training at Stourbridge last evening. This was a reward for Chris Allen, from Deer Park School, Cirencester, who won the Junior Superstars competition on BBC Television last summer.

RUGBY LEAGUE

## Quarter final gates over 10,000 likely

By Keith Macklin

Attendances in excess of 10,000 are expected at each of the quarter final ties in the Challenge Cup, sponsored by State Express. These four ties will be played during the weekend after next with Widnes, Hull and Leigh, the first three teams in the First division table, bidding for a Cup and eLague double.

Of these three teams, Widnes have been given the hardest task in the quarter finals. While Hull and Leigh have home ties, Widnes have to travel to Odsal to face stern rivals in Bradford Northern, who have figured in many keen Cup tussles with Widnes

There is a local derby in the Wakefield Trinity v Leeds tie at Belle Vue, with Leeds sounding an ominous warning to other clubs that their eyes are on Wembley yet again.

Hull have, perhaps, the easiest option with a home game against the only remaining Second Division club, Halifax. Hull are in excellent form at the moment, are holders of the John Player Trophy, and can beat anyone at the Boulevard ground.

Leigh get their reward for a magnificent, if somewhat controversial, victory against Hull Kingston Rovers with a home tie against Castleford. Castleford are an attractive side; but Leigh have won 14 games in a row and after winning on Humberside will fear no one

The draw is: Wakefield Trinity v Leeds, Hull v Halifax, Leigh v Castleford, Bradford Northern v Widnes.

SPORT

# Ekbalco stock soars as Sea Pigeon waits in the wings

By Michael Seely

Big race news stole the headlines at Doncaster yesterday. Royal Mail gave a superb exhibition of jumping to win the High Melton Handicap Steeplechase for Stan Mellor and is now second favourite to Grittar for the Grand National. And although Gaye Chance's three-length defeat of No Bombs in the Balmoral Hurdle shed little further light on his chance in the Champion Hurdle, Holemoor Star's victory in the Princess Royal Handicap Hurdle pointed a dramatic finger at Ekbalco.

In the Schweppes Gold Trophy at Newbury Ekbalco had given Holemoor Star 21lb and a beating of over four lengths. Yesterday Holemoor Star was defying a 10lb penalty for his subsequent victory at Wolverhampton. And a strict interpretation of this form makes Ekbalco a better horse than Sea Pigeon.

Mellor was delighted with Royal Mail's display. "I've always told you he was a spring horse. That's why I haven't run him since the Hennessy. He could go for the Ritz Club National Hunt Handicap Steeplechase at Cheltenham, but only if the ground is not too heavy. He is jumping better than ever, but takes a lot out of himself in those conditions."

Philip Blacker, nursing heavily strapped ribs after his injury at Worcester a fortnight ago, was having his first ride since then. "Royal Mail's as good as ever and I can see him giving me another great ride at Aintree", he said.

Peter Easterby was also pleased with Father Delaney's running in this race after the horse had finished a close third. However the champion trainer had nothing new to say about Sea Pigeon. "I intended to bring the horse here to gallop after racing. But when I saw it splashed across the headlines in all the sporting papers, I decided otherwise. I'll give Sea Pigeon some more work at home and see if he shows any signs of improving".

So the question of who will ride Ekbalco at Cheltenham remains unanswered for the time being. Another dimension has been added to this problem. For after Derring Rose's failure to win the Rendlesham Hurdle at Kempton on Saturday there is now a chance that Fred Winter's seven-year-old might miss the Champion and attempt to repeat last year's victory in the Waterford Crystal Stayers Hurdle. That would mean that John Francome might be available to partner Ekbalco if no decision is reached about Sea Pigeon in the near future. Yesterday Ekbalco was backed from 9-2 to 7-2 with all the leading firms of bookmakers.

Apart from paying a tribute to Ekbalco, Holemoor Star's victory reflected immense credit not only on his own toughness and consistency but also on the skill of his trainer, Susan Morris, from Chard in Somerset. Miss Morris has now won 10 races this season all of them with Holemoor Star and Mr Moonraker. "Holemoor Star will certainly go for the championship," the trainer said, "but Mr Moonraker will only run if the ground is really holding".

Yesterday Holemoor Star narrowly beat Path of Peace with the third horse, Apple Wine, no less than seven lengths away third. "That was a good run by Path of Peace," Chris Thornton, his trainer said. "Holemoor Star was the only horse I was frightened of and we are now going to take Path of Peace to Cheltenham for the County Handicap Hurdle."

STATE OF GOING (Official): Plumpton: heavy (inspection 7.30am); Kelso: good. Tomorrow: Worcester: heavy. Wetherby: good to soft.

RACING

# Grittar picks up a sweetener en route to a crock of gold

By Ian Reid

The Grand National favourite, Grittar, gave a perfect exhibition of jumping to win the Trinity Motors of Hinckley Land-Rover Hunters Steeplechase at Leicester yesterday. Only two turned out in opposition, and Cedor's Daughter made a gallant attempt to stay with Grittar, but the mare was easily shrugged aside when Dick Saunders let out an inch or two of rein between the last two fences.

Saunders, aged 48, one of the best amateur riders never to have won the championship, said "It was just a nice race for him. He jumped finently, although idling a little over the last two fences." Saunders, a steward at the meeting, added that he would have no particular worries about doing the weight on Grittar, who has been allotted 11st 5lb in the National. He also hopes partner the horse at Cheltenham.

Frank Gilman, the owner, told me that Grittar would run in the Gold Cup provided the going was soft. "It would be nice for Dick to win or be placed in a really decent race before he retires" Gilman said. His only other runner in the National was back in the fifties — Another Rake, who fell.

Grittar's defeat of two moderate opponents was by no means only a warm-up for Cheltenham and Aintree, however. Besides being the most valuable race of the day, with £2,000 added to the stakes, it was a qualifier for the £5,000 Land-Rover Championship at the Cheltenham evening hunter-chase meeting on May 5.

Grittar had won the same Leicester race last year, when, starting at 12-1, he beat the odds-on favourite, Barry Brazier's Shannon Bridge, who, unhappily, fell to be put down last week. Grittar went on, of course, to win both the Cheltenham and the Liverpool Foxhunters.

After Roman General had won the first division of the Crarthorpe Maiden Hunter race by 20 lengths from th favourite, Alba Lee, Broderick Munro-Wilson, his owner-rider, said that the nine-year-old Spartan General gelding would probably be aimed at the Grand Military Gold Cup. "This is my Grand National replacement for Coolishall when he retires", Munro-Wilson said. He will make a third attempt at winning the National on Coolishall next month.

Lord Dawson jumped superbly to beat Mr Mellors by 10 lengths in the two and half mile Melton Hunt Club Hunters' Steeplechase.

The going was much too soft for Grittar's half-brother, Tewtone, who was not declared for the second division of the Maiden race won by the favourite, Bobby's Fox.

John Thorne told me that it had not yet been decided whether Cruise Missile would contest the Arkle Challenge Trophy or the Sun Alliance Steeplechase at the Festival meeting. He will have one more race before Cheltenham, probably next Saturday.


Splendid isolation: Grittar comes home alone

BASKETBALL

# Money is key to Palmer's future

By Nicholas Harling

Danny Palmer, coach of the new National League champions Crystal Palace, may shortly agree to a three-year contract with the club to end speculation that he might be joining Cologne, the German champions, or return to his American homeland as coach of the University of Southern California team.

The 32-year coach will not sign until Palace's financial security is guaranteed either by the imminent television deal involving Channel Four or by the club finding a sponsor or both. "I have the possibilities of making a lot of money and I'm not cheap." Palmer said. "But I want to stay and it appears that they want me to carry on."

By asking Palmer to continue, Palace have displayed an obvious appreciation of his methods, albeit a somewhat controversial policy, which was, however, completely vindicated over the weekend by the club's sixth title success.

Palmer, from Detroit, only joined Palace last summer after spending five years as player-coach with another top German club ASC Goettingen. To the surprise of both Palace players and those of other clubs he wasted no time implementing a strategy that, if unpopular with some, was a sure way of giving the club's juniors experience that ultimately proved so vital. Rythm, Palmer acknowledges, was lost with his constant substitutions but only at the expense of giving those younger players, Kolton Lee, Trevor Anderson, Richard Rudd and Mike Beth the court time that was so invaluable.

Two injuries in the last half of the season to Alton Byrd, Palace's brilliant guard, and the hepatitis which kept Bob Roma, their centre out of the last four games, forced him to put more faith in youngsters, — who fortunately were all able to respond to the challenge because they had done it all before.

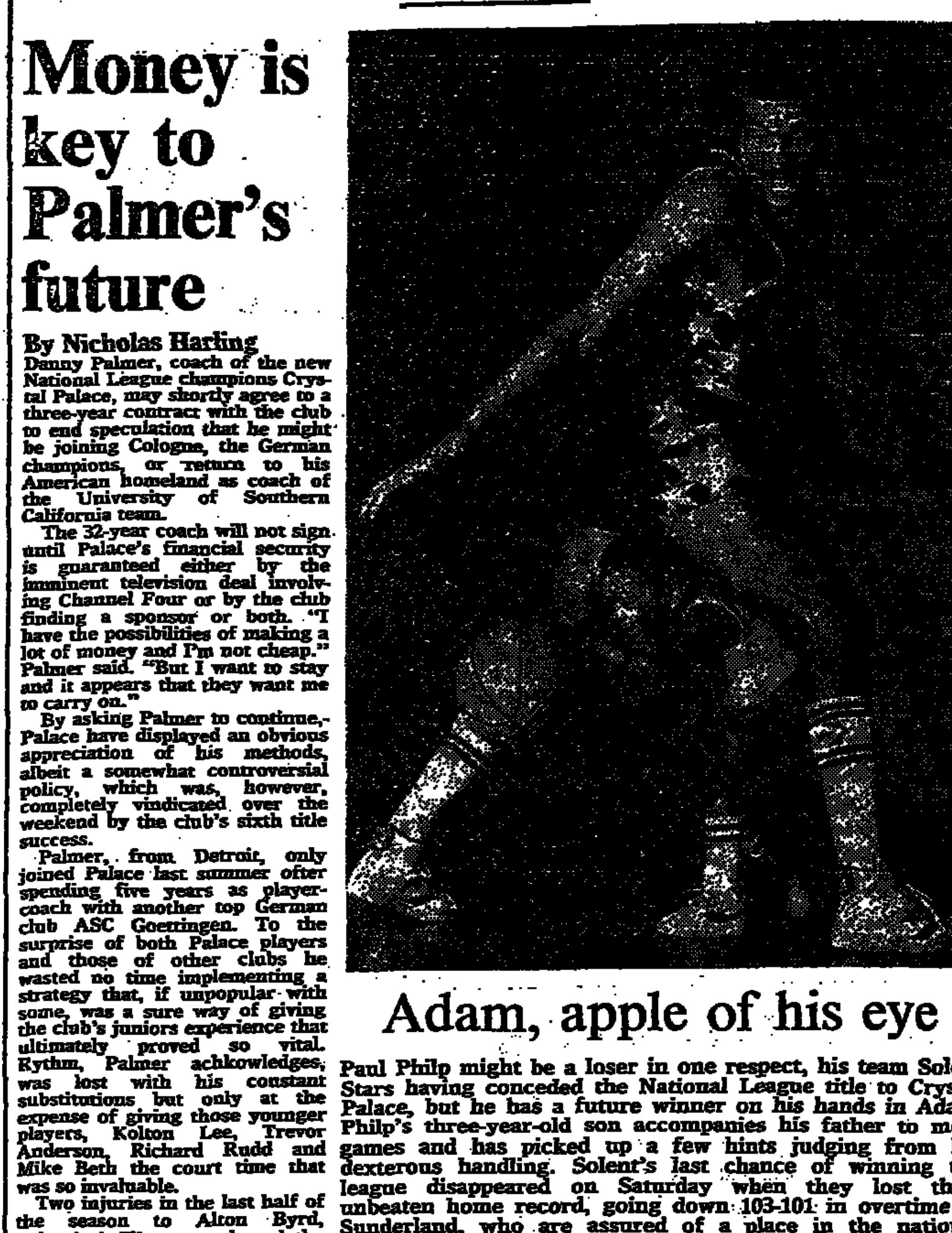
"I was under no pressure from the management", Palmer said. "They made it clear that anything we won would be an extra. They backed my philosophy 100 per cent. I sacrificed winning games by 30 or 40 point margins to give youngsters experience."

Much of the pressure stems from Palace's employment of a full-court press which is so demanding that it requires adequate reserves. One advantage of the policy was explained by Paul Stimpson, who shares the play-making duties with Byrd. "Nobody likes coming off, but if you know you are about to be replaced, you can afford to play that much harder", he said. Dan Lloyd, Palace's captain said: "All it means is that an adjustment has to be made. The players who were used to playing 35 minutes a game find that all of a sudden they've been cut down ot 20. But it's been worth it. We've won the league."

What pleased Palace most of all was that in the final weekend of the season they won the title with no need of Solent's assistance. By losing surprisingly 103 — 101 at home to Sunderland on Saturday, Solent's last hopes disappeared, but Palace followed up their 107 — 86 win at Whitbread Manchester, in which Jeremich (21 points) was their top scorer, with a relaxed 69 — 66 success at John Carr Doncaster.

Even when they gave every indication they would recover, as they did with Byrd (25) at his exciting best in a storming finish. The clubs must now meet again in the semi-final of the National Championships play-offs at Wembley on March 12.

Typical of Palace was that in both weekend games every player got his name on the score sheet. That happened in 12 of the 14 games in which Palmer used every player, a statistic which provided further justification of his tactics.



## Adam, apple of his eye

Paul Philp might be a loser in one respect, his team Solent Stars having conceded the National League title to Crystal Palace, but he has a future winner on his hands in Adam. Philp's three-year-old son accompanies his father to most games and has picked up a few hints judging from his dexterous handling. Solent's last chance of winning the league disappeared on Saturday when they lost their unbeaten home record, going down 103-101 in overtime to Sunderland, who are assured of a place in the national championship playoffs at Wembley on March 12 and 13 when they will be defending their title. They meet Solent again in the semi-final.

The result had far-reaching effects. Keith Bannon, coach of Sunderland's rivals for a Wembley place, Fiat Birmingham, whose home game with Talbot Guildford began 90 minutes later, took his frustration out on the officials once he heard the score and was disqualified. Birmingham still won 90-78 but it was too late. On Sunday Solent completed their season before the second highest National League crowd, 2,700, who watched their 130-86 success at Brighton, where Johnson took his weekend aggregate to 62 points and Pemberton to 35. Jenkins (31 points) and Turpie (29) were Brighton's top marksmen. Cornelius (28) was Sunderland's top scorer the previous night.

# Plumpton programme

**2.0 WALLANDS HURDLE** (Div. I: 4-y-o novices: £690: 2m) (7 runners)

1 01303 MISHOU L'AMOUR (Mrs D Payne) R Hodges 11-1 ....C Gray 4
2 0 BOTTISHAM (Mrs B Simmons) W Marshall 10-10 ....J Suthern
4 000 CHARLIE DAN (A Moore) A Moore 10-10 .... —
5 0 DOIKLIS (B) (C Weedon) K Baily 10-10 ....A Webb
7 22324 FITZHERBERT (I MacNicol) D Morley 10-10 ....P Scudamore
8 p HARDLY COY (Mrs J Freeman) Mrs J Freeman 10-10 ....Mr K Bloomfield
9 p0 HILL-STREET-BLUES (Mrs J Ridout) A Ridout 10-10 ....P Hobbs

8-13 Fitzherbert, 4 Mishou L'Amour, 13-2 Bottisham, 10 Doikils, Charlie Dan, 16 others.

**2.30 KYBO CHASE** (Handicap: £1,362: 2m 3f 90yd) (11)

1 202331 NOOKIE BEAR (B) (R De Courcey) P Mitchell 5-12-1 (5ex) ....A Webber
7 4004-42 OAKLAWN (Mrs E Richards) H O'Neill 7-11-4 .... —
9 2420-p3 BUCK AND WING (Capt A Pratt) A Pratt 7-11-12 ....Mr P Webber
10 222234 MISS PILGRIM (Mrs J Walter) B Wise 8-11-1 ....R Rowell
11 122214 SAREM KYBO (C) (I Kerman) J Gifford 6-10-13 ....R Rowe
14 0-0pp00 MOUNT TEMPLE (R Bedwell) D Morley 6-10-10 ....P Scudamore
17 0-00000 BOW BUTTS (Mrs J Kington) Mrs J Kington 7-10-1 ....R Kington
18 00-4p0 AIR FARE (F Hoare) A Barrow 7-10-1 ....R Hoare
20 24/0003 RUB ON (G Balding G Balding 8-10-1 ....B Reilly
21 00-0300 RIGHTEOUS FURY (F Gray) F Gray 8-10-1 ....A Madgwick 7
24 3p0020 WOOL MERCHANT (B,C) (G Dedman) Y M Jones 9-10-0 ....J Lovejoy 7

11-4 Buck And Wing, 3 Nookie Bear, 5 Oaklawn, 13-2 Sarem Kybo, 8 Miss Pilgrim, 10 Mount Temple, 12 Rub On, 16 others.

**3.0 E. COOMES HURDLE** (Handicap: £4,194: 2½m) (16)

2 0-10113 SOUTHDOWN SPIRIT (D) (R Austen) J Gifford 6-11-10 ....R Rowe
5 3-00040 LEX (D Sullivan) N Callaghan 5-11-3 ....DOUBTFUL
6 0/02 TWO AZURE (M Motley) P Baily 7-11-1 ....R Linley
7 4312-10 MORTON THE HATTER (F Hill) M Masson 6-10-3 ....M Perrett 7
8 01312u INDIANA ARE (BC) (Mrs D Cousins) J Jenkins 6-10-12 ....M Harrington 4
9 p-00400 TOYCO (CD) (Miss W Dadswell) E Beeson 7-10-10 ....J Akehurst 7
10 0-24142 RECYCLED (Miss A Coyne) G Kindersley 5-10-10 ....A Webber
11 004000 COLD JUSTICE (C,D) (Miss M Robins) C Bensteed 9-10-8 ....R Atkins
12 3-0p300 MENDELITA (J Peers) M Haynes 6-10-7 .... —
14 040000 SUPER SYMPHONY (D) (Mrs A MacKie) G Balding 8-10-7 ....B Reilly
16 1-00000 BLACK ROD (Mrs J Ceballos) F Winter 5-10-2 ....J Francome
17 p00042 FIRM FOUNDATIONS (BD) (G Yarrow) M Hinchcliffe 5-10-0 ....M O'Halloran
18 000000 VARTKEZ (R Taylor) C Mackenzie 5-10-0 ....M Bastard
19 00/0320 BRIGHTON MARINA (J Bath) B Wise 6-10-0 ....R Rowell
21 0/p0300 PARNHAM PRINCE (Mrs A Beeson) E Beeson 8-10-0 ....I Cox 4
22 0000 BUSTABY (D Mills) D Mills 6-10-0 ....R Goldstein

3 Southdown Spirit, 100-30 Indian Dare, 4 Recycled, 5 Black Rod, 9 Two Azure, 10 Morton The Hatter, 12 Super Symphony, Brighton Marina, 16 others.

**3.30 IAIN BUCHANAN CHASE** (Handicap: £1,758: 3mlf) (12)

3 123fa0 ALDO (Lady Sarah Keswick) D Morley 7-11-8 ....P Scudamore
4 3312p1 ABO (CD) (K Higson) A Moore 10-11-8 (9 ex) ....G Moore
5 4pf0ff KAS (G Dawes) H O'Neill 10-11-4 .... —
6 f0034f MR BATNAC (A Wates) A Wates 12-11-4 ....M Perrett 7
9 3p/01f0 FLYING ROMANY (S Embiricos) J Gifford 10-11-3 ....R Champion
10 0-0231b MR ORYX (F Yardley) F Yardley 9-11-0 ....R Crank
11 000033 POLISH COUNT (G Balding) G Balding (RW) 9-10-12 ....B Reilly
12 f-00003 GALLOPING BUTLER (B) (S Sainsbury) T Forster 7-10-12 ....H Davies
13 0fpp0p WINTERBOURNE LAD (Winterbourne Building) R Armytage 9-10-9 ..A Webber
15 ep-0404 RATHLEK (CD) (D Greig) D Greig 12-10-6 ....P Barton
17 440324 GLISSANDO (M Bevan) B Wise 9-10-0 ....R Rowell
18 0bp-004 DUKE WILLIAM (R Voorspuy) R Voorspuy 8-10-0 ....Mr M Bosley 7

3 Abo, 4 Mr Oryx, 5 Polish Count, Galloping Butler, 13-2 Aldo, 8 Kas, 9 Mr Batnac, 10 Flying Romany, 16 others.

**4.00 MOUNT HARRY CHASE** (Selling handicap: £715: 2m 3f 90yd) (9)

1 30pp00 AVONCORE (C Cleary) F Yardley 10-11-11 ....C Smith
5 p44ppp HIGH DOWN HILL (F Irvine) R Hartop 8-11-8 ....J Suthern
9 4r-0040 MAC (Mrs S Mackenzie) C Mackenzie 10-11-5 ....M Barrett
10 0p0-210 ALPENSTOCK (H Thomson) P M Taylor 15-11-2 ....V McKevitt 7
12 23330p SHACKLETONS FLIER (R Shaw) R Shaw 8-10-12 ....P Nicholls 7
13 p00pu4 LE JET (T Duke) Miss L Bower 10-10-9 ....H Davies
15 4044u3 THE GRANDSON (Dr W Fullerton) Dr W Fullerton 10-10-2 ....G Old
18 0p-0000 PRIMELAND (Mrs A Ffinch-Heyes) J Ffinch-Heydes 6-10-0 ....A Madgwick 7
20 fCp/ufo MOON HAWK (O Henley) O Henley 8-10-0 ....R Varnham 7

11-4 Avoncore, 100-30 Shackletons Flier, 5 High Down Hill, 8 Mac, 9 Alpenstock, 10 Le Jet, 12 Primeland, The Grandson, 14 Moon Hawk.

**4.30 WALLANDS HURDLE** (Div II: 4-y-o novices: £690: 2m) (6)

2 0000 HAVERING HILL (C Polnton) J Jenkins 10-10 ....M Harrington 4
4 000 PETHAM BELLE (P Wright) C Drew 10-10 ....S McNeill
5 04 REALES (Mrs P Gee) D Elsworth 10-10 ....C Brown
6 40 SPANISH BAY (F Hill) M Masson 10-10 ....P Scudamore
7 000 SUPERIOR SAINT (exors D Hall) R Hannon 10-10 ....A Turnell
8 000 UNIVERSAL PENNY (W Marshall) W Marshall 10-10 ....J Suthern

5-2 Superior Saint, 100-30 Spanish Bay, 4 Reales, 6 Havering Hill, 8 Universal Penny, 12 Petham Belle.

**5.0 WALLANDS HURDLE** (Div III: 4-y-o novices: £690: 2m) (5)

1 000011 CHARJIM (CD) (A Moore) A Moore 11-6 ....M Perrett 7
3 001 HATTAN (C) (G Yarrow) P Mitchell 11-1 ....R B Hughes
4 10 ROYAL RASCAL (M Mendoza) W Musson 11-1 ....A Coogan
9 0 COMPOSER (Mrs B Simmons) W Marshall 10-10 ....J Suthern
10 GLACIER BAY (Mrs M Brackstone) F Muggeridge 10-10 ....R Muggeridge 7

11-0 Hattan, 9-4 Charjim, 6 Royal Rascal, 10 Composer, 12 Glacier Bay.

## Kelso selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Camborne Hill. 2.45 Leading Lady. 3.15 Lasobany. 3.45 The Cliftonian. 4.15 Master Blaster. 4.45 Earl's Brig. 5.15 Boardmans Value.

## Plumpton selections

By Michael Seely

2.0 Fitzherbert. 2.30 Sarem Kybo. 3.0 Indiana Dare is speciallyy recommended. 3.30 Abo. 4.0 Le Jet. 4.30 Reales. 5.0 Hattan.

## Doncaster results

Going: Good

2.0 (2.2) ARNDALE CHASE (Selling handicap: £1,436: 2½m)

PAMPERED SOVEREIGN gr g by Supreme Sovereign — Pampered Lil (D Dixon) 11-10-4 D Atkins (33-1) 1
VIOKUN .... J Burke (9-1) 2
KORD .... N Doughty (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win £4.53; Places, £1.51, 36p, 30p, £1.08. Dual F: Winner or second with any horse 58p. CSF: £25.80. Tricast: £352.97. V Thompson at Newton by the Sea. ¾l, 20l. Ee Free 11-4 fav. Lazy Fast (33-1) 4th. 24 ran. Nr: The Bay Weazel. No bid for the winner.

2.30 (2.33) BALMORAL HURDLE (£1,531: 2½m)

GAY CHANCE, b g by Lucky Brief — Artists Guy (Mrs M Curtis). 7-11-12 .... S Morshead (4-7 fav) 1
No Bombs .... J J O'Neill (11-4) 2
Lumen .... R Champion (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 12p. Dual F: 12p. CSF: 21p. Mrs M Rimell at Severn Stoke. 3l, 20l. Regent Dancer (100-1) 4th. 4 ran.

3.0 (3.8) HIGH MELTON CHASE (Handicap: £2,432: 3½m)

ROYAL MAIL, ch g by Gallyroyal — Loncy (J Begg). 12-11-10 .... P Blacker (6-1) 1
Whiggie Geo .... Mr N Tuffy (25-1) 2
Father Delaney .... C Grant (13-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 71p; places, 34p, 29p, 22p. Dual F: £6.39. CSF: £13.88. T: £152.13. S Mellor at Lambourn. ¾l, nk. Corna Valley (2-1 fav) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Kudzo.

3.30 (3.37) PRINCESS ROYAL HURDLE (Handicap: £2,620: 2m 150yd)

HOLEMOOR STAR, b g by Mandamus — Mama's Pet (Mrs P Blackburn). 5-11-7 M O'Halloran (100-30 fav) 1
Path of Peace .... C Hawkins (8-1) 2
Apple Wine .... D Goulding (11-2) 3

TOTE: Win, 51p; places, 13p, 20p, 22p. Dual F: £8.48. CSF: £3.07. Miss S Morris at Chard. ¾l, 7l. China God (6-1) 4th. 9 ran.

4.0 FEVERSHAM CHASE (Novices: £1,859: 2m 150yd)

MASTER FIPER b g Sallust — Cherry Bird. (J Banks) 6-11-0 J. J. O'Neill (14-1) 1
Aberslag .... Mr D Williams (14-1) 2
Aversum .... P. A. Charlton (14-1) 3

Tote: Win, £2.70; places 30p, 50p, 37p. Dual F: £13.17. CSF: £19.84. J Jefferson at Malton. 4l, 4l. Killer Shark 6-4 fav. Chobbie (10-1) 4th. 14 ran.

4.30 ASKERN MAIN HURDLE (Div I Novices: £690 2½m)

PELARO b g by Caro — Pepinella (I C S. Southern Ltd) 6-11-7 P. Scudamore (4-1) 1
Sir Michael .... J. Francome (4-1) 2
Swarm .... G McCourt (11-1) 3

Tote Win; 36p, places, 13p, 13p, 31p. Dual F. 67p. CSF £1.97. A. Jarvis at Royston. 15l, 1½l. Canny Danny (10-1) 4th. 16 ran.

5.0 (5.7) Askern Main Hurdle (Division II: novices: £600: 2½m)

WARNER FOR SPORT bg by Royalty - Tudor Imago (Terry Warner Sports) 5-11-2 P Scudamore (3-1 fav) 1
Master Seal .... John Davies (5-1) 2
Coldbric .... J Francome (7-2) 3

TOTE: Win 39p; places, 12p, 27p, 27p. Dual 1.02p. CSF: £1.39. M Tate at Kidderminster. 12l, 8l. Rye Moss (10-1) 4th.

PLACEPOT: £1,086.35 to 50p stake. Pool of £620.60 carried forward to Plumpton today

# Lasobany may end run of Peaty Sandy

By Michael Seely

An exciting race is promised at the little border town of Kelso for the Arpal Conquest Handicap Chase this afternoon. Peaty Sandy, the horse from Roxboroughshire, whose dramatic journey through the ice and snow to win the Welsh Grand National just after Christmas hit the headlines, is set to concede plenty of weight to Lasobany and Solo Sam.

Helen Hamilton the eight-year-old's trainer favours a tilt at the Gold Cup if the ground is heavy at Cheltenham. After Peaty Sandy had beaten Fortina's Express in the Trout Chase at Newcastle, Mrs Hamilton said her horse was only half fit after being injured since cantering home at Chepstow.

Peaty Sandy meets Solo Sam on 19lbs worse terms for beating that horse by nearly 10 lengths at Newcastle, but should still confirm those placings. However, Lasobany whose courage and determination gained him a narrow victory in the Eider Steeplechase the following afternoon may win this en route to tackling the Scottish Grand National. Lasobany receives 25lb from Peaty Sandy and that is a great deal of weight to concede.

Michael Dickinson can land a treble at Kelso with Leading Lady, The Cliftonian and Boardman's Value. Earl's Brig one of the best point-to-pointers in the north last season can give a repeat performance of his recent Ayr victory in the Cessford Hunters' Steeplechase.

At Plumpton I like the chance of Indiana Dare in the E Coomes Handicap Hurdle. Indiana Dare was clear with his race apparently won when swerving and unseating Oliver Sherwood 50 yards from the winning post at Fontwell Park.

## Plumpton inspection

There will be a 7.30 am inspection at Plumpton today to see if the meeting can take place, the clerk of the course, Clifford Griggs, said: "following several heavy squally showers a precautionary inspection by stewards at 2.30 today found some waterlogging on the course." The going is heavy.

## Leicester

Going: soft

1.45 (1.45) THRUSTERS CHASE (Hunters: £743: 2m)

CHEEKIO ORA ch g by Romany Air-Corvigka (H Parry) 9-12-6 P Greenall (6-4 fav) 1
The Baker .... T Stephenson (11-2) 2
Great Crack .... J Mackie (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win 16p. places; 11p, 13p, 13p. Dual F 19p. CSF. 56p. H Parry at Oakham. 5l, 12l. Scriven Girl (50-1) 4th. 16 ran. NR Leith Prince.

2.15 (2.16) GARTHORPE CHASE (Division I: Maiden Hunters. £579: 3m)

ROMAN GENERAL b g by Spartan General-Romenda (B Munro-Wilson) 9-12-3 B Munro-Wilson (7-1) 1
Alba Lo .... M Williams (100-30) 2
That's Adropejo .... P Greenall (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win 60p. places, 25p, 17p, 26p. Dual F £3.80. CSF: £2.90. B Munro-Wilson at Horsham. 20l, 2½l. Finnegan (33-1) 4th. 15 ran.

2.45 (2.45) TRINITY MOTORS LAND ROVER CHASE (Qualified hunters: £1,805: 3m)

GRITTAR, b g, by Grisaille—Tarama (F Gilman) 9-12-7 C Saunders (1-4 fav) 1
Cedor's Daughter .... N Oliver (7-2) 2
Bills Hobbs .... J Wyatt (28-1) 3

TOTE Win, 12p; Dual F. 12p. CSF: 12p. F Gilman. 15l, bad. 3 ran.

3.15 (3.16) MEYNELL CHASE (Handicap amateurs £1,450: 2½m)

BRAVEN, b g, by New Brig—Strathaven (Mrs M Haggas) 8-10-4 D Browne (2-1 fav) 1
Saint Taffy .... P Webber (11-4) 2
Persian Wanderer .... C Beasley (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 11p, 11p, 18p. Dual F: 29p. CSF, 78p. Tricast: £3.87. M Dickinson at Harewood. 6l, 10l. Festaire (25-1) 4th. 12 ran.

3.45 (3.46) MELTON HUNT CLUB CHASE (Hunters: £713: 2½m)

LORD DAWSON, ch g, by Romany Air—Nancy Dawson (D White) 8-11-3 Mrs R White (5-4) 1
Mr Mellors .... Mrs L Gibbon (9-2) 2
Mindbender .... C Beasley (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 10p, 16p, 12p. Dual F. 43p. CSF. 88p. D White at Wroughton. 10l, 2½l. Jimmy Fisher (25-1) 4th. Henley Fair did not pull up, but finished the course.

4.15 (4.16) GARTHORPE CHASE (Div II: Maiden hunters. £595: 3m)

BOBBBY'S FOX, br g, by Healaugh Fox—Bobby's Girl (P Mann), 9-12-0 P Mann (5-2 fav) 1
Sknab .... N Bloom (33-1) 2
More Culture .... Mrs M Mason (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 28p. places, 12p, 77p, 38p. Dual F: £6.20. CSF: £7.32. P Mann, at Leamington Spa. 12l, 15l. Morrison (33-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR: Doral's Dance, Cill O'Whiskey, Tewtone.

PLACEPOT: £1.05.

# Kelso programme

**2.15 CRAILING HURDLE** (Div. I: novices: £713: 2m) (22 runners)

2 p-34142 CAMBORNE HILL (CD) (Mrs A Ogilvy) C Bell 6-12-0 ....P Tuck
3 201000 POWDER HORN (J Barr) Mrs J Barr 5-12-0 ....T Smith 7
4 20400f SIR MARCUS (Mrs G Reed) W Reed 6-12-0 ....Mr T Reed 7
5 001004 STARLIGHT ROCKY (Miss Z Green) Miss Z Green 6-12-0 ....Mr L Hudson 4
7 40f BAVAL (Miss R Slicer) D Yeoman 5-11-4 ....D Goulding
9 DOMINATION (Ld MacAndrew) B Wilkinson 6-11-4 ....D Wilkinson
11 f0 ERNE WATERWAY (J Kettlewell) J Kettlewell 6-11-4 ....S Kettlewell 7
15 02 LEX KELLY (T S D Engineering) Denys Smith 6-11-4 ....C Grant
19 0000-p MAINSFORTH QUEEN (J Valks) W A Stephenson 6-11-4 ....Mr E McIntyre 4
21 000 MASTER'S BOY (E Collingwood-Cameron) W A Stephenson 7-11-4 ....R Lamb
22 0324-04 MISS APOLLO (J Stamper) T Cuthbert 5-11-4 ....P Charlton
25 00 OLIVE PRESS (A MacTaggart) A MacTaggart 5-11-4 ....R Barry
26 0 RAGE GLEN (E Stanton) M Lambert 5-11-4 ....A Brown
27 0up-3 SAINTLY LADY (M Reddan) M Reddan 7-11-4 ....T Murphy 4
28 0000 SECRET MINSTREL (J Parkes) J Parkes 5-11-4 ....M Stephens 7
30 SHUGHIE (Mrs C Weightman) Mrs C Weightman 7-11-4 ....Mr B Storey 7
35 000-00 THELMAS SECRET (S Brown) T Barnes 5-11-4 ....M Barnes
36 4-4332 YOUNG ASH LINN (R McDonald) R McDonald 6-11-4 ....C Brownless
37 0 CAVALIER SERVENTE (R Beardsworth) P Wigham 4-10-5 ....C Hawkins
38 2 CONFORM (Mrs B Ward) S Leadbetter 4-10-5 ....J O'Neill
39 COLL ANDY (H Rebanks) H Rebanks 4-10-5 ....K Whyte
41 00 LOTHIAN EXPRESS (W Crawford) W Crawford 4-10-5 ....N Doughty

3 Conform, 4 Camborne Hill, 9-2 Young Ash Linn, 6 Lex Kelly, 7 Miss Apollo, 8 Saintly Lady, 12 Starlight Rocky, 14 Sir Marcus, 16 others.

**2.45 MOREBATTLE HURDLE** (Handicap: £1,088; 2½m) (27)

4 1120-01 LEADING LADY (Mrs F Raper) M W Dickinson 7-11-7 ....R Earnshaw
5 103022 SHALOTRA (CD) (F Lafferty Co) T Craig 6-11-5 ....R Lamb
7 100000 MR SNOW (LB) (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 7-11-4 ....K Jones 7
9 002420- ANY SECOND (D) (W Murray) W Murray 13-11-1 ....Mr B Storey 7
10 020200 PICKMERE (D) (Triumph Properties) G Richards 9-11-0 ....Mr K Darby
11 0422-0p RABRIGG (J Henderson) T Cuthbert 7-11-0 ....P Charlton
12 045120 NODANA (CD) (Mrs M Campbell) T Craig 6-10-13 ....C Hawkins
14 30223-0 CANTY'S BRIG (D Thomson) D Thomson 9-10-11 ....J Allen
18 214400 BEAU BRIGG (D) (Miss A Smith) R Cross 9-10-7 ....Miss A Cross 7
19 20/0300 DOJUMOLA (K Wilson) W Storey 6-10-6 ....Miss F Storey
21 1404pf CONCANNAN (Mrs K Palmer) M Lambert 5-11-5 ....D Dutton 4
22 1244/. HOLLY TWIST (J Dixon) J Dixon 10-10-5 ....J O'Neill
24 0400p1 AUDIT (BC) (J Parkes) J Parkes 4-10-4 (4 ex) ....M Pepper 7
26 330030 LIBERTY BODICE (D Dick) D Dick 7-10-3 .... —
27 204000 CARAT GOLD (G Dand) C Lamb 6-10-2 ....S P Grant 4
28 23-0110 KIBCOY (C) (W Stephenson) C Bell 5-10-1 ....P Tuck
29 01304p TOONFIT BRIG (G Renilson) G Renilson 9-10-1 ....D Atkins
30 022110 GEORDIE LAD (C) (R Baker) Denys Smith 4-10-1 (4 ex) ....C Grant
31 0000-00 BE FRIENDLY TOO (Leisure Racing) R Fisher 5-10-0 ....K Teelan 7
32 210/000 YELLOW STAR (R Wilson) T Barnes 9-10-0 ....M Barnes
33 00333/0 TOUSSAC (A Stephenson) A Stephenson 7-10-0 ....Mr N Waggot Jnr 7
35 040f03 SPIDER PEARL (J Hurst) J Hurst 7-10-0 ....C Pimlott
39 01p0Cp/ LIN SLIPPER (D) (M Reddan) M Reddan 9-10-0 ....P Murphy 4
40 21110f CAMDEN (CD) (R McDonald) R McDonald 8-10-0 ....C Brownless

4 Leading Lady, 5 Shalotra, 6 Audit, Any Second, 8 Kibcoy, Geordie Lad, 10 Nodana, Pickmere, 12 Beau Brigg, 16 Others.

**3.15 ARPAL CONQUEST CHASE** (Handicap: £2,712: 3½m) (15)

1 231111 PEATY SANDY (C) (Mrs I Hamilton) Miss H Hamilton 8-11-13 (6ex) ....Mr T G Dun
4 311/p-0 THE FENCER (C) (I Jones) W A Stephenson 10-10-12 ....R Lamb
5 1-04213 SOLO SAM (C,D) (Mrs R Brewis) R Brewis 10-10-8 (6ex) ....C Pimlott
6 0-p2211 LASOBANY (J Cowan) C Bell 9-10-2 (6ex) ....P Tuck
7 424-040 THREE TO ONE (C) (J Manners) K Oliver 11-10-0 ....C Grant
8 1fp41u HELLO DANDY (D) (J Thompson) G Richards 8-10-0 ....J O'Neill
11 043600 LAAKEN (B Howard) E Alston 7-10-0 ....R Crank
12 333p/p- KING CON (C) (G Renilson) G Renilson 13-10-0 ....Mr P Craggs
13 f20440 WHAT A COUP (C) (T Dalgetty) T Dalgetty 7-10-0 ....D McCaskill 4
14 1444-pp MASTER MARMADUKE (R Jaffreys) C Bell 9-10-0 ....C Hawkins
15 3442/00 COPARU (R Jackson) T Barnes 12-10-0 ....M Barnes
16 100104 MISTY RASCAL (C) (W Morrison) W Crawford 7-10-0 ....N Doughty
18 10000u BUCKSOME (G Joy) R Woodhouse 9-10-0 ....R Barry
19 030140 ARPAL GLIDER (C) (G Adam) W Fairgrieve 8-10-0 .... —
21 1100-f BURGUNDY BEAU (C) (Mrs D Thomson) Mrs D Thomson 11-10-0 ....J L Goulding

7-4 Peaty Sandy, 5-2 Lasobany, 4 Solo Sam, 8 Hello Dandy, 10 Three To One, 12 The Fencer, 16 others.

**3.45 CRAILING HURDLE** (Div II: novices £692: 2m) (22)

1 u00 AEGEAN SEAMAN (J Hurst) J Hurst 5-11-4 ....Mr B Storey 7
2 0000 BEWERLEY (K Chambers) M Reddan 9-11-4 ....P Murphy 4
3 0 BRIDGE OF ISLA (Lt-Cmdr W Crawford) W Crawford 5-11-4 ....N Doughty
5 00/0-0 COLANEY (Mrs R Brewis) R Brewis 7-11-4 .... —
7 00 CROSS MASTER (Twycross Food Centre) T Bill 5-11-4 ....P Carvill
8 op30 DEREK'S BAY (T Barron) T Barron 5-11-4 ....S Charlton
10 0 GAY GALLIARD (Mrs F Walton) F Walton 5-11-4 ....Mr J Walton
12 000 JOYFUL STAR (J Dixon) J Dixon 5-11-4 ....Mr L Hudson 4
13 044 MELODY MOON (D Curr) Denys Smith 7-11-4 ....C Grant
15 00000 NORTHERN EDITION (R Oxley) W A Stephenson 5-11-4 ....R Lamb
18 00 PORTMADOC (F Scotto) W A Stephenson 5-11-4 ....Mr E McIntyre 4
23 00 SPARKLING BARRON (Mrs J Waggott) N Waggott 5-11-4 ....Mr N Waggott Jun 7
25 00 STRANGE KIT (T Craig) T Craig 7-11-4 ....E Brand 7
26 0 STYREN (A Wylie) C Bell 5-11-4 ....P Tuck
28 0p0-0 TURTLETON (R McDonald) 5-11-4 ....B Holohan 7
29 0-p0000 VERONICA CRESSIDA (Miss W Simpson) W Crawford 6-11-4 ....Mr T G Dun
30 00p-00 VULTOP (Miss Z Green) Miss Z Green 7-11-4 ....D Goulding
32 000000 WILLERBY (W Burns) T Craig 5-11-4 ....A Brown
34 201 THE CLIFTONIAN (CD) (D Peters) M W Dickinson 4-11-1 ....C Pimlott
35 0f BORDER ARTIST (J Hammond) R Fisher 4-10-5 ....J O'Neill
36 NAUTIC STAR (J Wilson) J Wilson 4-10-5 ....A Stringer 4
38 010 VICTORY BOY (S Miller) T Cuthbert 4-10-5 ....A MacWilliams 7

6-4 The Cliftonian, 4 Melody Moon, 5 Border Artist, 6 Derek's Bay, 10 Strange Kit, 12 Styren, 14 Portmadoc, 16 others.

**4.15 YETHOLM CHASE** (Novices: £864: 2m 196yds) (16)

1 p/-301 COOL SILOAM (R McDonald) R McDonald 10-11-10 ....B Holdhan 7
3 4-ou342 AUTUMN GLOW (B) (Triumph Properties) G Richards 9-11-0 ....Mr K Darby
6 0 FLYING ENTERPRISE (F Watson) F Watson 9-11-0 .... —
7 pp/0023 HERIOT (A Isles) F Priday 10-11-0 ....G Jones
8 0/0fp2p JESTING SPIRIT (Lt-Col R Martin) G Fairbairn 7-11-0 ....C Tinkler
9 0p4404 LORD MELBOURNE (A Bell) J Wilson 8-11-0 ....A Stringer 4
10 0p-0p0r LUCKER CHIMES (J Brock) W Atkinson 10-11-0 .... —
14 010040 MASTER BLASTER (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 6-11-0 ....R Lamb
16 00f200 OUTLAW MAN (T Webster) O Brennan 8-11-0 ....K Whyte
17 0-pf04p PARMUN (Mrs D Louthan) R Allan 8-11-0 ....N Doughty
18 4-00000 PENSCYNOR (F Chapman) M Lambert 6-11-0 ....A Brown
19 224440 REFORMINA (Mrs V Thompson) V Thompson 9-11-0 ....Mr M Thompson 7
20 00210-2 ROYAL MINSTREL (D Moorhead) D Moorhead 7-11-0 ....Mr J Walton
22 0p SEA CAMPION (Mrs J Gledon) Mrs J Gledon 7-11-0 ....Mr P Craggs
23 2-00003 SPARTAN RED (H McConell) H McConnell 12-11-0 ....Mrs A Robertson
24 fp02p3- THREKELD HALL (J Pearson) Mrs C Weightman 8-11-0 ....Mr B Storey 7

5-2 Cool Siloam, 7-2 Autumn Glow, 9-2 Lord Melbourne, 6 Royal Minstrel, Jesting Spirit, 10 Master Blaster, 12 Heriot, 16 others.

**4.45 CRESSFORD HUNTER'S CHASE** (Amateurs: £472: 3m) (12)

1 1 EARLS BRIG (W Hamilton) W Hamilton 7-12-7 ....Mr P Craggs
2 1000p-u RUBSTIC (CD) (J Douglas) S Leadbetter 13-12-7 ....Mr L Hudson (7)
4 p0/ BALTINGLASS (Mrs J Bowie) Mrs J Bowie 15-12-0 ....Mr J Grossick (7)
5 0/2u CAHERTY (Mrs J Gledson) Mrs J Gledson 9-12-0 ....Mr T Reed (7)
7 02d22-f GAYLE WARNING (CD) (J Dudgeon) J Dudgeon 8-12-0 ....Mr A Dudgeon (7)
8 0p-0 GRANGER (E Robson) E Robson 9-12-0 ....P Robson (7)
9 2300p0- INDIAN EMPEROR (Mrs F Walton) F Walton 12-12-0 ....Mr J Walton
10 p/0p-0 JETHARTS HERE (G Renilson) G Renilson 8-12-0 ....Mr T G Dun
11 20u/0-3 KIRKSTYLE (Lt-Col A Cramsie) A Cramsie 12-12-0 ....Col A Cramsie (7)
12 u-p MR FREEZE (P Monteith) P Monteith 12-12-0 ....Mr P Monteith (7)
14 0000-40 SAUCY (Mrs J Brockbank) J Brockbank 7-12-0 ....Mr T Brockbank (7)
15 444uop/ THE FRODDLER (A Swinbank) A Swinbank 10-12-0 ....Miss K Thompson (7)

4-7 Earls Brig, 3 Rubstic, 8 Gayle Warning, 14 Caherty, 16 Kirkstyle, 20 others.

**5.15 GRUNWICK STAKES** (NH Flat race: £509.50: 2m) (25)

1 FOX-U-MORE (Mrs M Nisbet) K Oliver 5-11-13 ....Mr T G Dunn
2 3 FULL MEASURE (I Williams) G Fairbairn 6-11-13 ....Mr J Walton
3 GOLEN FANCY (Northumbria Leisure) J Fitzgerald 5-11-13 ....Mr A Fowler
4 HUMMELMOOR (A Mactaggart) A Mactaggart 5-11-13 ....Mr A MacTaggart
5 JAMES DUKE (J Priday) J Priday 6-11-13 ....Mr M Philipps 7
6 4 KATIE NELSON (R WAtson) T Cuthbert 5-11-13 ....P MacWilliams 7
8 SPLENDID LADY (Mrs C Bickerton) M Reddan 5-11-13 ....Mr N Waggott Jnr 7
9 STEEP BIT (J Collett) J Priday 6-11-13 ....Mrs S Aston 7
10 TAMSON'S TIPPLE (D Robertson) D Robertson 6-11-13 ....Mr D Robertson
11 UNSCRUPULOUS JUDGE (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 5-11-13 ....Mr E McIntyre 4
13 ALLERLEA (C Bell) C Bell 4-11-0 ....Miss Margaret Bell 4
14 BATTLEGROUND (G Reed) C Thornton 4-11-0 ....R Campbell 7
15 BEAU LYON (Miss A Smith) R Cross 4-11-0 ....Miss A Cross 7
16 BELLITICO (H Proud) J Charlton 4-11-0 ....Mr L Hudson 4
17 BOARDMANS VALUE (Major J Rubin) M W Dickinson 4-11-0 ....G Burrows 7
18 CALSAY LAD (Mrs J McGill Beattie) R Allan 4-11-0 ....B Holdhan 7
21 FIRST KNOWE (W Young) W Young 4-11-0 ....Mr P Craggs
22 L O BROADWAY (L Sloan) R Fisher 4-11-0 ....Mr J Duggan 7
23 LUCANNY (D Dick) D Dick 4-11-0 .... —
24 MACBETH (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 4-11-0 ....Mr P Hughes 7
25 NELSONS BEACH (J Dun) G Dun 4-11-0 ....Mr J N Dun 7
26 OPTIMUM (R Fisher) R Fisher 4-11-0 ....K Teelan 7
27 PRIMROSE WOOD (Mrs D Whitaker) G Richards 4-11-0 ....D Dodd 7
28 TELE-JECTOR (James B Russell Ltd) J S Wilson 4-11-0 ....M Pepper 7
29 WAYZ GOOSE (J Bradburne) Mrs Hutchison-Bradburne 4-11-0 ....Mrs S Brockbank

5 Full Measure, 6 Katie Nelson, Golden Fancy, 8 Battleground, Primrose Wood.

VOLLEYBALL

# Rockets certain to find one Spark in final

By Paul Harrison

Speedwell Rucanor from Bristol, the holders, crashed out of the Mikasa Cup semi-finals in London on Sunday, beaten 3—1 by Spark.

Spark took the first two sets, 15—2, 15—13, before Speedwell, the current league leaders, won the third to stay in the match, 15—5. Spark were not to be denied, and took the fourth set and the match, 15—13, to spring the main upset of the tournament.

They will meet Granwood Rockets, of Nottingham, in the final in London on May 2. It will be Granwood's first final appearance, well-earned by their 3—0 (15—10, 15—11, 15—13) defeat of Weymouth Rembrandt in Nottingham on Saturday. The next day the two teams met in the league, and the scoreline was reversed.

In Scotland, in the women's section of the Royal Bank national league, Telford, the leaders, met their nearest rivals, Prestwick Dodds, and although Dodds took the first set, Telford won 3—1 to stay well on course to retaining their title.

Whitburn beat Inverclyde 3-0, while in the men's section MIM, the reigning champions and current leaders, beat Paisley 3-0, which pushes Paisley further into relegation trouble. Bellshill Cardinals lost to Whitburn, only their second win of the season, 3-1. Whitburn go above Paisley at the bottom, and are only three points behind Bellshill.

ICE HOCKEY

# Players' dispute might cost Panthers the title

By Robert Pryce

The English National League title is slipping from Nottingham Panthers' grasp. After losing heavily in Whitley Bay two weeks ago, they returned to the north-east on Saturday and went down to Billingham Bombers, 8-4. Having recently released two of their key players, Andison and McClinchey, Nottingham may find that their dispute with the club has cost them the title.

Once again much of the damage was done in the first period. Hubbard and Phillips scored twice each as Billingham took a 4-1 lead. Hubbard went on to get four goals and Phillips to get a rare penalty for using a stick with too much curve on the blade.

Whitley Warriors moved above Nottingham into second place after their 9-4 win over Altrincham Aces on Sunday. Vail and Gould scored two apiece for the winners. Whitley now appear to hold the key to the championship since their two remaining games are at Streatham and Billingham, who are both still very much in contention.

Streatham Redskins strengthened their position in two competitions over the weekend: They had some difficudy adding to their string of victories in the English League South at Altrincham, where Stefan scored both their goals, but encountered fewer problems at home to Avon Arrows, where Stefan added five goals in a 10-2 win. The victory gives them home advantage in the Ben Truman Cup final on May 2.

Southampton Vikings' run of defeats in this competition continued at Richmond, where they went down 6-3 despite holding a 3-2 lead after two periods. Howden, with three goals, was Richmond's top marksman.

Glasgow Dynamoes were involved in two close games over the weekend. On Saturday they beat their visitors from Toronto Airport 14-13 after two and a half minutes of sudden-death overtime. Hester delivered the final blow with his fifth goal of the game. On Sunday he added three more as Glasgow recovered from 7-5 down with three minutes to go to gain a Scottish League draw with Fife Flyers.

Durham Wasps were down 8-6 before drawing at Murrayfield, with the help of three goals from Keirl. Three goals from Halpin, who was playing as a guest, helped Ayr Bruins beat Toronto Airport Raiders 11-7 on Sunday.

ENGLISH NATIONAL LEAGUE: Billingham 8, Nottingham 4; Whitley 9, Altrincham 4. English League North: Blackpool 10, Grimsby 6. English League South: Richmond 6, Southampton 3; Solihull 4, Cambridge 1; Altrincham 1, Streatham 2. Ben Truman Cup: Streatham 10, Avon 2. Scottish League: Glasgow 7, Fife 7. Other games: Glasgow 14, Toronto Airport 13; Ayr 11, Toronto Airport 7; Murrayfield 8, Durham 8.

## Canada's four races

Mt Whistler, British Columbia, Feb 28.—Four World Cup skiing races will be staged in Canada in the 1982-1983 season. A men's World Cup downhill race and a giant slalom will be at Lake Louise, Alta on March 12 and 13. The venue for a women's World Cup downhill and super giant slalom has yet to be determined.—AP.

GOLF

# Bean wins after objection fails

From John Ballantine, Miami, March 1

Controversy always makes bigger news in sport than straight competition. There was plenty of it in the closing stages of the Doral Eastern Open here, won by Andy Bean by one stroke over Jerry Pate, Scott Hoch and Mike Nicolette of Pennsylvania.

Bean pushed one of his giant drives into a copse of trees at the 419 yard 14th. Being impeded by branches on his backswing, he stepped back a couple of feet and took a short practice swing with his seven iron as many weekend golfers do.

After Bean had returned to his ball and punched it 80 or 90 yards back into the fairway, a 'barrack room lawyer' in his gallery muttered audibly that there had been a possible infringement of rule 17. That forbids a player "improving his line of play, or the area of his intended swing, by moving, bending or breaking anything...growing". Later some televiewers telephoned to say Bean had dislodged some leaves.

Fortunately for the troubled player Warren Orlick, a past president of the USPGA and who is an experienced rules official had been standing only five yards behind the incident. Bean asked him: "Have I done anything wrong? If there is any doubt penalize me".


Bean: no penalty

Orlick answered: "No penalty. Don't worry about it. Carry on". Bean did. Although he dropped a stroke at that hole and at the next three, finishing [illegible]

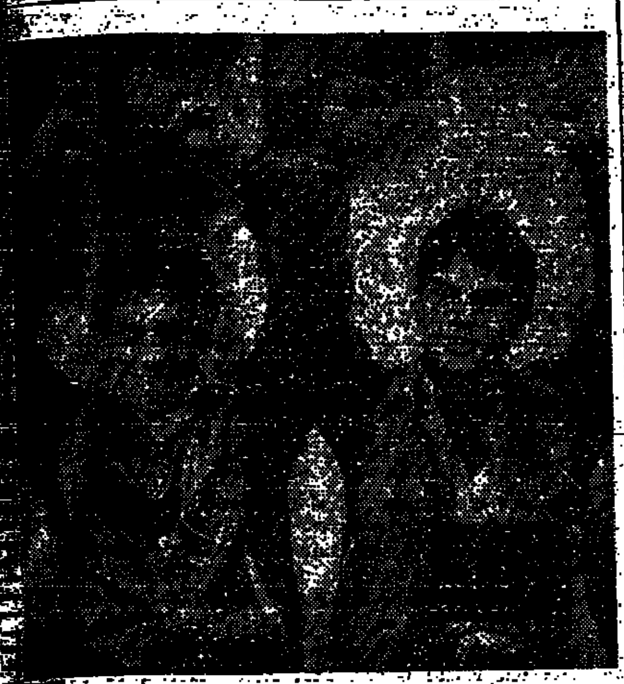
Tournament Players' Association officials discussed the situation. Had Bean been penalized two strokes his resulting total of 280 instead of 278 meant he would have had to give way to the three runners up who would then have had to go out and engage in "sudden death".

Jack Tuthill, the tour director, decided there had been no infraction and Bean's victory stood. It was the first time a winner had been under threat since Tom Watson was penalized at the 1980 Tournament of Champions for instructing his partner Lee Travino that he thought he had too wide a stance.

Severiano Ballesteros's 68 for 283, his best total ever at his "home" club, won him £4,400 for tenth place. Nick Faldo could have joined him; but after grittily holding on to par for eight of his last nine holes, three-putted the last green from 18 feet finally missing a four-footer to win £3,340. His performance moved him about 15 places up the money list.

LEADING SCORERS: 278: Andy Bean, 68, 69, 72, 69; 279: Scott Hoch, 69, 70, 71, 69; 279, Mike Nicolette, 68, 70, 71, 70; 279: Jerry Pate, 70, 70, 69, 70; 281, Curtis Strange, 70, 70, 66, 67; 281, Calvin Peete, 68, 72, 70, 71; 281, Craig Stadler, 66, 69, 73, 73; 282, Jim Dent, 67, 72, 72, 71.

BOXING



a coupla East Side kids: the Arreolas hit town

# Street fighters with police protection

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

The clout that knocked out Charlie Magri last autumn had a silver lining. It led to the much-awaited world title bout against Antonio Avelar, of Mexico, the champion. Magri's connexions, who had over the past five years steered him to the top of the rankings, realized that it was a case of now or never for the Stepney man if he is to win the world title.

Two tough youngsters, Kelvin Smart and Keith Wallace, are closing in on Magri. So life is going to get more difficult for him. Avelar has no objection to coming to Wembley on May 4 to put his title at stake. He clearly believes that if Juan Diaz, who was unranked, could land the knockout blow, so can he.

So Magri, after a good rest and becoming a father, needs a warm-up. That is why Cipriano Arreola has been sent over here for the Micky Duff and Mike Barrett show tonight at the Albert Hall. But Arreola, a Los Angeles-based Mexican, does not see it quite like that. For him it is a chance to gain recognition. It does not matter that Magri is a full flyweight and he only a "mini-fly", as his trainer-manager Al Stankie calls him. "I know Magri's a good fighter and a slugger but my kid's a real street brawler and he will go for Magri", he said.

When I reminded Al Stankie that the last "kid" the promoter Don Chargin sent to Messrs Duff and Barrett for Magri, Enrique Castro, on what is now known as the night of the Tijuana Tumblers, was flattened by Magri in one round, whereas his man took 10 to beat him on points, he said: "Cipriano had flu when he met Castro."

Al Stankie is the boxing coach of the Los Angeles Police Department at the Hollenbeck Youth Centre, which was the brainchild of his area commander Dick Stevens and set up by the Hollenbeck Police Division and local businessmen to bring members of gangs like the Premira Gang, East Side Los, the Garity Street and Al Capones indoors to exchange their guns and knives for boxing gloves.

He has five Arreola boys in his care and thinks at least Cipriano and Adrian, who has come here to meet the British bantamweight champion John Feeney, will become world champions. Already he has taken them to the finals of the national Golden Gloves in which they were runners-up. "This is a chance for my kids to fight their way out of the Pico-Aliso project, where underprivileged people earning less than $5,000 are housed."

Even though light-flyweights are usually well out of their depth against their bigger brothers, a Mexican in gloves is always dangerous, specially one like Cipriano, who has been 10 rounds twice with Ian Clyde, of Canada, the man who knocked out Magri in the Montreal Olympic Games.

Sparks could fly when London's East End meets Los Angeles East Side. "It will be Cipriano's toughest fight", Police Officer Stankie said, "but excuse me, sir. Adrian, who is only 19, will be too good for your John Feeney. You will be seeing two future world champions tomorrow."

ROWING

# Cambridge improve but Oxford mystify

By Jim Railton

It was almost an imperial occasion this weekend when Cambridge University met the British National eight. Mr Peter Coni, QC, Henley's chief in white flannels, blazer and tie with red and white flags climbed on board the press launch on Saturday to officiate.

Coni could be described as a pluralist. Besides being Henley's overlord he is, among other things, chairman of the ARA international rowing committee. He informed me that he was not on a signalling course with his flags but umpiring in an attempt to preserve the £13,000 plus of floating plant which coxswains in a matter of crazed seconds can reduce to software.



Coni: flags saved floating plant

Coni must have missed the creature comforts of Henley with a leaking press launch and an empty soupcan as the only bailing device.

He also proved something of a realist. The national eight has, as it now stands, a crew who already between them have won three gold, 11 silver and three bronze medals in Olympic and world championships. Cambridge's crop now consists of five freshmen, one Blue and two gold oarsmen, none of whom have had a single victory between them on the Putney to Mortlake course.

Coni, much to the national eight's chagrin, gave Cambridge most bend advantages and once even advized their coxswain how he miht make best of the ride. On Saturday Cambridge went through one moment of panic, steadied in time and rowed in the end with great character. The most the internationals took over four minutes was two lengths. In one particularly good row by Cambridge, it was much less than half a length.

Coni elected to sit in judgement on Sunday too. The national eight this time demanded a fair trial — two almost straight four-minute rows below Kew Bridge with crews changing stations each time. The national eight stripped this time and took a length a minute in each row.

Cambridge, to be honest, looked tired on Sunday and scrambled. Pearson, Heard and Philp worked against one another in the engineroom and that must be put right. While on Saturday Cambridge achieved good rhythm, on Sunday they were as graceful at times as a grasshopper with boots on.

Coni will also be pleased as there was not one clash over the weekend and for once coxswains have not taken over the copy. At least Cambridge have arrived so far with a crew in reasonable shape. With less than four weeks to go to the Boat Race on March 27, Oxford have been completely revamped and are an unknown quantity.

Conington, the Oxford stroke, after injury and illness, came back to the boat for the first time on Friday and is being "rested" in the bows.

OXFORD: *N A Conington (Hampton and Oriel) bow, G R N Holland (Bradley and Oriel), R C Clay (Eton and New), *R P Yonge (King's Canterbury and New), *R B Rankov (Bradford and St. Hugh's), S J L Foster (Brentwood and Pembroke), A K Kirkpatrick (Durham and Oriel), H Clay Eton and Magdalen) stroke, *S Brown (Taunton and Wadham) cox.

CAMBRIDGE: P St John Brine (St Edward's Oxford and LMBC) bow, A R Knight (Hampton and Clare), *R J Stephens (KCS Wimbledon and Emmanuel); N J Bliss (Barnard Castle and Corpus Christi), B C Philp (Bryanston and Downing), C D Heard (Shrewsbury and LMBC), E G M Pearson (King's Canterbury and Jesus), S A Harris (Desborough School and Queen's) stroke, I P Bornstein (City of London and Emmanuel) cox.

SHOW JUMPING

# Bunn finds a sponsor

Hickstead's showjumping programme for the coming season received a £40,000 boost yesterday but at heavy cost to the Cardiff International Show.

Benson and Hedges, the sponsors, announced that they are withdrawing from the Cardiff event after eight years to take over Hickstead's four-day Nations' Cup meeting, from July 29 to August 1. It is good news for Douglas Bunn, the Hickstead owner, who has been searching for a sponsor to take over the third of his season's four meetings.

The decision to switch showjumping courses has left Col Sir Harry Llewellyn, father of the Cardiff show, with a big difficulty.

Sir Harry, former Olympic showjumper and now president of the British Equestrian Federation, said: "Although it is a bitter blow, we are not adopting a dog-in-the-manger approach. It is good that the money is to stay in the sport.

"We still hope to go ahead with our show from September 17-19. We also hope that local sponsors can be found, and that there will be local television coverage, although it seems certain we will have to give up the floodlight sessions of previous years."

The Cardiff show's formula, since its inception, has been based on staging concurrent amateur and professional championships and Sir Harry said he hoped to run a 1984 world professional championship.

# Salerooms and Antiques



# Legal Appointments

"... WHAT THEN? Shall we sin, because we are not under the law, but under grace? God forbid."—Romans 6: 15.

## BIRTHS

ALAZARD.—On February 24, in Paris, to Caroline and Jean-Marin, a son, Jean-Christophe Alexandre William.

ALLEN.—On 26th February, to Jane and Nicholas—a daughter (Lucy).

BELL.—On Sunday 28th February, to Serena, wife of Robert—a daughter.

BLUETT.—On 28th February 1982 at Bacchus Marsh, Victoria, Australia, to Patricia (nee Francis) and Christopher, a son, a brother for Melanie and Vanessa.

COOPER.—On 28th February, to Jane (nee Taylor) and Stephen a daughter (Katy Jane).

CROSTHWAITE EYRE.—On February 27, to Fiona (nee Hunter Russell) and Antony—a daughter.

CRUFT.—On 26th February, to Sue (nee Boswell) and Sebastian, a son, brother for Rowan and Flora.

DOWDALL.—On 24th February, to Susan and Robert — a son (Thomas Robert) a brother for Charles.

GILBERT.—On February 26th, at the Edith Cavell Inst., Brussels, to Gill (nee Meadows) and Jim—a son (Thomas Henry James).

HACKING.—On February 19th, to Tulla and Anthony, a son, Jonathan, a brother for Julia, Daniel and Oliver.

HOWESON.—On February 27th, in Brunei, to Emma and Charles—a daughter.

HUDSON-DAVIES.—On 28th February, to Kersti and Jonathan, a daughter.

## DEATHS

GLASBROOK.—On February 27th, 1982, at Childe Okeford Manor, Harriet (nee Bostock), wife of the late John Henry Lionel and mother of Elizabeth, John and Juliet. Service at St Nicholas Church, Childe Okeford, on Friday, March 5th, at 3.30 p.m. Flowers to David R. Cherrett, 10 Market Place, Blandford.

GOLD.—On February 27th, peacefully at West Stratton House, near Winchester, Harcourt Michael Scudamore, much loved husband, father and grandfather. Funeral private. No flowers please.

HAWORTH.—On Saturday, 27th February, Lois Adlington, aged 89, late of Bowdon, Cheshire, peacefully in a nursing home in Sway. She will be missed by her many friends and relations. Cremation will take place at 3.15 pm on Thursday 4th March at Southampton Crematorium. No flowers please. Enquiries F. W. House, Lymington 73142.

HOGG.—On February 28th, at Clifden, Teignmouth, Devon, Irene Constance Hogg, aged 83, beloved sister and aunt.

HOOPER.—On February 26th 1982, peacefully at Shrewsbury Cottage, Cranbrook, in his 90th year, Mr Kenneth Hooper, F.D.S., R.C.S., Consultant Dental Surgeon Emeritus to Guys Hospital. Dearly loved father of John, Morton and Nicholas, and Dumble to his grandchildren. Funeral service Thursday, March 4th at 1.30 pm at St Dunstan's Church, Cranbrook, followed by burial at Chislehurst. Family flowers only.

HOWARD.—On February 27th, 1982, peacefully, Iris Georgina, born 1905, beloved wife of Heddon, mother of John and Richard, beloved grandmother to Suzi, William, Andrew, James and Duncan, darling ...

# PERSONAL COLUMNS

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## LEGAL NOTICES

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# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Is it as easy as ABC? 7.05 A Dependent Future. 7.30 A Question of Interpretation. 7.55 Closedown. 9.35 For Schools, Colleges: The Germans at School. 9.53 German conversation. 10.10 Look and Read. 10.35 Resource Units: English. 11.00 Watch: Dinosaurs. 11.17 Television. 11.38 Shakespeare in Perspective: The Tempest. 12.05 General Studies: Party Lines. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only; Financial report and news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One from the foyer of the Barbican Centre on the eve of its opening. 1.45 Bod and the Birds narrated by John Le Mesurier and Maggie Henderson (r). 2.00 You and Me. For four and five year olds (r). 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Folk tunes with the fiddle. 2.40 Communicate! 3.00 Closedown. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Cartoon: Pixie and Dixie in High Jinks (r).
4.25 Jackanory. Bernard Holley reads part two of Jonny Briggs and the Giant Cave.
4.40 Animal Magic presented by Johnny Morris and Terry Nutkins. With their special guest Toyah they meet Toyah the lion-tailed macaque.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround.
5.10 Grange Hill. Part 17 of the school drama series and there is a collection to buy something to take to Roland in hospital.
5.40 News with Moira Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six.
6.25 Nationwide introduced by David Dimbleby and Frank Bough.
6.55 Cartoon: Bugs Bunny in Rabbit Transit.
7.05 Doctor Who. Part two of Black Orchid.
7.30 A Question of Sport with Willie Carson and Bill Beaumont.
8.00 Legacy of Murder starring Dick Emery. A lighthearted look at the work of a seedy detective. Part three: Who Do You VooDoo?
8.35 Taxi. Comedy series about a New York Cab Company and its drivers.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Play: Baal by Bertolt Brecht starring David Bowie in the title role. This was Brecht's first play and it is set in Germany during the years preceding World War One. Baal is an amoral itinerant singer with a love of nature and the universe but cares nothing for the human race except himself which leads to a predictable ending.
10.30 Everyman: Unearthly Powers. A film that looks at the resurgence of the supernatural to British religion and the efforts that are being made to reproduce states of religious trance. The programme examines the nature of trances, detailing recent research that has indentified a substance in humans which creates euphoric states.
11.20 Conversation. In the first of three weekly programmes Sue Lawley talks to Professor Ian Craft, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, and an expert on test-tube babies.
11.50 News headlines and weather.

## BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Electronic Design and Signals; 7.05 Motion: Newton's Laws; 7.30 Handicapped in the Community; 7.55 Closedown; 11.00 Play School; 11.25 Closedown; 3.55 The Old Boy Network: Leslie Sarony (r).

Humphrey Bogart as Sam Spade (BBC 2 6.50pm)

4.35 Seapower. The Lord Hill-Norton talks about the role of the Gunboat (r).
5.05 Gillian Tingay (harp) plays La Source by Hasselmans (r).
5.10 Tanzania: Education for Self-Reliance. Part one of an Open University production (r).
5.40 Laurel and Hardy in Perfect Day* (1929).
6.00 The Waltons. Series about the good-living folk of Walton's mountain.
6.45 News with subtitles.
6.50 Film: The Maltese Falcon* (1941) starring Humphrey Bogart as Sam Spade the private eye searching for a priceless statuette in competition with the ruthless Kasper Gutman (Sydney Greenstreet). Directed by John Huston.
8.30 Russell Harty. Among his guests are country and western singer Emmylou Harris and Humphrey Bogart look-alike, Kenny Wymark.

9.00 Pot Black 82. Battling for a place in the semifinal tonight are Doug Mountjoy, last year's beaten World Champion finalist and former World Amateur champion, David Taylor.
9.25 One Man and his Dog. The first semi-final in the international Sheepdog Singles Championship is between Elfion Owen of Wales and England's Ron Bailey of Ponteland. Tonight also sees the start of the brace championship when William Murphy of Ireland meets Scotland's Geoff Billingham.
10.05 The Barbican. On the eve of its opening by Her Majesty the Queen, Richard Baker takes a last minute look at the amenities of the controversial project.
10.50 Newsnight. Ends at 11.40.

## ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: The roles of the sexes; 9.53 Sports reporting; 10.16 Maths for seven and eight year olds; 10.33 The young as seen by the media; 11.03 Basic maths; 11.22 The different forms of rail transport; 11.39 The historical sights of Paris; 12.00 Button Moon: Rocket adventures for the very young; 12.10 Lets Pretend: For the young: the making of a play; 12.30 The Sullivans: Drama series about a Melbourne family during World War Two; 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames News with Robin Houston; 1.30 Take the High Road. Drama series set in the highland estate of Glendarroch; 2.00 After Noon Plus. A review of the month's news by Antony Howard and Peregrine Worsthorne, introduced by Mavis Nicolson and Trevor Hyett; 2.45 The Sandbaggers. Spy series starring Roy Marsden as department boss, Neil Burnside; (r) 3.45 Welcome Back, Kotter. American high school comedy starring Gabe Kaplan and John Travolta.

4.15 Cartoon: Dr Snuggles (r).
4.20 On Safari. Studio jungle entertainment presented by Christopher Biggins and Gillian Taylforth. Their guest is Una Stubbs.
4.45 CB TV — Channel 14. News views and tales for young people.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Dolly Skilbeck has difficulty in running the farm while the owners are away.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of the 'walking suitcase'.
6.30 Crossroads. Carole Sands is invited to spend the evening with the Banks.
6.55 Reporting London. The latest news of events in the capital from Dennis Tuohy.
7.30 Max Bygraves — Side by Side — with Eric Sykes. Mr Bygraves with another half hour of indulgent music and comedy.
8.00 The Glamour Girls. Comedy series set in a sales promotion company. Starring Brigit Forsyth and Sally Watts.
8.30 Top of the World. Three hopefuls in London, Miami and Sydney compete in a contest of general knowledge presented by Eamonn Andrews.

9.00 Play: A Voyage Round My Father by John Mortimer and starring Laurence Olivier, Alan Bates and Elizabeth Sellars. An autobiographical play in honour of the author's father, Clifford, a barrister who specialised in divorce cases who continued to practice even after he became blind. A delightful play packed full with Clifford's acerbic and witty comments on the frailty of human nature.
10.30 News
11.00 Snooker: The Yamaha Organs Trophy. From the Assembly Rooms, Derby highlights of the second day in the week-long tournament. Among those competing today are former world champion, Cliff Thorburn and David Taylor who reached the final of this tournament last year.
12.00 Superstar Profile. Catherine Laporte Coolen talks to Oscar-winning actress, Sally Field, about her life and career.
12.25 Close with Wynford Vaughan Thomas talking about the delights of being Welsh.

## Radio 4

6.0 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today.
8.33 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Franchise Day" by Robert Fairley.
11.00 News.
11.05 Thirty Minute Theatre: "Sleeping Dogs" by Geoff Nicholson.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Quote...Unquote†.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Bleak House by Charles Dickens (part 4).†
4.00 Ebdon's England. John Ebdon reflects on the British.
4.15 Town Teacher. A scheme to involve youngsters in their colourful heritage.
4.45 Story Time: 'Welsh Fargo' by Harry Secombe (7).
5.00 News magazine.
6.00 The Six o'Clock News including Financial Report.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1982.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 Animal Language.†
8.20 Take a Message to the Moon: Peter Paterson reports on the Navajo Indians.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the blind.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Semi-Circles (new series) with Paula Wilcox and David Wood.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'A Confederacy of Dunces' by John Kennedy Toole (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News: Weather Report; Forecast.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

VHF only: 6.30-6.33 Morning Sou'West 10.00 For Schools 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother 11.00-12.00 For Schools 2.00-3.00 For Schools 11.00 Study on 4. For Librarians: Part three - Special Communities - Special Needs (r). 11.30-12.10 Open University: Great Britain 1750-1950; 11.50 Biochemists and Biochemistry.

## Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Elgar, Parry, Strauss, Gounod; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Ravel, Liszt, Offenbach (mono), Janacek, records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer (Beethoven; ) records.†
10.00 Song Recital Schubert, Debussy, Verdi.†
10.40 Finnish Quartets String Quartet recital: Usko Meriläinen, Sibelius.†
11.35 Music for Flute Recital: Jolivet, Rousell, Enesco, Martinu.†
12.10 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra Concert. Part 1: Brahms.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra. Part 2: Dvorak.†
2.15 John Sheppard (Recital by the Clerkes of Oxenford).†
3.0 Dutilleux and Bartok Piano recital.†
3.40 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra Concert: Spohr, Elgar.†
4.25 Jazz Today.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 The Composed Voice. Talk by Eric Griffiths on poetry.
8.00 A Brahms Concert direct from the Royal Festival Hall, London. Part 1.†
8.20* So My Particular Friend. Second of five programmes based on the letters of Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn.
8.40* A Brahms Concert. Part 2.†
10.05 Two Sides to my Head. Talk by R. A. Hodgkin on recent discoveries about the brain, and their implications for learning.
10.25 Britten. String Quartet recital.†
11.00 News.
11.0 Carlo Farina on record.†
VHF only: 5.55am Open University: French Organ Tradition 6.15 Ayer ay Oxford 6.35-6.55 English Economic History 11.20pm Mathematical Statistics 11.40 The Digital Computer 12.00 Gaudi's Architecture and Design 12.20-12.40 On Being a Social Worker.

Vince Hill: Radio 2 10.00pm

## Radio 2

5.0 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.0 Jimmy Young.† 12.0 Gloria Hunniford, including 1.45 SportsDesk.† 2.0 Ed Stewart including 2.45, 3.45 Sports Desk.† 4.0 David Hamilton, including 4.45 Sports Desk.† 5.45 News; Sport. 6.0 Jan Leeming including 6.45 Sports Desk.† 8.0 The Golden Age of Hollywood (6) 1937-38.† 9.0 Listen to the Band: The Templemore Band.† 9.30 The Organist Entertains† ; 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.0 One Man's Variety with Vince Hill. 11.0 Brian Matthew with Round Midnight, including 12.0 Midnight Newsroom; Weather; Motoring Information (in Stereo from 12.0 midnight). 1.0 Truckers' Hour with Sheila Tracy.† 2.0-5.0 You and the Night and the Music with Charles Nove.†

## Radio 1

5.0 As Radio 2. 7.0 Mike Read. 9.0 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis, including 12.30 Newsbeat, 12.45 Top 40 Discs. 2.0 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.0 Andy Peebles, including 5.0-5.30 The Record Race; 5.30 Newsbeat; 6.5 Top 40 Singles Chart. 7.0 Talkabout: Young people meet to discuss their views. 8.0 David Jensen. 10.0 John Peel.† 12.0 midnight Close.

## World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz 463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Ploughman of the Moon. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europe. 8.30 The Reith Lectures. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 The End of the Affair. 10.30 Musician At Large. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm Musical Memories. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Thirty Minute theatre. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.15 A Word in Edgeways. 9.45 Short Story. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland this Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Backtracking. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show: 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The King of Instruments. 2.30 The Reith Lectures. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

## REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

### BBC 1

Cymru/Wales 9.10am-9.35 I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth. 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales. 5.10-5.35 Rownd Y Byd. 5.35-5.40 Ivor the Engine. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 7.05-7.30 Heddiw. 7.30-8.00 A Left Over Wife (Caitlin Thomas). 11.50-11.54 News Headlines. 11.54-12.24am Film 82. 12.24 News and weather. Scotland 11.17am-11.38 For Schools: Let's See. 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.20-12.10am Omnibus. 12.10am News and weather. Northern Ireland 10.35am-11.00 For Schools: Ulster in Focus. 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.50 News and weather. England 6.00pm-6.25 Regional News Magazines. 11.55 Close.

### YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Does the Team Think? with Tim Brooke-Taylor. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Closedown.

### ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? with Tim Brooke-Taylor. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Peterborough Festival of Country Music. 12.00 Jazz: Kenny Baker and Don Lusher. 12.30 am Tuesday Topic.

### SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Electric Theatre Show: David Tomlinson. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? 5.10 Tales of Crime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today, with John Toye. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05 am Closedown.

### GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.30 am-9.35 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? with Tim Brooke-Taylor. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Two of Us. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Closedown.

### ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? with Tim Brooke-Taylor. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 News at Bedtime. Closedown.

### CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Bygones. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Does the Team Think? 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 12.00 Closedown.

### TVS

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? with Tim Brooke-Taylor. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Real World: New series on how consumers are affected by the revolution in technology. 12.00 Entertainers: Prelude and their songs. 12.30 am Company. Closedown.

### CENTRAL

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? chaired by Tim Brooke-Taylor. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Jazz and Blues: Koko Taylor. 12.35 Closedown.

### TSW

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Bygones. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Square one. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Does the Team Think? 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 12.05 am Postscript. 12.11 Closedown.

### BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? with Tim Brooke-Taylor. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 News. 12.03 am Closedown.

### GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm Granada reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 2.30-2.45 Old Salts. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent strokes. 6.00 This is your right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Late night from two. 12.30 am Closedown.

### HTV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? chaired by Tim Brooke-Taylor. 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30 Comedians. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Closedown.

### HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 9.35 am-9.50 Am Gymru. 11.39-11.54 About Wales. 12.00-12.10 pm Trehetiau. 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 5.10-5.20 Mr Magco. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales.

### TYNE TEES

As Thames except starts: 9.25 am Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Riordans. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Being With God. 12.05 am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE. (r) REPEAT

## CHOICE

Laurence Olivier as Clifford Mortimer (ITV 9.00pm)

● A VOYAGE AROUND MY FATHER (ITV 9.00pm) affords us the rare pleasure of the sight of Laurence Olivier on the small screen. He plays Clifford, the blind barrister father of the play's author, John Mortimer. Clifford is an irascible man, intolerant and demanding but with a capacity to command affection — at least from his wife and son. He abhorred visitors and used to scuttle away to the depths of his huge garden at the first sound of intrusion — often with comic results. His wife is lovingly played by Elizabeth Sellars. She became his eyes after he lost his sight in a garden accident — reading reports to him on his way to court and describing the blaze of colour in his garden. Young John's schooldays are an extremely humorous episode with an excellent performance from Michael Aldridge as the zany headmaster. Alan Bates is the adult John, destined to live in the shadow of his father even after he retires from Chambers, with Jane Asher as Elizabeth, his wife, who is not in the least over-awed by the reputation or behaviour of the man. The cast is strong, the location work is beautiful and authentic but such is the presence of Olivier that I felt deprived when he was not to be seen on the screen.

● Earlier, on BBC2 at 6.50pm THE MALTESE FALCON marks the beginning of a six week season of Huston-directing-Bogart films. Those chosen cover the years 1941-1945 and feature Across the Pacific, Key Largo, The African Queen, Beat the Devil and Treasure of the Sierra Madre — a selection to keep me at least, indoors for the next few Tuesdays.

● A FRESH START is the subject of this morning's TUESDAY CALL (Radio 4 9.05am) the weekly phone-in programme that gives listeners the chance to air their views or to learn something to their advantage. Today the subject is adult education. In the studio are three experts: Andrew Pates, co-author of Second Chances for Adults; Ann Risman of the Workers' Educational Association; and Eddie Burch, Staff Inspector of Further Education for Birmingham City Council. They will give advice and inspiration to listeners who may be among the unfortunate three million unemployed with facts about evening classes and other opportunities to learn different skills which could lead to being employed once again.

# 'Burke's Peerage' plot case

Burke's Peerage, that bible of the upper classes, has become the subject of conspiracy proceedings at Knightbridge Crown Court.

The promise of an updated, revised and heavily promoted edition of the book was offered so persuasively to advertisers that they parted with nearly £30,000 before publication, the court was told. But all they were getting for their money was a fourth reprint with supplement of the 1970 edition, it was alleged.

Mr David Haring, the company's manager, a former north London coin dealer, of Nottingham Place, Westminster, and Mr Boyd Mayover, a salesman of The Guild House, Croxley Green, Herts, both aged 26, both deny conspiring with other to obtain money by deception through various means concerning the publishing of Burke's Peerage.

Mr Julian Bevan, prosecuting, said Burke's Peerage Ltd was bought in January 1980 by the Baron Frederick Van Pallandt, formerly of the singing due Nina and Frederick. He gave power of attorney to Haring and the sale was financed up to £105,000 by Mr Joe Goldberg.

From October 1979 onwards a team of salesmen were engaged in the Burlington Street offices to learn a set sales "pitch" offering single-page advertisements for £784 and double for £1,460. The matter came to light when Mr Barry Penrose of The Sunday Times joined the staff for one morning and then he and a colleague, Mr Colin Simpson, compiled an article published on July 6, 1980 which, said Mr Bevan, was an allegation of sharp practice. The police were called in and the two were arrested in September, 1980.

Burke's Peerage, Mr Bevan said, was a "massive work — 3,000 pages enormously detailed — it might be called a sort of aristocratic Roots". It was made quite clear to Haring that a new edition would take Mr Peter Townend, the editor five years alone, or two and a half with an assistant, to produce and would cost nearly £200,000. It would have enormous advertising potential.

The defendants were involved in selling space for what was in fact a reprint, but the impression they gave was that it would be a new edition.

"If that was the impression, it was a lie. The impression they deliberately created was that their book was to be sold on the wave of a major promotion in this country, America, Europe and the Middle East, implying that it was to be printed on a massive scale. That was equally a lie".

Finally, an impression was given that the advertising accepted would be carefully selected by a research department and was to be limited and exclusive.

The case, which is expected to last three weeks, was adjourned until today.

# TV actress 'fixed' contest, court told

From Our Correspondent Manchester

Julie Goodyear, a Coronation Street actress helped "fix" a competition to boost the funds of her cancer research funds, Manchester Crown Court was told yesterday.

In a taped telephone conversation she and one of the organizers "wracked their brains" to discover who had informed on them to the police, the prosecution alleged.

Miss Goodyear, aged 39, of Rochdale Road East, Heywood, Manchester, plays the part of Bet Lynch, a barmaid in the Granada television series. Together with Janet Ross, her former secretary, aged 28, of Berwick Road, Blackpool, and Victoria Montague, aged 23, of Gloucester Street, Atherton, Manchester, she denies a charge of conspiracy to defraud.

Mrs Helen Grindrod, for the prosecution, said the Julie Goodyear Trust Fund was set up to pay for a cervical smear testing unit at Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute in Manchester.

An event held to raise money for the fund was a competition where people bought tickets for 25p and had to estimate how far a car would run on a gallon of petrol. The winner was to be given the car.

The test was made by the AA at a market in Rochdale last March. "But before then it became clear that tickets were not going so well", counsel said. "It is at this stage the prosecution say the agreement was entered into whereby a friend would be appointed the winner."

Mr William Clarke, aged 33, and Mr Rodger Forster, aged 25, both of Careless Lane, Wigan, filled in the winning ticket in Miss Montagu's name. "She had not bought a ticket and could not have won", Mrs Grindrod said. The car was handed to her and she then sold it "in a blaze of publicity and paid the money bck into the fund".

"It is not suggested any of these people made any personal gain out of fixing this competition. They defrauded the public simply by cheating people who bought tickets" counsel said.

The trial continues today.

# Cockroach problem in hospital

From Our Correspondent Reading

The area health administrator for west Berkshire admitted yesterday that his hospital had cockroaches in the kitchen and ants in the operating theatre, but said that probably every other hospital in Britain faced the same problem.

Mr Stewart Hinder, agreed that a health inspector had reported cockroaches in the kitchens at the hospital in Reading, after an outbreak of food poisoning.

He said: "these pests come in through the ducts as soon as the heating is switched on. You get cockroaches in the kitchens and a species of little red ant in the operation theatres."

Mr Hinder said the problem had nothing to do with the food poisoning outbreak, which affected two nurses and four mothers in the hospital's maternity unit.

However, he agreed that the health officer's investigation had found chicken not properly defrosted in the hospital kitchen, along with cooked and raw meat stored together at the wrong temperature.

# China peak challenge for Britons

By Ronald Faux

Two British mountaineering expeditions leave shortly for China with separate but large scale aims. Today, Chris Bonington sets out to lead a six-man team attempt on the north-east ridge of Everest.

While they explore that daunting spur which leads to the point where Mallory and Irvine were last seen alive in June, 1924, another six-man expedition 80 miles to the west will be attempting the South face of Xixabangma, at 26,398ft the highest mountain wholly situated in China.

That attempt will be led by Doug Scott, aged 40, of Nottingham and its success would put British climbers firmly in the fore front of Himalayan expeditions. The south face rises a sheer 10,000ft. Mr Scott said yesterday: "It will be the smallest expedition ever to attempt such a high, serious and remote face. The nearest folk to us will be the lads on Everest."

Xixabangma has twice been climbed by its easiest route, but the British team will be the first to attempt the South face which, with the great Kangshung face of Everest, remains one of the great mountaineering prizes.

With Mr Scott will be Paul Braithwaite, aged 35, Roger Baxter-Jones, aged 31, Alex MacIntyre, aged 28, Georges Bettembourg, aged 32, and Nick Prescott, aged 30.

Most of them have been on similar faces in the Himalayas and scaled them Alpine-style to altitudes of more than 26,000ft. "It is a very committed kind of mountaineering, moving as fast as possible and with no fixed ropes to safeguard the hard bits; it will be straight up from the flowers to the summit," Mr Scott reflected.

"The usual sort of expedition with camps, oxygen and ropes you can slide down to safety seem very unsatisfactory compared with this pure Alpine type of cimbing in the Himalayas. The pay-off from living so alone with your fears utterly extended is somthing else."

He has climbed 12 Himalayan summits, including Everest, and made lightweight attempts on the ogre, Nuptse North face, and Kanchenjunga.

## Law Report March 2 1982 Chancery Division

# Exxon denied double taxation relief

Inland Revenue Commissioners v Exxon Corporation

Before Mr Justice Goulding

[Judgment delivered March 1]

The double taxation relief provisions operating between the United States and the United Kingdom, did not exempt from United Kingdom income tax a dividend paid to a United States corporation by a subsidiary if that subsidiary was a United States corporation but was resident in the United Kingdom.

Article XV of the Double Taxation Relief (Taxes on Income) (USA) Order 1946 (SR & O 1946 No 1327), as amended by the 1966 Order of the same name (SI 1188), contained a tax exemption for such dividends but, properly construed, excluded from that exemption dividends paid by a United States corporation resident in the United Kingdom to its United States parent.

Mr Justice Goulding so held in the Chancery Division in allowing an appeal by the Crown from a decision of the special commissioners that had upheld a claim by Exxon Corporation for repayment of United Kingdom income tax of £1,070,000 that had been deducted from a dividend paid to it in 1973 by Esso Holding Co UK Inc.

Esso Holdings, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Exxon Corporation and organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, was at all material times resident in the United Kingdom and not resident in the United States for the purposes of the fiscal law of the United Kingdom. Exxon was a United States corporation not resident in the United Kingdom.

On March 29, 1973, Esso Holdings paid to Exxon a dividend of £7m from which was deducted Schedule F income tax at the rate of 15 per cent, under the provisions of Section 232(3) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

In August, 1978, Exxon claimed repayment of the tax deducted from the dividend that amounted to £1,070,000. It based its claim that the dividend was exempt from United Kingdom tax on the provisions of Article XV of the Double Taxation Relief (Taxes on Income) (USA) Order 1946, as amended by Article 11 of the Double Taxation Relief (Taxes on Income) (USA) Order 1966, referred to compendiously as the Convention. Exxon appealed to the commissioners against the refusal by the Board of Inland Revenue to allow that claim.

Article XV of the Convention provides: "Dividends and interest paid by a corporation of one contracting party shall be exempt from tax by the other contracting party except where the recipient is a citizen, resident, or corporation of that other contracting party. This exemption shall not apply if the corporation paying such dividend or interest is a resident of the other contracting party."

Mr Michael Nolan, QC and Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown; Mr D. C. Potter, QC and Mr Stephen Allcock for Exxon.

MR JUSTICE GOULDING said that the question was whether the expression "a resident of the other contracting party" in the second sentence of Article XV should or should not be interpreted in accordance with the respective definitions (the residence definitions) of "resident of the United Kingdom" and "resident of the United States" set out in paragraphs (1)(g) and (1)(h) of Article II of the Convention, or whether, as the Crown contended, it should be treated as a "term not otherwise defined" for the purposes of paragraph (3) of Article II.

The first sentence of Article XV contained a phrase similar to the expression under scrutiny namely "a citizen, resident, or corporation of that other contracting party". In Strathalmond (Lord) v Inland Revenue Commissioners ([1972] 1 WLR 1511), Sir John Pennycuick, Vice-Chancellor decided that that longer phrase so far as it concerned residents did indeed import the residence definitions. Clearly he was right because on reading the Convention as it stood his conclusion was clear from the language used. Accordingly the contention made by the Crown that the Strathalmond case was wrongly decided could not be upheld.

But the Crown had an alternative and new argument outside the sphere of debate in the Strathalmond case. It had been adumbrated in the last paragraph of Mr Justice Walton's judgment in Avery Jones v Inland Revenue Commissioners ([1976] 2 All ER 898).

It was a passage highly obiter (if indeed there could be degrees of that quality) because the judge decided that case on the uncontested basis that the Strathalmond judgment was correct. He observed however that the Strathalmond case might possibly have to be reconsidered. He concentrated his attention on the second sentence of Article XV, the very matter with which the present case was concerned.

If the residence definitions were applied, he said, and the corporation paying a dividend was a United States corporation, it could never, by definition, be a resident of the United Kingdom. Therefore the provisions of Article XV could not, in the judge's words, "apply equally both ways" as he thought was obviously intended.

That invitation had, not unnaturally, now been accepted by the Crown and Mr Justice Walton's suggestion had been developed and fortified. First, it was said, that if the residence definitions were imported into Article XV, the second sentence of it could not ever operate to deny exemption from United Kingdom tax to a payment made by a United States corporation.

Second, on evidence of American law accepted by the commissioners, it could not ever, if the residence definitions were applicable, operate to deny exemption from United States tax to a payment made by a United Kingdom corporation. The negotiators of the relevant amendment to the Convention could not, it was said, be supposed to have agreed on a provision incapable of any application at all. Therefore the hypothesis importing the residence definitions was wrong.

The Crown submitted that the broad policy behind the second sentence was clear, namely to deny exemption to dividends paid to a United States corporation by a subsidiary trading and controlled in this country

Thus, it was said, the sentence was to be read in a way, even if not the most natural way, that would give it some effect

On a general consideration of the scheme of the Convention, the Crown was right in saying that the intended purpose of the second sentence of Article XV could be discerned. Accordingly, although on the plain meaning of the words used, the expression "resident of the other contracting party" in that sentence did import the residence definitions, it was necessary to give it a different construction so that it did not fail of effect.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Mr Nicholas Halton.

# South African rightly excluded at airport

Regina v Chief Immigration Officer at London (Heathrow) Airport, Ex parte De Klerk

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Kerr

[Judgment delivered March 1]

Where a passenger from South Africa had sought leave to enter the United Kingdom as a visitor for three months and then asked for leave to enter for an indefinite period without holding an entry clearance for the purpose, the decision of the immigration officer that he did not qualify for entry under any provision of the Immigration Rules (HC 394) was held to be completely proper.

The Court of Appeal dismissed with costs an appeal of Mr Johannes Jacobus De Klerk, formerly of the Remand Centre, Ashford, Middlesex, from Mr Justice Woolf's dismissal of his application for an order of certiorari to quash the decision of the immigration officer at Heathrow airport on February 23, 1981, refusing him leave to enter as a visitor.

Mr K S Nathan for Mr De Klerk; Mr Simon D Brown for the immigration officer.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Mr De Klerk was born in South Africa in 1937. He had been much married.

He had come here in 1960 as a visitor, had been married in 1964 in South Africa to someone whom he had met in England and had two sons. There had been a divorce about 1972.

He came to England again in 1971 and subsequently married an English woman. There was a divorce in 1976. A third marriage was dissolved in 1978.

In 1975 he had again returned to England and left in 1979 after a conviction at the Central Criminal Court on a grievous bodily harm charge.

When he was in England he had met a widow who was a security officer at London Airport. She had a married son and three grandchildren. Mr De Klerk wanted to marry her.

He arrived at Heathrow on February 23, 1981 and sought leave to enter the United Kingdom for three months to visit his two sons. He then asked for indefinite leave of entry and spoke of his plans to marry.

The immigration officer concluded that Mr De Klerk had no claim for entry as a visitor under paragraph 17 of HC 394 as he was not genuinely seeking entry for a visit of only three months. He did not qualify for entry for settlement as he did not hold an entry clearance for that purpose.

Mr Justice Woolf had dismissed Mr De Klerk's application for judicial review and had refused bail. So he had gone back to South Africa on terms that the Government would pay his return fare if the appeal succeeded.

He did not come within the provisions for entry for marriage (paragraph 52) because he did not hold a current entry clearance. The immigration officer had not acted under any mistake or unreasonably.

Ghassemian and Mirza v The Home Office (unreported, June 27, 1980) showed that if a man had left during the period for which he had been given leave and then returned, he had to start afresh and to come in with proper leave.

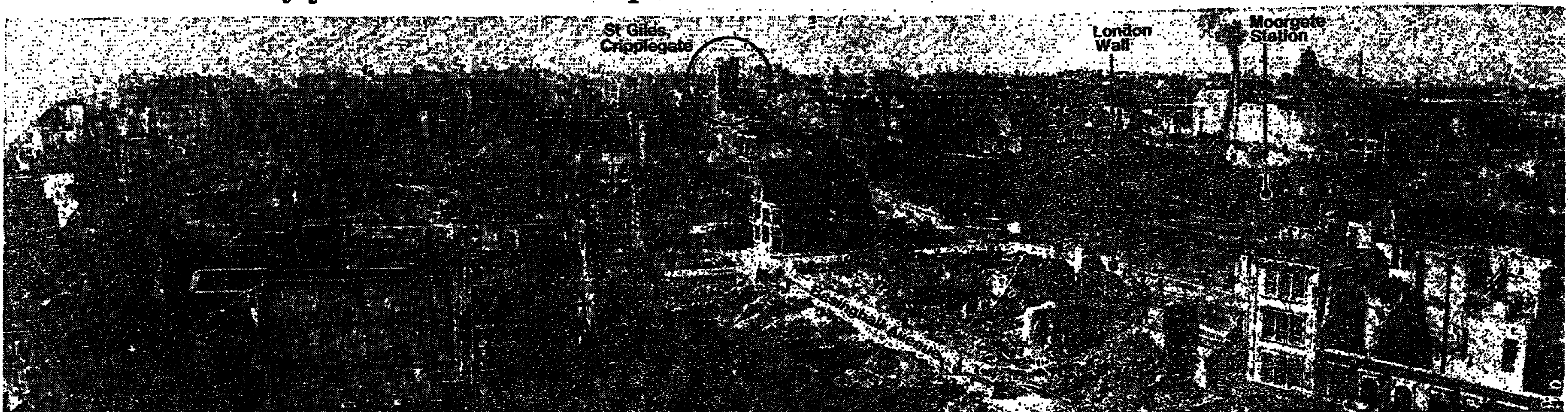
The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Kerr agreed.

Solicitors: Herbert Baron & Co., Twickenham; Treasury Solicitor.

# Forty years on the Barbican phoenix arises—and embraces an enduring St Giles

Cathal O'Gorman




Cripplegate, in the City of London, was still a bomb-site (above) when the Queen came to the throne 30 years ago. Tomorrow, in the Barbican development built on the ruins (above), she will open as the last stage of renewal the £150m arts centre, the largest of its kind in Western Europe (Alan Hamilton writes). The only landmark that bridges the four decades separating Hitler's bombs from today is the Church of St Giles. The church, said to have been founded by Alfune in 1090, although authorities disagree, was burnt in 1545, burnt again in 1666, Victorianized by the Victorians, and burnt again by the Luftwaffe on December 29, 1940. Its cupola blown off, its shell still stands proudly above the ruins of Coleman Street and Basinghall Avenue in the panoramic view of September, 1941. The two pictures, both taken looking north-west, from the area of Coleman Street, just wrought. When the area was a warren of Dickensian stews it housed a population estimated at near 200,000 living in fetid proximity. Today the Barbican houses 6,000 in clinical order, on a site that has obliterated.

Brian Harris

## Frank Johnson in the Commons

# Saying it with daffodils

A Welshman appeared in the Commons yesterday after an affray late last Thursday involving drink.

He was Nicholas Edwards, aged 48, who gave his occupation as Secretary of State for Wales. "I wish to make a personal statement", he said. The statement was about what he described as "an incident" during a series of interventions at the end of the debate on Welsh affairs last Thursday

"I would like to apologize to the Honourable Member for Rhondda for suggesting that he might have been drinking, a suggestion which was unjustified and which of course I withdraw", he said. "I would like to apologize to you, Mr Speaker, for making your task more difficult by a remark from a sedentary position that was out of order."

What was out of order? The remark or the sedentary position? From the sentence, this was unclear. No matter. No minister should be held responsible for his syntax. This is one of the first principles of our legal system. Long may it remain so.

Where was I? Ah yes, Edwards in a sedentary position. To continue. "I hope", said the defendant, "that St David's Day is an appropriate moment to make amends". Edwards was wearing a daffodil in his left lapel.

The Speaker accepted the apology. Mr Edwards was allowed to go. Being a Welshman, the Speaker may have noticed that daffodil. Perhaps it is a code among the Welsh, like certain signs are among Freemasons. But one prefers to think that Mr Edwards was simply being given a chance to start a new life. For no man should be blamed for what he does in a sedentary position.

Presumably, the case arose out of a complaint from the Shadow Secretary of State, the Member for Rhondda, the one accused of being drunk.

The Welsh are said to be a suspicious race. Let us hope he took the right course of action. Certainly, had he kept quiet about the incident, hardly anyone would have known about it, as a Welsh affairs debate late on a Thursday evening is not peak viewing time.

Furthermore, like most Welshmen, the Shadow Secretary is named Jones. It could have been any one of them. Still, Mr Jones seemed happy as Mr Edwards sat down yesterday. Next case.

That turned out to be Mr Gerald Kaufman, the Shadow Secretary for the Environment. He appeared to be driving under the influence of ideology. He demanded an emergency debate on the proposed tour of South Africa by Mr Geoffrey Boycott's cricket te

The essence of Mr Kaufmans' argument was that the tour was wrong because it was to a part of Africa where whites oppressed blacks. It was not clear whether he was equally opposed to tours in parts of Africa where blacks oppressed blacks which is most other parts. One suspects not. That is not the Labour Party's tipple. Still, Mr Kaufman sang happily away at the dispatch box about members of the hated tour "selling themselves for blood-covered Krugerrands".

The Speaker declined the emergency debate. But Mr Kaufman had registered another success

An intoxicant shared by both sides of the House is overseas aid. During questions to the relevant minister yesterday, Members wallowed around in vast amounts of taxpayers cash which would allegedly help bring prosperity to the Third World. Eventually, Sir John Biggs-Davison, a Tory backbencher who is teetotal on the subject, put in a word for the much-despised charities and missionary organizations in preference to government-to-government cash. Too much of the latter tended to end up "in the Swiss bank accounts of dictators".

Mr Neil Marten, the minister, did not seem to think this would apply to India, the country under discussion at the time.

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

### Royal engagements

The Queen holds an Investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.

### New exhibitions

Photographs by Raymond Moore, RPS National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45; (until April 3).

Old master and contemporary etchings by Katherine Kimball, Corinium Museum, Cirencester; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until March 28).

Late paintings by Sickert, Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, University of East Anglia, University Plain, Norwich; Tues to Sun 12 to 5; (until April 4).

### Exhibitions in progress

Embroideries from Gujerat and Rajasthan—Festival of the Arts of India exhibition — Sheffield City Museum, Weston Park, Sheffield; Mon to Fri 12 to 7; (until (until April 13).

Marcel Duchamp's Travelling Box: miniatures of all his major works, including sculptures, photographs and drawings; Central Museum and Art Gallery, Dudley; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until March 20).

### Music

Celebrity concert with Jack Brymer (clarinet), Spa Pavilion, Felixstowe, 8.

Chamber Music Concert, Reardon Smith Lecture Theatre, Park Place, Cardiff, 7.30.

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 15,769

ACROSS

1 Book Egyptian dancing girl can read backwards (7)
5 Sir Thomas Stamford, famed for abstraction (7)
9 Acrobat's finale in act to cause excitement (9)
10 Shawl (loud one) and sound footwear (5)
11 Scratch record (5)
12 Terrifying as Coleridge's pursuing fiend (9)
14 Like the unhappy waiter when the match was abandoned (4,2,3,5)
17 Revolutionary reds attack, then pay the price (5,3,6)
21 High-flying socialites (3,3,3)
23 My pet, unfortunately, is hungry (5)
24 Eat away before cook comes back in (5)
25 Fitting — to a T? (9)
26 He's an expert — most are poor (7)
27 German town has this French perfume (7)

DOWN

1 Put a value on Jenny? (6)
2 I do more without money (7)
3 Classy chair held by rising academic gave rise to disgust (9)
4 Birds refuse to settle on islands (11)
5 What a gypsy would call a gentleman's drink (3)
6 Interval for fireworks? (5)
7 The devil of a match (7)
8 Bashful about beginning of quite unusual clue, "Like mud" (8)
13 You can't take it with you; sadly, neither can I (11)
15 The dear French love us to be lewd (9)
16 Contour line appears different in theory (8)
18 One man from Glasgow, e's in the garden (7)
19 Account for broken axle-pin (7)
20 The girl to experiment in tree climbing (6)
22 It happened in the seventeenth century (5)
25 Bill's companion in Tory circles (3)

Solution of Puzzle No 15,768

## Last chance to see

Scottish Writing Today, National Book League, 15A Lynedoch Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4 (ends today).

### Walks

Haunted City pub walk, meet Chancery Lane Underground, 7.30.

Ghosts of the City, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30.

## Auctions today

Christie's, King Street: Decorative, sporting and topograhical prints, caricatures and maps, 10.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Old and modern silver, 2; prints, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Furniture, carpets, works of art, 11. Southeby's, Bond Street: Continental porcelain and pottery, 11.

### Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: Watercolours and drawings, 9 to 7; European oil paintings, 9 to 7; English and Continental furniture, 9 to 7; silver and plate, 5.30 to 7. Christie's, King Street: English pictures of the 17th and 20th centuries; English silver, both 9.15 to 4.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Glass, 9.30 to 10; old and modern jewelry, 9.30 to 12; goss, potlids, commemorative ware and Staffordshire, 9.15 to 12; furs, costumes, accessories and linen, 9.15 to 12; carpets and objects of art and musical instruments, 9.15 to 12.30; marine and sporting pictures, watercolours and drawings, 9.15 to 4; English and Continental pictures, 9.15 to 4; furniture, 9.15 to 4.30; Oriental works of art, 2 to 4.30; scientific instruments, weights and measures, pens and domestic and other machines, 9.15 to 4.30. Phillips, Blenheim Street: English and Continental ceramics and glass: lead soldiers and figures: miniatures, fans, holy icons and objects of vertu; Chinese shawls and embroideries, lace and costumes, all 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Russian pictures; 20th century Continental pictures, ballet and theatre material; medals, all 9.30 to 4.30; works of art—fast sale; 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Furniture, clocks and watches: pottery, both 9.30 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Rainbow, Torquay: Collectors' items, 9 to 1 and 2.15 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Duke Street, Chester: Collectors' items, 9.30 to 4.30.

## Sporting fixtures

Football: First division: Brighton v Leeds, 7.45; West Ham v Ipswich. Four second division matches, two third and three fourth.

Racing: National Hunt meetings at Plumpton, 2 and Kelso, 2.15.

Boxing: Charlie Magri v Cipriano Arreola of Mexico, at the Royal Albert Hall.

Badminton: England v Japan, at Aston Villa FC.

### Sport on TV

BBC2: 9, Pot Black '82—BBC2 Snooker Championship.

ITV: 11—The Yamaha Organs Trophy, snooker.

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debates on Opposition motions on gas prices and on the situation in central America.

Lords (2.30): Northern Ireland Orders; Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, report.

## The papers

In a light-hearted leader on Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton, the Daily Mirror says: "for a brief moment, it looked as if they would play their final roles on the great screen of life as Darby and Joan, strolling alone into the sunset — accompanied by five agents, 10 press officers and 100 photographers".

Le Figaro warns that France's trade deficit for January is "the beginning of a decline". The country is living beyond its means and cannot afford the luxury of importing more than it exports, it adds.

The New York Times yesterday offered grudging support for what the Administration is doing in El Salvador, but criticized the President for "simple and puerile" language: "The extravagance of Washington's rhetoric implies impatience with central America's social distress and ignorance of the United States' past inglorious role there; by debasing debate, the Administration impairs support for even modest levels of aid."

## Roads

### Roadworks

London and South-east: M11: Lane closures between junctions 5 (Loughton) and 7 (Harlow). A1000: Roadworks at High Road, East Finchley.

Midlands: M6: Lane closures between M69 and A426 exits (junctions 1 and 2). M50: Lane closures between junctions 3 (Jays Green) and 4 (end of motorway). A6: Temporary signals at Matlock Bath, Derbyshire.

North: A6125: Roadworks on Gosforth High Street, Newcastle. A19: Lane restrictions on Sunderland by-pass. A177/B6291: Delays on Coxhoe southern by-pass, co Durham.

Wales and West: A4/A37: Roadworks at this intersection, Bristol. A35: Temporary signals in Axminster town centre, Devon. A55: Roadworks on Colwyn Bay by-pass.

Scotland: A74: Lane closures at Johnstonebridge, Dumfriesshire. A75: Temporary lights at Threave Bridge near Castle Douglas, and E of Ringford at A711 junction. A76: Temporary signals N of Dumfries.

Information supplied by the AA.

### Dartford Tunnel toll

Increased toll charges from March 1: cars, 50p; motorcycles, 20p; HGV, £1.30; buses/coaches, 50p to £1.30; light and medium goods vehicles, 80p.

## Today's anniversaries

Births: Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library, Exeter, 1545; Vincenzo Gioacchino Pecci, Pope Leo XIII, 1878-1903, Carpineto, 1810; Bedrich Smetana, Litomysl, Bohemia, 1824. John Wesley died in London 1791. Attempted assassination of Queen Victoria at Windsor Station, by Roderick Maclean, 1882.

## Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to: Cathy James, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

## TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending February 21:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada (18m)
2 This Is Your Life, Thames (17.75m)
3 Coronation Street (Mon) (16.50m)
4 Wish You Were Here, Thames (15m)
5 We Will Meet Again, LWT (14.95m)
6 Dead Ernest, Central (14.90m)
7 Family Fortunes, Central (14.80m)
8 3-2-1, Yorkshire (14.75m)
9 Starburst, Central (14.70m)
10 Crossroads (Wed) Central (14.50m)

BBC 1

1 Last of the Summer Wine (15.30m)
2 Jim'll Fix It (13.65m)
3 Top of the Tops (12.50m)
3 Dallas (12.50m)
3=Dallas (12.50m)
5 Holiday (11.95m)
6 The Dukes of Hazard (11.35m)
7 Emery (11.30m)
8 Police (11.10m)
9 A Question of Sport (11.05m)
10 Nanny (10.95m)

BBC 2

1 Not The Nine O'Clock News (9.30m)
2 Pot Black '82 (8.75m)
3 End Play (8.65m)
4 Nancy Astor (Wed & Sun) (8.15m)
5 Grace Kennedy (7.35m)
5=One Man and His Dog (7.35m)
7 The Flight of the Condor (7.05m)
8 Russell Harty (Tues) (5.70m)
9 The Getting of Wisdom (4.95m)
10 The Waltons (4.80m)

## The Pound

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 1.77 | 1.69 |
| Austria Sch | 31.90 | 29.90 |
| Belgium Fr | 89.00 | 84.50 |
| Canada $ | 2.30 | 2.21 |
| Denmark Kr | 15.18 | 14.38 |
| Finland Mkk | 8.65 | 8.20 |
| France Fr | 11.50 | 10.90 |
| Germany DM | 4.53 | 4.28 |
| Greece Dr | 116.50 | 109.50 |
| Hongkong $ | 11.05 | 10.45 |
| Ireland Pt | 1.27 | 1.22 |
| Italy Lir | 2390.00 | 2290.00 |
| Japan Yn | 456.00 | 430.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 4.94 | 4.68 |
| Norway Kr | 11.40 | 10.80 |
| Portugal Esc | 130.50 | 123.50 |
| South Africa Rd | 2.12 | 1.97 |
| Spain Pta | 192.00 | 183.00 |
| Sweden Kr | 11.00 | 10.42 |
| Switzerland Fr | 3.60 | 3.38 |
| USA $ | 1.87 | 1.80 |
| Yugoslavia Dnr | 97.50 | 91.50 |

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index closed up 3.5 at 550.8.



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# Weather

Front troughs will cross many parts from the SW.

### 6 am to midnight

London, SE, E England, E Anglia: Sunny intervals with scattered showers at first, becoming cloudier with occasional rain; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 7 or 8C (45 to 46F).

Central S, Central N England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Sunny intervals at first; becoming cloudy with rain; wind W to SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 7 or 8C (45 to 46F).

SW, NW England, Wales: Bright at first, becoming cloudy with rain from W, followed by clearer, showery weather later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Bright at first, becoming cloudy with outbreaks of rain; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 6 or 7C (43 to 45F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Sunny intervals at first, becoming cloudy with rain; wind W, moderate; max temp 6 or 7C (43 to 45F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney: Sunny intervals, occasional showers, becoming cloudier with more persistent rain later; wind mainly SW, fresh or strong; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

Shetland: Sunny intervals, occasional showers; wind SW, fresh; max temp 4C (39F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Becoming colder with showers spreading to all parts.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Straits of Dover: Wind W, backing SW, strong or gale, perhaps increasing severe gale; sea very rough. Irish Sea: Wind W, backing S, fresh increasing strong or gale; sea moderate becoming very rough.

Sun rises: 6.45 am  Sun sets: 5.42 pm
Moon sets: 12.38 am  Moon rises: 10.04 am
First quarter: 10.15 pm

## Lighting up time

London 6.12 pm to 6.12 am
Bristol 6.22 pm to 6.22 am
Edinburgh 6.18 pm to 6.30 am
Manchester 6.18 pm to 6.23 am
Penzance 6.35 pm to 6.32 am

## London

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 11C (52F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6 pm, 69 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, .54in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 3.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,000.2 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

## Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

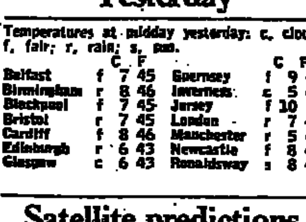
| | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belfast | f | 7 | 45 | Guernsey | f | 9 | 48 |
| Birmingham | r | 8 | 46 | Inverness | c | 5 | 41 |
| Blackpool | f | 7 | 45 | Jersey | f | 10 | 50 |
| Bristol | r | 7 | 45 | London | r | 7 | 45 |
| Cardiff | f | 8 | 46 | Manchester | r | 5 | 41 |
| Edinburgh | r | 6 | 43 | Newcastle | f | 8 | 46 |
| Glasgow | c | 6 | 43 | Ronaldsway | s | 8 | 46 |

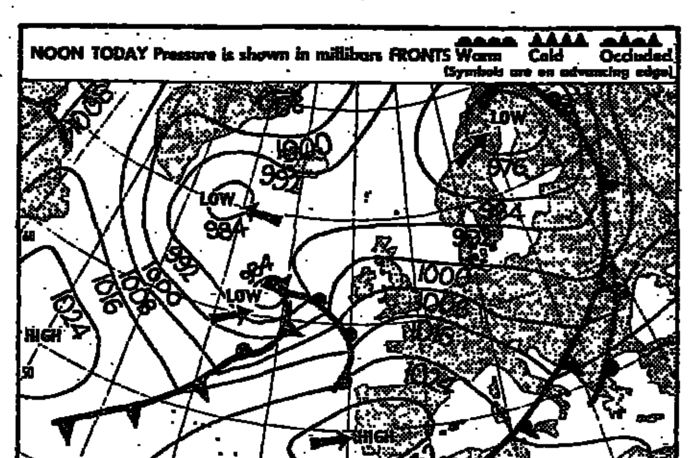
## Satellite predictions

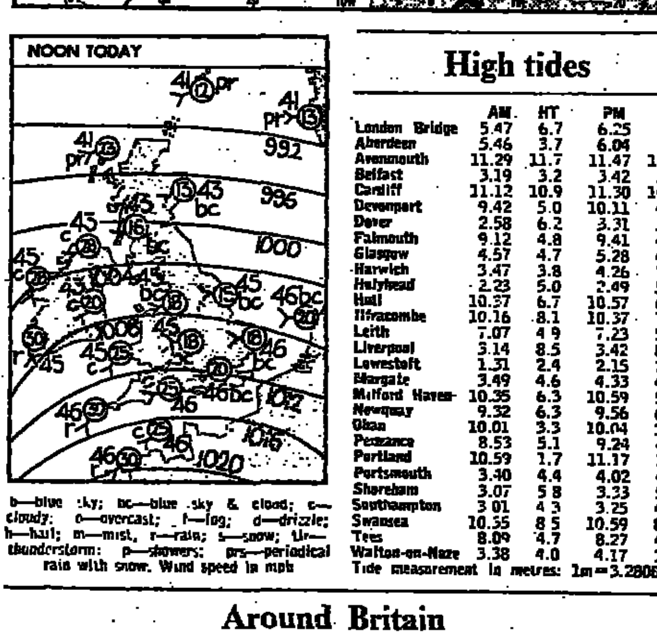
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 151R: (March 3)
MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R: (March 3) 4.45-4.48; S*; 60S; SE. Cosmos 1310R: 19.58-20.2; NW; 75SSE; SSE*. Cosmos 956R: 18.51-18.55, S; 60ENE; NNE. Aryabhata R: 19.6-19.11; WSW; 55S; ESE* and 20.44-20.45; W; 15W; W*. Seasat: 19.0-19.8; NNE; 30NNW; W.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.





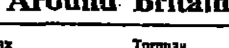




b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist, r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

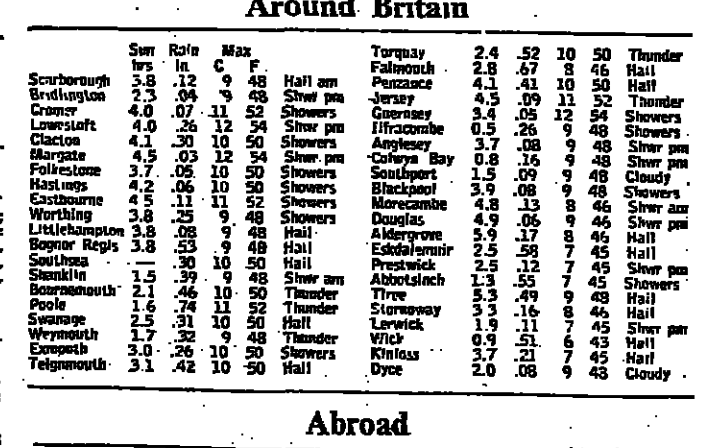
## High tides

| | AM | HT | PM | HT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London Bridge | 5.47 | 6.7 | 6.25 | 6.4 |
| Aberdeen | 5.46 | 3.7 | 6.04 | 3.9 |
| Avonmouth | 11.29 | 11.7 | 11.47 | 11.2 |
| Belfast | 3.19 | 3.2 | 3.42 | 3.3 |
| Cardiff | 11.12 | 10.9 | 11.30 | 10.4 |
| Devonport | 9.42 | 5.0 | 10.11 | 4.8 |
| Dover | 2.58 | 6.2 | 3.31 | 5.9 |
| Falmouth | 9.12 | 4.8 | 9.41 | 4.6 |
| Glasgow | 4.57 | 4.7 | 5.28 | 4.7 |
| Harwich | 3.47 | 3.8 | 4.26 | 3.4 |
| Holyhead | 2.23 | 5.0 | 2.49 | 5.1 |
| Hull | 10.37 | 6.7 | 10.57 | 6.9 |
| Ilfracombe | 10.16 | 8.1 | 10.37 | 7.8 |
| Leith | 7.07 | 4.9 | 7.23 | 5.0 |
| Liverpool | 3.14 | 8.5 | 3.42 | 8.6 |
| Lowestoft | 1.31 | 2.4 | 2.15 | 2.1 |
| Margate | 3.49 | 4.6 | 4.33 | 4.3 |
| Milford Haven | 10.35 | 6.3 | 10.59 | 5.9 |
| Newquay | 9.32 | 6.3 | 9.56 | 6.0 |
| Oban | 10.01 | 3.3 | 10.04 | 3.2 |
| Penzance | 8.53 | 5.1 | 9.24 | 4.8 |
| Portland | 10.59 | 1.7 | 11.17 | 1.5 |
| Portsmouth | 3.40 | 4.4 | 4.02 | 4.1 |
| Shoreham | 3.07 | 5.8 | 3.33 | 5.5 |
| Southampton | 3.01 | 4.3 | 3.25 | 4.1 |
| Swansea | 10.35 | 8.5 | 10.59 | 8.1 |
| Tees | 8.09 | 4.7 | 8.27 | 4.8 |
| Walton-on-Naze | 3.38 | 4.0 | 4.17 | 3.7 |

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.



## Around Britain



| | Sun hrs | Rain in | Max C | Max F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarborough | 3.8 | .12 | 9 | 48 | Hail am |
| Bridlington | 2.3 | .04 | 9 | 48 | Shwr pm |
| Cromer | 4.0 | .07 | 11 | 52 | Showers |
| Lowestoft | 4.0 | .26 | 12 | 54 | Shwr pm |
| Clacton | 4.1 | .30 | 10 | 50 | Showers |
| Margate | 4.5 | .03 | 12 | 54 | Shwr pm |
| Folkestone | 3.7 | .05 | 10 | 50 | Showers |
| Hastings | 4.2 | .06 | 10 | 50 | Showers |
| Eastbourne | 4.5 | .11 | 11 | 52 | Showers |
| Worthing | 3.8 | .25 | 9 | 48 | Showers |
| Littlehampton | 3.8 | .08 | 9 | 48 | Hail |
| Bognor Regis | 3.8 | .53 | 9 | 48 | Hail |
| Southsea | — | .30 | 10 | 50 | Hail |
| Shanklin | 1.5 | .39 | 9 | 48 | Shwr am |
| Bournemouth | 2.1 | .46 | 10 | 50 | Thunder |
| Poole | 1.6 | .74 | 11 | 52 | Thunder |
| Swanage | 2.5 | .31 | 10 | 50 | Hail |
| Weymouth | 1.7 | .32 | 9 | 48 | Thunder |
| Exmouth | 3.0 | .26 | 10 | 50 | Showers |
| Teignmouth | 3.1 | .42 | 10 | 50 | Hail |
| Torquay | 2.4 | .52 | 10 | 50 | Thunder |
| Falmouth | 2.8 | .67 | 8 | 46 | Hail |
| Penzance | 4.1 | .41 | 10 | 50 | Hail |
| Jersey | 4.5 | .09 | 11 | 52 | Thunder |
| Guernsey | 3.4 | .05 | 12 | 54 | Showers |
| Ilfracombe | 0.5 | .26 | 9 | 48 | Showers |
| Anglesey | 3.7 | .08 | 9 | 48 | Shwr pm |
| Colwyn Bay | 0.8 | .16 | 9 | 48 | Shwr pm |
| Southport | 1.5 | .09 | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| Blackpool | 3.9 | .08 | 9 | 48 | Showers |
| Morecambe | 4.8 | .13 | 8 | 46 | Shwr am |
| Douglas | 4.9 | .06 | 9 | 46 | Shwr pm |
| Aldergrove | 5.9 | .17 | 8 | 46 | Hail |
| Eskdalemuir | 2.5 | .58 | 7 | 45 | Hail |
| Prestwick | 2.5 | .12 | 7 | 45 | Shwr pm |
| Abbotsinch | 1.3 | .55 | 7 | 45 | Showers |
| Tiree | 5.3 | .49 | 9 | 48 | Hail |
| Stornoway | 3.3 | .16 | 8 | 46 | Hail |
| Lerwick | 1.9 | .11 | 7 | 45 | Shwr pm |
| Wick | 0.9 | .51 | 6 | 43 | Hail |
| Kinloss | 3.7 | .21 | 7 | 45 | Hail |
| Dyce | 2.0 | .08 | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |

## Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

| | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ajaccio | c | 13 | 55 | Cologne | c | 10 | 50 | Madrid | s | 16 | 61 | Rio de Jan | | | |
| Akrotiri | th | 11 | 52 | Copenhagen | c | 5 | 41 | Majorca | f | 17 | 63 | Rome | s | 15 | 59 |
| Alexandria | f | 17 | 63 | Corfu | | | | Malaga | s | 23 | 73 | Salzburg | c | 10 | 50 |
| Algiers | s | 21 | 70 | Dallas | | | | Malta | f | 16 | 61 | Sao Paulo | | | |
| Amsterdam | s | 11 | 52 | Dublin | | | | Mexico City | | | | San Francisco | | | |
| Athens | c | 12 | 54 | Dubrovnik | s | 13 | 55 | Miami | | | | Santiago | | | |
| Bahrain | f | 22 | 72 | Faro | f | 19 | 66 | Milan | s | 12 | 54 | Seoul | s | 9 | 48 |
| Barbados | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Barcelona | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Beirut | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Belgrade | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Berlin | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Bermuda | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Biarritz | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Boulogne | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Bordeaux | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Boston | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Brussels | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Budapest | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Cairo | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Cape Town | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Casablanca | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |
| Chicago | [illegible] | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | | [illegible] | | | |